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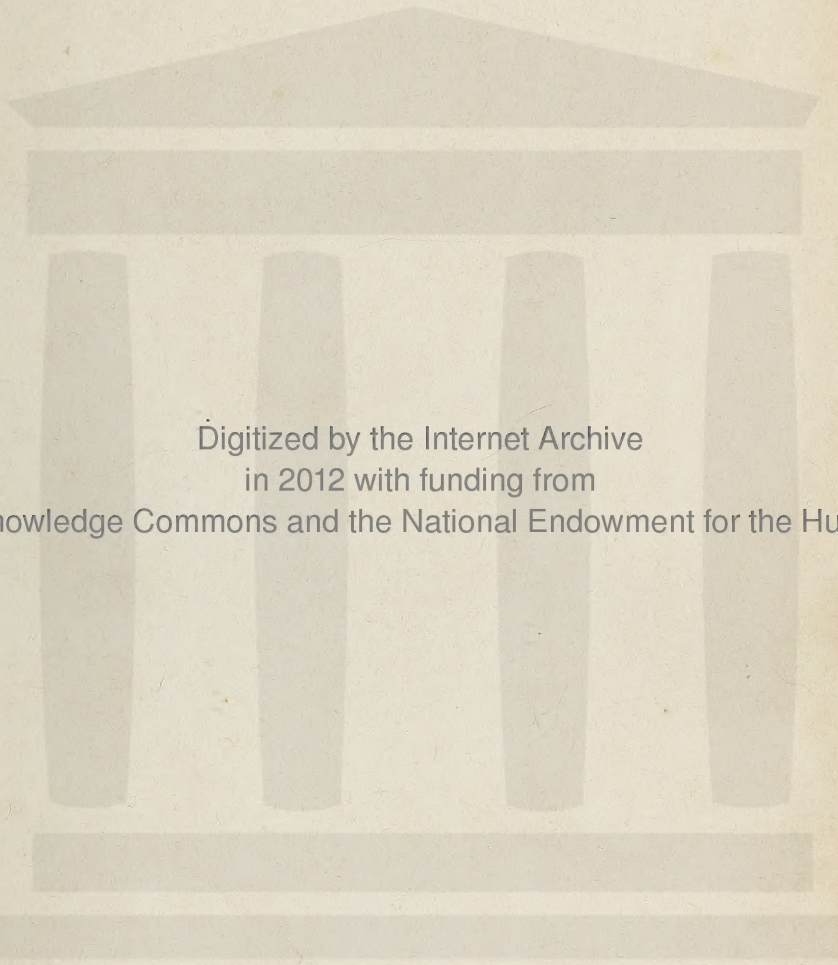
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NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL

OF

HOMŒOPATHIA.

VOL. III.

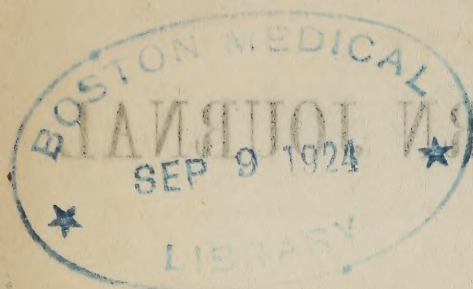
GEORGE E. SHIPMAN, M.D.
EDITOR.

CHICAGO:

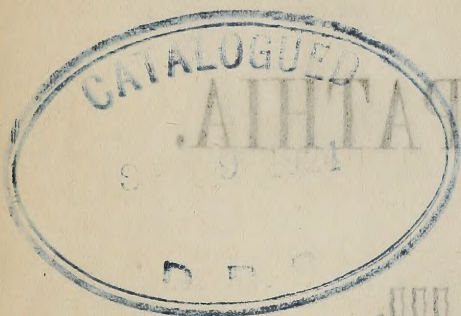
WHITMARSH & FULTON'S BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, 191 LAKE STREET.

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1850.

THE



OF



VOL. III.

GEORGE F. SHIPMAN, M.D.

EDITOR.

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WHITMARSH & PUTTON'S BOOK AND JOB OFFICE 151 LAKE STREET.

1850.

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THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF

HOMŒOPATHIA.

HOMŒOPATHIA AND THE EPIDEMIC OF 1850.

The difficulty of reaching the truth in matters of medical dispute is well known to those familiar with the history of Medicine, and must be obvious to any one upon a moment's reflection. The best test of the superiority of any system of medicine over others, is its greater success when applied to practice; and if all cases which require medical treatment were as much alike as so many cubes or cylinders, the comparison would be attended with little difficulty, and we might readily say this or that practice is infinitely superior to any or all others, and no one could gainsay the decision. But the cases which require medical treatment have not this similarity, nor anything approximating to it. Take, for instance, one hundred cases of Cholera, and how striking the dissimilarity; while no two are exactly alike, there exists between some but the veriest shade of resemblance, hardly sufficient to warrant the assumption that they are really the same disease. But not only does the disease assume different forms, induced by various causes exterior to the subject, it is also infinitely modified by various interior causes, such as age, sex, temperament, habits of life, and the previous state of health. Hence were two rival schools of medicine called each to treat a hundred

cases of any recognized disease, the tables of cures and deaths would by no means settle the question which treatment was the most appropriate, for one school might have had a majority of desperate and the other of trifling cases, or other causes might have created a disparity. The trial would have to be repeated many times, in different parts of the world, under as many different circumstances as possible, and then some degree of certainty would be attained. But if all this uncertainty must be attached to such trials as these, where regular statistical tables might be appealed to, and where the cases at issue were as much as possible alike, how little light can be thrown upon the subject by comparison, where we know nothing of the conditions in which the patients of our opponents were taken. It is not our purpose then, to institute a comparison between the relative success of Homœopathia and Alloœopathia in the recent epidemic. We know nothing of the latter but from hearsay, and would be sorry to judge even our enemies on such evidence. Leaving our opponents then to make out their own case, we propose to show something of what Homœopathia has done, that it may be seen whether it does not deserve that confidence in the treatment of this disease which it claims. We are led to this, partly to answer the many inquiries which are sent us from various parts of the country—"What has Homœopathia done in the Cholera in Chicago?"—and partly to silence and put to shame those who have industriously circulated false reports regarding our system,—if, indeed, they are susceptible of shame, or can sufficiently discriminate between truth and falsehood to know of what they have been guilty. These reports have been more numerous than ever during the past season, which, as far as it goes, is good evidence that our doctrines have been gaining ground: moreover, the paternity of these reports is nothing in their favor; many of them have been traced to a practitioner, the fatality of whose practice might reasonably justify a suspicion of collusion with the Undertaker, and the rancor and virulence of whose opposition sufficiently demonstrate that opposition to have other foundation than truth and reason:—if we add that no one is more frequent or bold in his own praise, the portrait will scarce need a name with those familiar with Chicago matters. But while the regular fraternity and their adherents have been unsparing of their invectives against Homœopathia, they have not allowed any of *their* cures to

slumber in forgetfulness. A few weeks since, one of our prominent citizens recovered from an attack of Cholera, though he was taken in hand in the early stage of the disease before the collapse occurred; after hanging between life and death for many days, he finally recovered, and everybody said *Prodigious!* What a marvel! Marvel it was in good sooth!

We are unable to state what number of cases have been treated Homœopathically. In our own immediate circle of practice, none who have been threatened with Cholera have sought any other than Homœopathic advice; while nearly all the confirmed cases of Cholera which have come under our hands, have been in those who have previously made use of Alloëopathic remedies. This does not show the waning confidence in Homœopathia which is asserted by some, with great boldness and greater untruth. If it is still asserted that Homœopathists have had fewer patients in proportion than Alloëopathists, it may be accounted for, by the fact that the Cholera has not prevailed extensively in the class in which Homœopathists mostly practice—the more intelligent part of the community—and where any have been attacked, prompt measures at the first appearance of danger, have checked the disease before it could with certainty be called Cholera.

If the present has differed from the previous epidemic in any point, it has been in the more rapid fatality of the disease. If no means were taken to check its progress before the end of six or eight hours, recovery was very doubtful, as collapse generally ensued. In these premonitory symptoms, or, as they might perhaps be properly styled, the first stage of the disease, *Arsenicum*, *Veratrum*, *Secale Cornutum* and *Phosphoric Acid* have been sufficient to arrest further progress, and a few hours have witnessed the return of the patient to his ordinary occupations. The following case will demonstrate the efficacy of these remedies even at a later stage.

1.

Mr. S———. Æt. 60. Irish.

August 7th, 7 1-2 A. M. Was taken before midnight, and has been vomiting and purging since—between sunrise and 7 o'clock had twelve operations, evacuations watery, almost colorless—great pain in abdomen. He had still a good pulse when first seen, though his skin was covered with a cold perspiration. Gave *Phos. acid*, 6, at each movement.

9 A. M. Has had cramps every few minutes, in feet and legs at first, but rapidly extending higher up, sometimes in one leg, sometimes in the other—has had but one or two movements, but constant nausea—pulse still good—perspiration warmer. Ordered dry friction while cramps continued, with *Secale corn.* 6; and at every movement, *Ars.* 6.

12 M. Cramps continue—vomiting and purging decreasing. The same remedies continued.

2 P. M. Has slept most of the time since last visit. No cramps, vomiting or purging. Continue as above every two hours.

7 P. M. Was having a slight cramp as we went in—has neither purged nor vomited—pulse full and soft—skin warm. Except the slight cramp, expressed himself as feeling quite well.

8th. Had a quiet night—no more cramps, vomiting or purging. Convalescence was rapid.

It may be stated here that the above medicines were given in the form of medicated sugar of milk, a half or quarter of a grain at a dose.

The following case will show that at a still later stage, homœopathic remedies were sufficient to arrest the disease.

II.

Chas. S———. *Æ.* 9.

July 29th, 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Was taken about midnight, with vomiting and purging, discharges frequent and debilitating. When first seen, his bowels were moving every fifteen or twenty minutes—pulse had ceased—skin cold—the tongue cold and collapsed—eyes sunken—excessive thirst—some pain with evacuations, and great restlessness. *Arsenicum* and *Veratrum* were given in alternation, at each discharge, with an occasional drop of Camphor.

12 M. Discharges have been gradually growing less frequent—still watery and light colored—body covered with a cold, clammy perspiration—in other respects much the same. *Phos. acid.*, in the above mentioned form, was given at first every fifteen or twenty minutes, with directions to lengthen the intervals gradually as symptoms improved.

30th, 7 A. M. Found patient quite warm—had been so since midnight—

had not taken medicine oftener than every two or three hours during the night—diarrhœea and vomiting ceased.

For a day or two the patient appeared to be doing very well, but from some cause, a typhoid fever set in about three days after he recovered from the collapse. This, however, readily yielded to the appropriate medicines, and August 8th he was dismissed quite well.

The action of the Phos. acid in relieving the patient in this collapsed state was surprisingly prompt. Most writers on Cholera have recommended this remedy only in the earlier stages, or cholérine, but from this and other cases which have come under our notice, we are satisfied that it is an important remedy in the latter stages, where, with profuse and painless diarrhœa, there is excessive colliquative sweat.

The following case is one, considering the time of life of the patient, her previous state of health, and the severity of the attack, which could hardly have been successfully met by any *inefficient treatment*, and which the most trusting (alloëopathic) disciple of nature would hardly have left to nature's unaided resources.

III.

Mrs. ———. Æt. 43 years. Mother of eight children.

Has suffered several years from gastric derangement—has been much troubled with distressing eructations of wind, occasioning great pain and prostration. In May and June last, had frequent hot flushes, producing such sudden weakness that she would almost fall, and then sudden and profuse perspiration. July 17th, was suffering from rheumatic lameness in neck and shoulders, from change in weather, for which *Rhus tox.* was administered, after which the catamenia, which had been absent for some time, returned—discharge very free, inducing great debility—bowels costive. During the afternoon of the 21st, she was taken with diarrhœea, with some eructations—nausea, and sense of prostration: took *Nux vom.* before 9 o'clock, and went to bed—eructations still continued—vomiting of saburral matter ensued, and diarrhœa increased in frequency and copiousness.

12 P. M. Saw patient for the first time—some little pulse still left—hands rather cold—voice nearly gone—could only speak in a hoarse whisper.

Verat. and *Phos. acid* were given alternately every fifteen minutes, with apparent relief—vomiting and purging decreased, and patient expressed herself rather easier. Returned home at the end of an hour, but at 3 A. M. was called again. Found that vomiting and purging had increased—pulse quite gone—hands and feet cold—great prostration—excessive thirst. Camphor was immediately given, the strong tincture, one drop every five minutes at first—patient soon rallied, and intervals were lengthened; this was discontinued early in the morning, and a little was occasionally rubbed on the upper lip when there seemed to be much prostration.

Monday, 22d, 7 A. M. Still cold and pulseless—skin on hands cold and corrugated—voice still hoarse and very feeble—great thirst—discharges watery, not quite so frequent—little or no vomiting. Continue *Verat.* and *Phos. acid*.

12 M. Has had cramps, for which *Secale cornutum* was given with prompt and decided effect—discharges not so frequent, but watery still and colorless—thirst excessive—morsels of ice were given, as all fluids were rejected—strength apparently failing. Hot bottles were put about her feet and Brandy was given, one-third Brandy to two-thirds water, a teaspoonful at a time.

7 P. M. No good effect from Brandy—has been sinking during the afternoon—seemed almost gone—had just taken leave of family—conscious still, but spoke with great difficulty—eyes fearfully sunken, dull and glassy. Gave *Arsen.* 6, a grain of the preparation previously mentioned. in half a glass of water—a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes.

10 P. M. Patient has rallied somewhat, but still very low. Gave *Lachesis* 6.

Tuesday, 23d, 7 A. M. Had a tolerable night—some vomiting—purging less—thirst still continued—ice was allowed freely. Has had a few cramps during the night, for which *Secale* was given with good effect—still no pulse—skin cold and corrugated—hands and feet cold and clammy.

12 M. No marked change. Port wine was ordered—one-third wine to two-thirds white of egg, beaten up together—teaspoonful at a time.

4 P. M. Wine rejected, as well as every thing else taken into the stomach—evacuations less copious, but still watery—eyes sunken, dull, glazed.

7 P. M. Apparently rallying a little. Gave *Rhus.* and *Arsen.* every half hour.

12 P. M. No good effect from remedies—sunk very low—great thirst for cold drink—frequent vomiting—bathed in a cold sweat—power of motion well nigh gone—when she vomited, the fluid ran out of her mouth as she lay on her back—appeared as though breathing must soon cease.

Merc. sol. 12: gr.v. were given in a spoonful of water, with prompt result. The vomiting ceased—respiration improved—some pulse was apparent—patient more lively. The improvement continued an hour, when *Lachesis* was given. No evident improvement, though still much better than before midnight—no vomiting—slept better. At 3 A. M. *Merc. sol.* was repeated. Effect not so good as before—became drowsy and even lethargic. At 4 A. M. *Opium* was given with good effect. The heavy drowsy sleep was changed into a more natural slumber—patient did not call for ice after half past 3, nor to be fanned after 4 o'clock. At about 5 o'clock had an evacuation, watery, but more yellow, with more unpleasant odor. Urinated for the first time since attack.

Wednesday, 25th, 8 A. M. Catamenia returned—discharge considerable; inducing great prostration, which was relieved by *Arsenicum*.

The convalescence of this patient was tedious, and attended with unusual danger from the exhaustion induced by the flowing. She had frequent attacks of great nervous excitement, which were met by *Merc. Nux. vom.* and *China*. On the 26th she was covered with a petechial eruption, which continued two or three days, and for which *Lach.* and *Bell.* were given, also *Nux* and *Arsen.* according as symptoms varied. On the 1st of August she was well enough to leave her bed for an hour or so, and from that time her health improved and strength increased from day to day. At this present date she is enjoying better health than for years before.

We think that these three cases are sufficient to prove that homœopathic remedies are adequate to the cure of Cholera—not that they will cure every case—this is not to be supposed—but remedies which will meet such a case as this last one will not fail in any case which medicine will reach. Where collapse has existed for some hours, we apprehend there is little prospect of cure under any treatment, especially with the care which most cholera pa-

tients have bestowed upon them, or, rather, considering the want of care to which they are subject. In feeble and badly nourished children, especially during dentition, the prospect is attended with little encouragement, as also when the disease has been induced by loading the stomach with improper substances, such as dried apples (of which we had a case which terminated fatally in twenty-four hours,) or green currants, or gooseberries, or the like. Such cases as the above mentioned are, as a general thing, beyond the reach of medical aid.

CANCER FLUVIATILIS.

The following article, by Dr. Buchner of Munich, we translate from the *Hygea*, vol. xvii. Why this remedy has received no notice in any of our works upon *Materia Medica*, we cannot say: that it is deserving a notice, we think cannot be doubted. It has long been known to toxicologists that crabs as well as other fish have the property of exciting unpleasant and even fatal symptoms in the human system. The subject has never been thoroughly examined, though theories enough have been formed to account for these consequences. The fullest account, except the following, may be found in Christison on Poisons. In Beck's *Med. Juris.*, vol. ii. p. 549, we find the following note:—"A case of poisonous effects from a *crab*, supervening in fifteen minutes after eating it, is mentioned in the *New York Medical Repository*, vol. xii. p. 189. The newspapers (Aug. 1835.) contain an account of twelve persons in Maryland, dead after a repast on crabs." Any substance capable of producing such effects as indicated by these facts is surely worthy of serious consideration. The experiments detailed in the following pages will, we think, throw some light upon the matter. To this we shall append some remarks by Dr. Kammerer on its use in Typhus Fever.

THE EFFECTS OF THE COMMON CRAB.

BY DR. J. B. BUCHNER, OF MUNICH.

(Translated from the *Hygea*, vol. xvii.)

There are many animals and vegetables which, while for the most part easily assimilated when properly prepared, yet are capable of producing such

consequences that it is difficult to determine whether they should be classed with dietetical or medicinal agents: there are yet others which lose their medicinal qualities to a greater or less extent in the process of preparation, as is the case, for instance, with asparagus, and the oil prepared from belladonna berries: and there are still others possessing remedial qualities, but which for the most part, being improperly prepared, have no virtue as medicines, and at the same time are unfit for food, as is abundantly confirmed by experience; or they produce their noxious effects only at particular seasons and in particular localities, as is the case with the *Mytilus Edulis*, (the common Muscle.) So river crabs, when boiled, and eaten without the liquor in which they are boiled, serve better as food than as a medicinal agent, whereas, if beaten to a pulp in a mortar and prepared in form of an Alcoholic tincture, they occasion, when taken, far more serious disturbances in the system than would have been supposed previously to the trial. Leaving out of view the animal calcareous earth and the gelatin, crabs as well as lizards have a peculiar irritating property in their flesh which much resembles the flesh of fishes, in its containing ammonia, and in its speedy putrefaction, emitting an excessively offensive odor. As is well known they occasion in many persons a peculiar eruption of the skin, which, from its frequent appearance, can only be supposed to be from idiosyncrasy—an excessive itching, with rash—slight redness, with itching, stitching pain in the white of the eyes—flow of tears—sneezing—attacks of swooning, &c.—which symptoms are quite different from those which ensue upon eating the *Cancer Crangon*, a favorite dish in Holland. *Herbst*, whose History of the Crab deserves so much credit was obliged to abstain from its use as food, as he was immediately attacked with an unpleasant itching over the whole body, and an eruption of watery blisters, symptoms which have been often observed as in the two following cases.

“A certain person was so excessively fond of crabs that other dishes were always set aside, that he might enjoy these alone. Some years ago, after having made a meal of crabs, he was suddenly attacked at first with nausea, soon afterwards with inflammation of the chest, together with much uneasiness about the neck and head—at the same time red, efflorescent spots upon the breast and head: at length these symptoms gradually subsided, with

perspiration, but always returned upon his indulging in that kind of food.”

“ A person in good health, of a good constitution, 20 years of age, on the 28th of February, 1840, supped heartily on crab soup, soon after which he experienced a disgust for it, and after half an hour his eyes became watery—there was excessive itching on the neck, and at the same time colicky pains about the navel, which continued about four hours, with bloating of the abdomen, which compelled him to loosen his undergarments, although previously not very tight. His skin was red and itched excessively—boils broke out in the region of the neck, when, fearing that he was about to have the scarlet fever, he called a physician. There then appeared upon the breast, the back, the arms, the inner surface of the thighs and the hollows of the knees, an eruption like nettle rash, with large spots five inches long, but not quite so broad, considerably raised, with a red border, and which kept him incessantly scratching; gradually (in the course of four hours) these spots became confluent, so that the arms and legs appeared quite puffed up. At the same time he had headache, with distress about the eyes, enlarged pupils—heat, redness, puffiness of the face—an eruptive fever: in the evening a slight perspiration, and towards morning, bleeding at the nose, with amelioration of the symptoms. During the two following days the symptoms decreased except the stitching pains in the temple: the bleeding from the nose also returned for several days.”

That the effects of the crab are not confined to the skin, and to inducing eruptions by an increased action of the blood, but are also felt throughout other parts of the system, was known also to the older writers. Thus Bonetus relates the case of a man who became suddenly dumb after partaking of warm crabs, and continued so till relieved by vomiting; and Plenck (*Bromatologie*, p. 157) considers that from a kind of acidity, and by means of an alkaline salt, this substance dissolves the blood and induces spitting of blood and consumption. In the case of a person ill with fever and ague, the odor of boiled crab occasioned the return of the paroxysm. A sister of this patient, after the use of crab sauce upon her food, was always attacked with violent colic, with the most acute pains in the lower belly, (without vomiting or purging,) which continued with fearful severity for an hour, although not always observed at the time the food was taken.

A further evidence of what changes the use of the crab may induce in the liver and duodenum, and consequently in the process of chymification, is furnished by the following case from the *London Medical Journal*, Jan. 1833.

“A person of distinction, aged 47, after having eaten crabs to satiety, experienced severe pains in the region of the duodenum. These were followed by a violent attack of Urticaria with Inflammation of the Liver, and subsequently Jaundice. When the Jaundice was perfectly formed, the inflammation of the Liver subsided, and the patient enjoyed tolerably good health and cheerfulness of spirits. Still a pressure in the region of the duodenum always occasioned pain. The patient remained several months in this condition, the Jaundice continuing severe. The urine, the saliva, the tears, the nasal mucus and the serum of the blood all contained a large quantity of bile, while not the least passed through the gall-ducts into the intestines, as the stools were always as white as pipe-clay. During all this time the appetite was good, the partaking of food caused no uneasiness, and the evacuations were abundant and regular. At length the inflammation of the liver returned again, after which the discharge of a fatty substance from the intestinal canal took place. It had the appearance of melted fat, and on cooling had about the consistence of butter: it floated when thrown into water, melted when subjected to moderate heat, and was extremely combustible. Portions of this fatty substance were frequently mixed with fecal matter, but for the most part these two substances were distinct. The color was sometimes darker sometimes lighter, but always yellow. When it was first noticed, the stools took on a darker color, but never like that of healthy bile: moreover, when the discharge of this fatty matter ceased, the evacuations again became as pale as ever, and again acquired their dark color as soon as this discharge reappeared. During the last week of the patient's life, no fatty matter was voided, and during this period the stools had the color of white pipe clay. At the time when this discharge first took place, another new symptom also presented itself. Previously the patient had been entirely free from nausea, now, on the contrary, hardly a day passed that he did not discharge the contents of his stomach by vomiting: the vomiting took place almost without the least effort, as is the case where it is induced by a stricture of the pylorus. He had no nausea—the appetite was good, and directly after vomiting,

he had the greatest longing for food, which state of things continued till his death, which occurred ten months after eating the crabs. Stools were regular to the last.

On inspecting the body, every part, both within and without, was of a dark yellow color. The stomach was very large and contained three or four pints of a dark fluid which smelt of beer or wine: all the membranes of the stomach were thickened, and the mucous membrane was more injected than in the healthy condition. Directly below the pylorus a hard mass was discovered, which consisted chiefly of a portion of the duodenum, the upper part of the pancreas, a few absorbents and thickened cellular substance. The duodenum was so much contracted about the middle, that the cavity was nearly obliterated, so that the larger end of a common blowpipe could hardly find passage. The structure of the liver presented no indication of any morbid change, any more than is observed in the simplest forms of chronic inflammation. It appeared more voluminous than natural, while the biliary-ducts, in its substance were enormously enlarged, as was also with the ductus hepaticus, the ductus communis and the gall bladder. The opening of the ductus communis into the duodenum was perfectly closed up. In no other part of the system was there any appearance of disease, nor was the indication of malignant disease observed.

* * * * *

The following experiments were instituted with a view of determining more exactly the effects of the crab upon the healthy organism.

1. A servant girl, 30 years of age, of a bilious temperament, perceived no particular symptoms even after taking large doses.

2. L., a healthy man, 27 years of age, dark hair, bilious temperament, took of *Cancer fluv.* (beaten in a mortar and treated with three parts of Alcohol) an ounce, with some sugar, on the 14th of May, 1840, at 8 o'clock, A. M., having had a natural evacuation at 7 o'clock. The animal taste of the tincture soon changed into an insipid pappy taste; at about 10 o'clock the warmth of the body increased, and the forehead was oppressed; soon after there was griping in the left portion of the lower belly—the region of the liver was painful when rudely touched, and twice he experienced a creeping chill. At 10 o'clock there was a sharp darting pain in the right inner ear

which continued for six hours, and then changed into a dull pain. In the morning, immediately on awakening, he observed a tearing and piercing pain in the middle of the thumb, which continued for a short time. After having taken 150 drops at six o'clock in the morning, there was a roughness in the throat inducing frequent hacking. The stool was of darker color than usual—the irritation to cough appeared to arise from the larynx. There was also a scraping sensation in the throat, with incessant inclination to cough, and tickling in the larynx during the whole day.

May 16th. Having had colicky pains in the bowels, both before and during the evacuations, he took an ounce and a half of the tincture at 7 1-2 o'clock. He had previously coughed up a little bronchial mucus every morning, but this morning there was joined with it a light yellow expectoration, with roughness in the chest—irritation to cough, with dry cough as yesterday—after the cough a transient sweet taste in the mouth. After three o'clock the cough became more frequent—the pain in the chest increased and the expectoration had the appearance of white mucus or saliva. At 4 o'clock a pressure in the ears outwards, for five minutes, afterwards aching in the upper part of the right eye—tickling in the rima glottidis, or deeper in the larynx, which excited a cough—the breathing is more laborious than usual. At 6 o'clock, in the evening, a shaking chill in the upper extremities. After 8 o'clock, short but constant attacks of griping in the left side of the lower belly, with great lassitude. He was able to walk a considerable distance without any trouble from the cough, but as soon as he sat down again, the cough returned. At 10 o'clock in the evening, an evacuation, the one in the morning having been slight.

May 17th. He slept well through the night, but awoke earlier than usual—a papescent stool after 5 o'clock—cough and yellow expectoration less than yesterday. At 7 o'clock he took half an ounce of the Tincture, whereupon the former tickling and cough returned; obscuration of sight. After eating, an evacuation softer and somewhat more slimy, with a scraping sensation in the rectum. At 5 o'clock he ate four boiled crabs; at 6 1-2 he had shaking chills in the superior extremities. Late in the evening the expectoration again had a sweetish insipid taste as previously.

May 18th. At 1 1-2 o'clock two ounces of the Tincture were taken, after

half an hour the cough returned more violent than yesterday ; twice the expectoration was light yellow, after it was mere mucus and saliva. After the cough, mucus was hacked up ; a sudden tearing pain from the right lumbar region to the kidney while sitting ; frequent cough, without expectoration, especially about 11 o'clock. At noon a distressing dullness in the forehead ; anguish in the chest. No movement of the bowels during the day.

May 19th. The cough was not troublesome, as hawking sufficed to bring up a slight expectoration ; the conjunctiva is somewhat injected, and of a decidedly yellow cast. At 10 o'clock pressure in the temples and forehead, stool scanty, passed with much effort, in small pieces. A quarter of an hour after dinner, colicky pains about the navel which made him bend double, which was succeeded by a soft papescent stool of dark brown color. At three o'clock he took 200 drops. Trembling of the left hand when he held a book out—trembling of the arm if he leaned upon it—redness and increased heat of the face during the afternoon, with burning in the left cheek—heat and redness of the ears—uneasiness in the region of the fauces—drawing in of the right ureter—itching about the neck at 6 o'clock, the heat and redness of the face continuing—burning of the face.

May 20th. After taking an ounce of the Tincture, besides the usual symptoms, there was a pricking sensation in the left side of the pelvis—a shaking chill—arms as if bruised. About 11 o'clock, drawing pain in the teeth, and soon after, darting pain in the right ear.

May 21st. After having an insufficient stool, passed with much effort, he drank an ounce of the Tincture, whereupon the cough, with some straining and scraping, returned more violent than on the day previous. About 10 o'clock, burning in the fore part of the left thigh when walking, as if from some acid causing him uneasiness, so that he was continually feeling the place with his hand ; jerking below the right kidney ; sensation in the abdomen, as if a painful colic was about to set in, with griping in the left lower belly. After dinner he took another half ounce, after which he experienced distress in the region of the spleen, and towards evening a sensation as if the vessels of the spleen were drawn upon ; pains in the region of the bladder, with a sensation of heaviness there ; rheumatic like pains in various parts of the body,

now at the right clavicle, (collar bone), now in the left arm; jerking, drawing pain in the left fore arm; painful oppression of the lower belly through the whole afternoon.

May 22nd. Before 7 o'clock griping in the bowels, followed by insufficient stools. As the head was somewhat affected by the rough north east wind and the cold weather, he did not note the further symptoms. On the day following he took two ounces, after which he observed a lightness of the arms, with an itching and trembling in the hands; afterwards extreme distress deeply seated in the region of the stomach, which also extended to the lower part of the chest. About 5 o'clock, some vomiting after smoking tobacco.

The same individual took in the afternoon of the 19th of April, 1842, a teaspoonful with syrup: at night he was restless; the sleep often interrupted; dreams wanton; temperature of the skin increased. In further experiments the result agreed with those already given.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN NEXT NUMBER.]

For the Journal.

ALLÆOPATHIC LIBERILITY.

DR. SHIPMAN:—During the session of 1849 and 1850, I attended a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, and was desirous of attending the ensuing course, and receiving the honors of the College as I should have been entitled to do, had none but the ordinary tests of qualification been applied to me. But wishing to have the matter fully understood previous to securing tickets for another course, I addressed the following to the Secretary of the Faculty, and received the accompanying reply:

ST. CHARLES, ILL., Sept. 12, 1850.

DR. N. S. DAVIS---SIR:--I am a Homœopathist, from a conviction of the *truth* of the *principle*, and the *efficacy* of the *practice* of Homœopathia. With these views, will you graduate me if I comply with the ordinary requisitions of the Faculty.

Yours, &c.,

M. DANIEL COE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16th, 1850.

M. DANIEL COE; DEAR SIR:; I am directed to inform you that the Faculty of Rush Medical College *will not* recommend you to the Trustees for a Degree, so long as they have any reason to suppose that you entertain the doctrines, and intend to trifle with human life on the principles you avow in your letter. To do otherwise would involve both parties in the grossest inconsistency.

Very respectfully yours,

N. S. DAVIS,
Secretary of the Faculty of Rush Med. College.

Here it is announced that I am to be subjected to a test which is not mentioned in the "Annual Announcement" of the College which has been sent forth, and upon which students from a distance must rely for the terms on which they may receive their "Degree." But how many other tests will be required, the Hon. Secretary does not inform me. Will all the favored ones be required to practice *only* what they may be taught in the College? If so, when will be further improvement? The science of Medicine must have reached the acme of perfection, and the Faculty can exclaim "Wisdom will die with us."

Because I avowed a *principle* to guide me in my practice, I am proscribed; but, have the gentlemen of the Faculty ever announced the *principle* on which *their* practice is based, that we may know what is *orthodox*, what principle we must adopt to be entitled to College honors? is it the *allœopathic*? They will not say that they in *all cases* practice allœopathically, nor will they claim that they are exclusive Allœopathists but will rather take the broad ground of Eclecticism, which is a very convenient platform for non-commitalism. If they are true Eclectics, Homœopathia comes in for a *share* of their favor, and the principle which is found to hold good in one case, may, upon investigation, be found efficient in *all*. Why not then allow freedom?

While one Professor teaches that Sulphate of Zinc, and another that Calomel is the true remedy for Cholera, may I not be allowed to use my Camphor, Veratrum, &c., for who shall decide when Professors disagree? or who attempt to reconcile the principles on which these different remedies are recommended? Or if Professors thus differ, may not another differ from either, without being placed under the ban, and denounced as intending "to trifle with human life!" when a man attacks another with pistol and dirk, *he* does not *trifle* with human life, but acts in earnest; so when *they* "unsheath the lancet," and pour down their massive doses of drugs, there is no trifling; it is *stern reality*, and the poor patient finds it so.

With all due deference for the *learning* and *ability* of the different members of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, which I fully appreciate, I would respectfully ask them to "*stick a pin*" somewhere,—to "*avow*" some "*doctrines*" *fixed* and *definite*, that students may know, when they pay their money what they may and may not believe, and what they may and may not do, and be entitled to their "Degree."

St. Charles, Sept. 18, 1850.

M DANIEL COE.

The preceding article is to our minds invested with unusual interest. For the past four years we have endeavored to find out the policy of the College on this point, but hitherto nothing official has transpired. Not many months ago we took occasion to inquire of one of the Faculty, and he said, if our memory serves us, that the question had never come up before the Faculty in definite shape, and that he did not know what was the opinion of the others, but probably, they thought as he did, that the Faculty could not inquire into the views of students, or make their particular medical tenets any hindrance to a fair and impartial examination; that although he had no faith in

Homœopathia, still the knowledge that any student advocated its doctrines, would not prejudice his examination. This was liberally spoken, and we doubt not truthfully; but it seems now that the Professor was mistaken as regards the feeling of his colleagues—that they think it consistent with honor and propriety to invite students to their College by a printed circular, and then when they apply for examination, after having fulfilled all the requirements as therein set forth, tell them “We can’t examine you. Go.” Nevertheless, we are glad that the truth is out, that we have it under the hand and seal of the Secretary of the Faculty of the Rush Medical College, that students will not be recommended to the Trustees for a Degree if it is supposed that they intend to practice Homœopathia. The bar to preferment is not that they are ignorant or in any way deficient, but simply and solely because they are Homœopathists! Will Dr Hooker note this, and in the next edition of his work noticed in our last No., expunge the paragraph which we have transferred to page 280, and say, We *do* thrust out of our medical societies for opinion’s sake—We *do not* allow of *any* latitude of belief—We have a creed to which all must swear! Will he do it? We shall see.

We heartily join in Mr Coe’s request that the Faculty should publish their faith: a something that all must swallow who would be dubbed Dr. by the Rush Medical College. It would be truly a curious document could it be produced, but it never has been, and never can be. No one can deduce either from the writings or the practice of any dozen Alloëopathists’ anything approximating to a regular system, nor one that would be acknowledged by the Old School Gentry. How then can they have the face to demand *conformity* when they themselves conform to nothing.

Should such a document as the one desired by our correspondent be issued, we respectfully suggest that it should be therein *distinctly* stated how far the possession of *political influence* with our *foreign* population might be taken as a substitute for the requisite term of study, or the requisite literary and medical acquirements; illustrated, if we might be allowed to suggest, by the past history of the College!

LONDON LANCET ON HOMŒOPATHIA.

The September No. of the Lancet contains an article on Homœopathia which rivals the funiest jokes or faces of the comic almanac. Punch himself could hardly get off anything more mirth-provoking. The writer, in the beginning of his *Essay*, comes on to the stage with a most magnificent strut, and having decreed Homœopathists to be jugglers and their pellets nothing, he kindly offers to take 100 globules, or if they are *bona fide* infinitesimal, he says, "give me 1,000 or 10,000, I am ready to stand the risk;" and further on he repeats his boast still more magnificently. "The writer offers either in health or when he chances to suffer from sickness, or in any other circumstances, to take a thousand doses at once of any substance whatever, of the ordinary infinitesimal dilutions. He stipulates only to have two alloëopathic practitioners to superintend the effect, (the doses do have some effect then!—ED.) in order that they may prove, as he doubts not they will readily do, that any phenomena (favorable or the reverse) which may follow, are explicable on grounds altogether distinct from the infinitesimal dose." Still further on he says: "For the interests of art and knowledge, and for the sake of testing the efficacy of infinitesimal doses, we are willing to incur the risks." Most unheard-of bravery! What unparalleled devotion "to the interests of art and knowledge." What astonishing forgetfulness of self to consent to take 10,000 nothings, with two alloëopathic practitioners to superintend the effect! Could anything be more ludicrous than to see a grave Dr. going to bed in full health, with a colleague at each hand, and a nurse ready with the 10,000 doses of nothings. At this *appalling* juncture his great heart is supported by the thought that it is for *others* he is to undergo this peril, and that if he dies, posterity will applaud his self-devotion—should he haply live through the 10,000th, what meed would equal the deserts of him who had shown what nobody ever showed before, that Homœopathia was a humbug.

But hold, we are too fast, the worthy Dr. has found a royal road to knowledge; he has settled the question without having taken the 10,000 nothings, hence, without requiring the superintendence of the "two alloëopathic practi-

tioners," all "risks," even "for the interests of art and knowledge," are avoided by a prodigious bound, unequalled in modern steeple chases. Having made this grandiloquent boast, he goes on to say—and here let the reader leap, if he never leaped before.

"Here then, is a remarkable difference between the two systems. The Alloëopathist, at will, and irrespective of the volition of the patient, can by his doses, purge, or cause to vomit, or to perspire, or to void urine in large quantities,—can in short, act at his *pleasure*, on important organs and functions—the bowels, stomach, skin, kidneys, &c. We can stimulate by quinine and depress by antimony. But the writer and those who think with him, *absolutely defy Homœopathists* when using only *bona fide* infinitesimal doses, to produce the smallest effect on them, either in health or disease. In other words, we assert that the action of infinitesimal doses is *purely imaginary*, (when given to children and dumb beasts?—Ed.), and is all explicable on the ground of influencing the imagination of persons, who are predisposed by faith in the system, and whose cases do not require more active treatment. Can we possibly offer a fairer issue than this?"

Than *what*, pray—what issue is offered? He leaps from the boasting offer so eloquently paraded, to the conclusion which the successful issue of the experiment alone would warrant, and with the coolest impudence imaginable, takes it all for granted. "Here then is the difference." But as if this did not suffice, he goes on through another paragraph of falsities—*asserting* merely that Alloëopathia is every thing, and Homœopathia nothing, and then calls it an *issue*. The falsehoods he asserts have been refuted time and time again, and are obvious to every one. So much for the reasoning of this boasting champion. From this he goes on to insinuate that Homœopathists give powerful portions of Arsenic, Corrosive Sublimate, Strychnine, Aconitive, Morphine, &c., under cover of infinitesimal doses. He *doubts* not it is often done. That there are some pretenders to our system not over scrupulous, we know very well, but they are not many, and there are enough pure and strict Homœopathists to demonstrate the efficiency of infinitesimal doses. Towards the close of the article, we come to the root of the matter, we learn

what has so stirred up the bile of this comic writer—Alloceopathia is *losing ground*, is losing the confidence of the public in London, as it is asserted to have lost it in New York, by Dr. Stearns, former President of the Academy of Medicine. He says, “Of the two medical sects discoursed of in this paper, Homœopathists, and Alloceopathists, we are well convinced that the latter will survive, will *regain* all the advantages it may lose, and will number the *apparently* most brilliant cures. *The tables will be again turned.*” That is to say, Homœopathia is *now* uppermost. No doubt of it—the only wonder is that such a writer would acknowledge it. Whether Alloceopathia will ever again be in the ascendant, is a question on which we should materially differ from Dr. Dick, unless the world goes back again to its former ignorance and darkness. With a world increasing in intelligence, such a misshapen monster must every day be more and more out of favor. Whether Homœopathia alone is to be the prevailing system, we do not take it upon ourselves to decide, but as surely as corruption begets ruin, so surely the days of Alloceopathia are numbered.

Contributions from Homœopathic Veterinary Practice.

BY DR. SCHWAGER,

Chief Veterinary Surgeon at Lahr.

It is now some time ago that I was frequently called to prescribe for sick horses, who presented the following symptoms. The horses fell sick suddenly—boils, large or smaller as the case might be, with distinctly marked edge, broke out, which were quite like the nettle rash in man, and which especially showed themselves on the fore part of the body. At the same time, the appetite is diminished—the horses appeared dejected, and stood back from the manger—their eyes were watery—their mouths hot, and the saliva secreted was thick. If the disease had continued some little while, the boils, if they did not suddenly disappear, became flattened, as if compressed, which often gave them the appearance of oedematous swellings, while at the same time the feet also were much affected by oedema. Against these conditions, often attended with much danger, I used various Homœopathic remedies. In the

beginning I always gave several doses of *Acon.* 5-15* in succession. After *Aconite*, I observed that the boils became evidently, smaller, and the inflammatory symptoms had almost entirely subsided; the horses evinced more appetite immediately, and were more lively. After this remedy I gave *Rhus.* in the most of cases, commonly two doses in 24 hours, by which the disease was generally removed. If the disease, however, had existed a greater length of time, and the boils, were more flattened, *Arsn.* 5-15 did the best service, especially where there was, at the same time, œdema of the feet.

Domestic animals are also liable to *inflammation of the lungs* under various forms and degrees. I will here briefly describe the symptoms of this disease. The animals were languid, dull and dejected—stood back from the crib, and manifest disinclination for either food or drink, but less for the latter. The eyes are prominent, bright, and often fiery red—the breath is warm, frequently hot—the nostrils dilated more or less—the mouth is hot and dry within—the pulse very quick, full, and hard and the hair bristling—the respiration is quick, and from every appearance, painful—the animal stands with the fore feet far apart, and gives evident signs of pain in the side of the chest when pressed upon or suddenly turned. As the disease increases, the breathing is more labored, often accompanied with^h moaning, and the fever is more violent—he frequently shivers all over—seldom lies down, and then with the feet separated. Against this disease, which is for the most part very dangerous, I have used the following Homœopathic remedies with marked success. At the first invasion of the disease I gave a dose of *Anconite* 5-15 every three or four hours, and after this course had been pursued uninterruptedly for 36 hours, the disease was, in the generality of cases, entirely cured, if it had not become too firmly seated. In this case, after the *Anconite* had been given for 36 hours, I gave *Bryonia* 5-15, a dose every morning and evening with the most decided benefit.

If the disease has already continued for a considerable length of time, the *Bryonia* may be used earlier and with a certain good effect. If the *Pneumonia* has taken on the asthenic form, and its course is more tedious, this remedy will render the most important service.

*In this article the numerator denotes the number of proprs, and the denominator the ATTENUATION.

I have often cured these inflammations of the lungs, perfectly, in 24 hours even after they had become quite severe. I will here relate the following violent case of inflammation of the lungs in an ox. On the 24th of June, 1833, I was called to take in charge an ox who presented the following symptoms. The animal had suffered for three days, stood back from the crib with mouth agape, the nostrils widely dilated the breathing very much oppressed, rattling and whistling, and could be heard a long way off. The movements of the glands were very rapid—when lying down he could hardly breathe—the cough was short and broken—the fore feet were wide apart, and when lying down were also separated. He could scarcely turn himself, and upon being smartly pressed in the side of the chest, manifested severe pain—the breath was very hot—appetite gone—the mouth within was burning hot—the distant parts of the body were cold—the pulsation of the heart and arteries very much accelerated. Remedies had been employed before my arrival, as the disease increased. I commenced immediately with *Aconite* 5-15, a dose every 2 hours. These were evidently given in too rapid succession, which would naturally induce an aggravation which now often ensued. I now ceased the use of the *Acon.* for four hours, and then gave three drops for a dose every two hours, which was immediately followed by improvement. I continued the use of this remedy till the afternoon of the following day, and then gave *Bryonia* 5 15. On the third day I found the condition of the animal much improved—his appetite had returned and the breathing was much easier. On the fourth day I prescribed a dose of *Bryonia* every morning and evening, and in a few days the disease had quite subsided.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

In the stage of the disease where the horse has a slight fever, and the sub-maxillary glands begin to swell, which swelling afterwards increases gradually—where the uncous membrane is inflamed and the eyes watery, a few doses of *Acon.* 5-15 should be given, which may be allowed to operate at least 36 hours; after which one or two doses of *Dulcamara* 5-15 should be given, with

intervals of two days. If, during the use of these medicines, swelling of the head should occur and threaten to become serious, a dose of *Belladonna* should be administered. If, however, the swelling of the head is rather œdematous, and if the eyes at the same time swell, a dose of *Arsenicum* is the most suitable remedy against this dangerous condition.

If the disease has already reached the seventh or eighth day, and the swelling of the glands is complicated, a dose of *Spirit Sulphur* will render good service—the swelling will soon become soft, and it can either be opened, or, which is better, it will break spontaneously.

As regards the external treatment, much care is necessary. Particular care must be taken that the throat is kept warm, which can best be accomplished by sewing a piece of fur about the part; at the same time, friction here and there with warm lard is useful. The animal should not be allowed cold water.

If, after the cure of this disease, some enlarged glands should still remain, which do not disperse, *Spongia* 5-15 is indicated, and will prove itself to be the best remedy,—at least, according to my experience.

WIND COLIC OF CATTLE.

This disease of so frequent occurrence, deserves a particular notice here, as it is, in most cases, dangerous, and even fatal, if prompt relief is not obtained.

The symptoms by which this dangerous disease declares itself, as well as the exciting causes, &c., it is not necessary to speak of. I will, at this time, merely state the most suitable Homœopathic treatment.

If the disease has just commenced or has already reached the highest point, the stage in which, in the old school, the bowels are punctured, a dose of *Camomilla* may be given immediately; the disease will often begin to subside in the course of five minutes, and before the end of a quarter of an hour will, in many cases, be entirely subdued.

It frequently occurs, especially where the case is obstinate, or has already been treated Alloëopathically without benefit, the medicines may be given in rapid succession without fear of a Homœopathic aggravation.

If, however the case has continued some length of time, or has been more slow in its progress, *Belladonna* is the preferable medicine, and will render prompt relief.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

CANCER FLUVIATILIS.

[CONTINUED.]

3. C., a man of irritable temperament, 27 years of age, having been previously somewhat affected with Gout, took, on the morning of the 25th of September, 1841, two teaspoonfuls of the tincture at 6 o'clock. The olfactory nerves were immediately and strongly affected by the odor of the tincture; the right ear felt as if a foreign body were forced into the auditory passage, occasioning slight deafness. Sensation of dulness of the forehead, aching of the tongue, throat, and region of the stomach, the latter being more frequent towards noon—slight tension from the knees down to the instep—appetite less than usual—80 pulsations to the minute. About one o'clock, P. M., violent colic, with tenesmus and languor. On moving, colic and tenesmus, alleviated when sitting—returning again when motion was resumed. At 3 o'clock a quart of straw-yellow urine was voided, (86° F.) with an acid re-action. Stools yellowish, consistent, then papescent and offensive, with alleviation of the pains in the bowels.

Sept. 26.—At 6½ o'clock in the morning three teaspoonfuls were taken—pulse 50—soon after dullness of the forehead—oppression of the brain—oppressed and labored respiration—same symptoms in ear as yesterday—congestion of the chest, with more laborious breathing, and spitting of blood. Urine clear, yellow, feebly acid—appetite diminished—belly somewhat painful and swollen. At 2½ o'clock the pulse was at 80. In the evening, chill over the whole body, with great sensitiveness, especially under the axillæ.

Sept. 27th.—At the same time as yesterday, four teaspoonfuls were taken. Immediately thereafter slight running from the nose, and trifling catarrh—aching in the region of the belly and in the ear as in previous days.

Much confusion in the fore part of the head. Burning in pit of the stomach—tenesmus, eructation, and increased sensation of heat—nausea—aching and heaviness in the bend of the arms. The headache extends to the back part of the head, and is especially severe in the right temple and region of the ear. After two hours, weariness, dejection—slight pricking pains in the left breast under the nipple. At about 10 o'clock pains around the navel—aching and tension in the arm-pits and deltoid muscles—the stomach sensitive—constant pressure towards the forehead, and frequent yawning. At midnight the urine voided was of a gold-yellow color; immediately after being passed, it had a temperature of 99° F., but in the vessel 90° F.; at first with any acid re-action; slightly so afterwards. Thin flocculi floated in the urine—on being boiled many bubbles were found upon it, and upon cooling, a considerable quantity of albumen was discovered. At night he awoke perspiring, especially about the lower belly, and at the same time there was accumulation of mucus in the trachea and larynx, which was almost glued together. As on other days, the head was very much confused—excessive oppression and anguish in the chest—excessive hawking of mucus. In the afternoon he had a severe dull toothache in a carious tooth. In the evening, increased warmth in the whole body—the sensorium readily excited—indications of sopor sleep even hours with uninterrupted dreams—on waking, head somewhat easier—pressure throughout the whole course of the sternum—Urine dark yellow, with sediment—flatulence with tenesmus.

RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.

1. Amelioration of the sufferings in the open air—aggravation while at rest. Aching pains. Gastric and bilious complaints. Dejection and lassitude.
5. Tremulousness, weariness.

HEAD.

Headache, with pressure towards the eyes.

Oppressive confusion of the forehead—pressure towards the forehead.

Aching in the temples and in the forehead.

The headache extends to the hinder part of the head, and is particularly felt in the right temple and region of the ear.

10. Stitching pain in the temples.

Periodical pains which go like a flash from the temple to the cheek.

Watery eyes—dilated pupils—aching in the upper part of the right eye.

15. Conjunctiva somewhat injected. Conjunctiva tinged decidedly yellow—sight obscured. He sees various colored spots when reading—stitching in the right ear—stitching in the right inner ear many hours long, which finally changes into a dull pain.

20. A sensation in the right ear as if a foreign body were sticking in the auditory canal, causing slight deafness.

Pressure in the ear outwards—heat and redness of the ear.

Redness of the face—heat, redness—puffing of the face. Burning of the face.

25. Redness and increased warmth of the face, together with burning of the left cheek.

Itching of the neck, with heat and redness of the countenance.

DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.

Drawing pain in the teeth. Toothache in the right lower jaw, with feelings of coldness in one of the eye teeth.

Periodical toothache as if the tooth would be torn out.

30. Severe dull pain in a carious tooth. Sensation as if a crumb stuck in the throat.

Aching pain in the tongue, in the gullet and the region of the stomach—the latter more frequent about noon. Taste, pappy—sweetish after cough.

Appetite less than usual.

35. Eructation and increased heat. Empty evacuations. Inclination to vomit.

Vomiting of boiled crab a quarter of an hour after eating, with great nausea; he had previously vomited a good deal of bile, but this time vomited nothing but the crab.

Sour vomiting of boiled crab; before the vomiting, movement of the bowels and anxiety.

Belly swollen and elastic.

40. Painful tightness of the lower belly the whole day.

Fulness in the pit of the stomach.*

Burning in the pit of the stomach.

* Three spoonfuls of crab soup which she ate laid very heavily on her stomach, and she experienced violent ebullition. After a few minutes her limbs moved hither and thither involuntarily. She said that it appeared to her as if she must keep up this motion in order to digest what she had eaten. This motion continued half an hour, and she then thought that as the food did not lie so heavily, it was more digested. The movements of the muscles soon ceased.
—SEHERIN VON PREVORST, 1, 124. B.

Stomach faint and sensitive—aching with constant pressure towards the forehead, and continual yawning.

Uneasiness in the region of the spleen.

45. Aching in the region of the spleen.

The liver painful when smartly touched.

Sensation in the belly as if a violent attack of colic were about to set in.

Colic, with tenesmus and depression—ameliorated when sitting down—aggravated when rising again.

Colicky pains about the navel, four hours long, with puffing up of the lower belly.

50. Cramping in the lower belly, and transient pinching after a meal.

Colicky pains below the navel which force him to bend himself double.

Gripping pains in the bowels previous to stool—continual tenesmus.

Flatulence with tenesmus.

55. Colic pains before and during stool.

Before a scanty stool, gripping in the belly.

Stool, with tenesmus. Insufficient stool with tenesmus.

Scanty stool, passed in small pieces, with straining.

After stool, alleviation of the pain in the bowels—stool darker colored than usual.

60. Stool at evening—the one in the morning having been insufficient.

Papescent stool. Soft—then papescent stool of a dark brown color.

Soft and somewhat slimy stool, with itching in the rectum.

UROPOIETIC AND SEXUAL ORGANS.

Stitching pain in the region of the right kidney, increased upon respiring.

Throbbing in the lower half of the right kidney.

65. Drawing in the right ureter. Pressure in the region of the bladder, with sensation of heaviness.

Urine dark red with sediment. Brown red urine with reddish sediment.

Urine straw yellow (99° F.), acid (at another time feebly acid), with light flocculi therein; on being boiled, many bubbles rise on it—contains much air, and on being cooled, much albumen appears.

70. Burning along the whole urethra when urinating, and for a while after, with scanty discharge.

Urgency to urinate, with scanty discharge and sense of fulness in the bladder and urethra.

Strangury when he would urinate at night.

Diminution of the sexual passion. Aversion to coition.

Scanty discharge of semen during coition.

75. Flabbiness of the scrotum.

Restless sleep and great excitement of the genital organs. (Allg. Hom. Zeitung, x. 173.)

ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

Spasmodic sneezing.

Discharge from the nose as with slight catarrh.

Irritation to cough, arising from the larynx. Irritation to cough, and tickling in the larynx during the whole day.

80. Tickling cough. Tickling in the cleft of the glottis, or deeper in the larynx, which excites cough.

The roughness of the throat compels him to hawk frequently. Scraping in the throat, inducing frequent hawking.

At night on awaking, mucus in the larynx and the trachea, as if it were glued together.

Dry, irritating cough.

85. Oppression in the bronchia, and difficult breathing.

Much coughing without expectoration through the whole morning. He has a light yellow expectoration, superadded to the mucous expectoration of the morning.

Cough, with a light yellow expectoration in the morning—subsequently the discharge was mere mucus and saliva.

Sweetish, insipid taste of the mucus expectorated.

90. A little transparent mucus is raised when coughing—after the cough a transient, sweetish taste in the mouth.

In the afternoon the cough is more frequent and more severe, causing pain in the chest, with a white mucous expectoration like saliva.

He walked out in the evening without having to cough, but as soon as he sat down, the cough troubled him again.

Heaviness and anguish in the chest—much rattling of mucus—respiration more laborious than usual.

95. Oppression upon the whole sternum,

Congestion of the chest with difficult breathing, and spitting of blood.

Hoarseness and oppression of the chest.

Slight pricking pains in the left side of the chest under the nipple.

MOTOR APPARATUS.

100. Trembling in the arms when he leans upon them.

Drawing in the left arm. Rheumatic pains in the left arm—aching and tension in the axillæ, and the deltoid muscles. Soreness in the arms as if bruised, and sensibility to touch.

105. Aching and soreness in both arms.

Convulsive twitching in the left forearm. In the morning, tearing and pricking pains in the left thumb, continuing a short time.

Sudden rending pains from the right lumbar region to the kidney, when sitting. Pricking pains in the right side of the pelvis.

110. Burning in the anterior surface of the left thigh.

Slight tension from the knee down to the instep.

SKIN.

Itching on various parts of the skin. Eruption like nettle rash, inducing scratching. Eruption like nettle rash, becoming confluent at last. Increased temperature of the skin.

FEVER.

115. Heat of the body increased.

Shivering and cold chills running over the whole body in the morning. At evening chilliness of the whole body, which is especially perceptible under the axillæ.

Internal cold and sensitiveness to the air—severe and more continuous on undressing, while the countenance apparently glows from heat. (Hygea, xv. 19.)*

At evening increased warmth of the whole body, and easy excitability of the sensorium (condition of sopor.)

120. Shivering of the upper extremities.

CIRCULATION.

Nose bleed, with alleviation of the symptoms.

Pulse in the morning, 50—later at 80.

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

Restless sleep, with frequent waking—sleep seven hours with uninterrupted dreaming.

125. At night awaking with sweat, especially on the lower belly. Rest-

* Kammerer gives (loc. cit.) the indications for the use of the Cancer fluv. in given conditions. It is not however of the pure, physiological operations of the remedy that he speaks, but of its curative effect, that is in Typhus. GRIESELICH.

less at night—sleep often interrupted—full of wanton dreams—with increased temperature of skin—early awaking in the morning.

Melancholy disposition.

The operation of the medicine continues at least eight days. The dose depends on the effect desired; in one case pellets of the sixth attenuation sufficed, in another the tincture was required: no general rule can be deduced from these facts. The physiological antidote is the *Diadema Aranea*, the chemical, citric acid.

After the above cited symptoms, the similarity of operations which exists between the *Cancer fluv.* and *Aranea Diadema* and *Calcarea*, cannot but be apparent. The diseases in which the *Cancer fluv.* deserves a notice, are those of the epigastric region, especially of the liver and spleen, perhaps also of the pancreas; chronic jaundice; qualitative alteration of the biliary secretions (with a deficiency of picro-mel); hypertrophy of the lesser lobe of the liver, with pressure upon the stomach; colic pains which owe their origin to insufficient chymification; pains in the limbs from diseases of the liver. Fever, as Dr. Kammerer has indicated; tubercular consumption. How far it may be useful in intermittents, indolent ulcers, &c., I cannot at present state. These observations may at least render service as a point of support in further investigations.

[The remarks of Dr. Kammerer upon the use of the *Cancer fluvialis*, we shall be obliged to defer to the next number. We learn from an Address recently published by Dr. Neidhard of Philadelphia, that Dr. Buchner is still continuing his investigations regarding this and other remedies, the details of which we shall lay before our readers as occasion offers.]

EUROPEAN HOMŒOPATHISTS.

We have recently fallen in with an Address by Dr. Neidhard, of Philadelphia, to the students at the Homœopathic College at that place, which contains much useful and interesting information regarding Homœopathists in Europe.*

Those of our readers who can possess themselves of it, should do so, but

* Homœopathia in Germany and England in 1849, with a glance at Allœopathic men and things, being two preliminary discourses, delivered in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, by C. Neidhard, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

as the majority of our readers may not be able so to do, we shall, for their benefit, make liberal extracts from it. The selection for the present number gives us an account of

BUCHNER, OTT, AND NUSSER.

"The first homœopathic acquaintance I made in Munich was Dr. Jos. Buchner, whose great kindness to me during my first and second visit to that city I shall not easily forget. Dr. Buchner has the largest homœopathic practice in Munich. He, in conjunction with Dr. Nusser in Augsburg, edits the "*Allgemeine Zeitung für Homœopathie*:" and is indefatigable in his efforts to forward the progress of science. He showed me several large piles of manuscript, containing a record of symptoms of various old and new remedies, which will be of the greatest advantage to the homœopathic practitioner. I give you here a detailed list of them:

1. Gummi ammoniacum, (acting specifically on the joints); 2. *Secale cornutum*; 3. *Belladonna*, (extended proving); 4. *Colchicum*; 5. *Phosphorus*; 6. *Rhus*; 7. *Aconite*; 8. *Aloes*; 9. *Aranea*, the black cellar spider; 10. *Argentum nitricum*; 11. *Arsenic*; 12. *Asparagus*; 13. *Croton tiglium*; 14. *Sulphur*, antim. auratum; 15. *Morphium aceticum*; 16. *Bismuth*; 17. *Bromine*; 18. *Kalmia latifolia*; 19. *Cancer fluviat.*; 20. *Cainca*; 21. *Conium maculatum*; 22. *Copaiva balsam*; 23. *Lacerta viridis*; 24. *Flores zinci*. In addition to the above, he has added an extensive collection of symptoms to Wibmer's work on the effects of remedies and poisons.

It was always my practice, during my European tour, to inquire into the homœopathic practice of the different medical men whom I met, in order to give the results of my investigations to the American homœopathic students. But I found this task more difficult than I supposed at first, for the most important facts in the practice of any physician do not occur to him at once, and it is only by repeated conversations that his mode of action becomes at all clear to you. The little, however, that I have gleaned in this way, I will faithfully communicate, if it were only serviceable to corroborate the experience of others. And here I wish it to be distinctly understood that, if I enumerate certain remedies as having been found useful against certain names of diseases, by these German physicians, I merely wish to draw the attention of medical men to remedies, which have been confirmed by repeated, practical trials, in order that they may compare the facts with the results of their own practice. I must most distinctly aver, that the law *similia similibus* must always remain the unerring guide.

Dr. Buchner found the best remedies in whooping-cough to be *Lactuca virosa*, and *Cuprum aceticum*; in croup, *Tartar emetic* 1, *Hepar*, s. 1, *Aconite* as intercurrent remedy. In dropsy, from affection of the liver, *Mercurius*, *Aurum*, *Digitalis*. In scarlatina, he relies upon the old remedies, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Mercury*; this last disease being generally in America of a vio-

lent kind, a greater variety of remedies are known to us than to the physicians in Germany, where the disease assumes a lighter character. The best remedy in intermittent fever, according to Dr. Buchner, is the *Alkaloid of Ignatia*. One case of diabetes mellitus he has cured by *Armon. carbonicum* in chemical doses. An infusion of *Digitalis* he gave in a case of dropsy of the chest, returning every year in July. He mentioned this case because it was one where he had seen the most decided effects produced by any medicine; the patient was an old lady; for three years the disease was arrested successively at the same period. In the fourth year, however, the lungs became paralyzed, and she died. Dr. Buchner intends also to experiment with the *Digitalis lutea*, a species of *Digitalis* which grows abundantly near Munich. The *Digitalis purpurea* grows wild only in the Porphyry mountains. Besides the usual remedies, the itch is best cured by *Peruvian balsam*, externally as well as internally. He related to me a remarkable, although not strictly a homœopathic fact, in the case of a man from whom a stone or calculus had been taken, which on analysis, was found to contain a good deal of copper. This was traced to an ox of whose meat the man had partook freely. The ox had subsisted for some time on grass upon which copper ore had been deposited.

The arsenic in the blood, he thinks, is only an occasional ingredient, and produced in a similar way.

Among the interesting men whose acquaintance I made in Munich, I must also mention Dr. Ott, of Mindelheim, a small Bavarian town, at no great distance from Munich. He was district physician there, but owing to his participation in the revolutionary movement of the year 1848, he was deprived of his office. He is the author of a work on "Hydro-Homœopathia," in which he advocates the combination of the water cure and Homœopathia as the most certain means of curing every thing, even chronic diseases which could not be cured by one or the other method alone. He is, at the present time, engaged in a new work on the same subject, in which he endeavors to lay down the principles and laws which ought to guide us in the selection of one or the other method. I have myself great faith in this view of the subject, and have always maintained that the two are inseparable; and must, in the present state of our knowledge, often supply each other's defects. The other homœopathic physicians in Munich are, the Professor of Physiology at the University, Reubel; Drs. Trittenbach, Steinbacher, Mahir, Moser, and Pemmerb. This last one has just settled here, after obtaining permission to do so, by paying \$1,000 to another physician who was going away, in order to obtain his vacancy. Bavarian physicians, although regular graduates, are not permitted to settle anywhere but by permission of the government; thus forming a guild, or corporation, which no one can enter, except on these conditions. In America, we are hardly aware of the privileges and liberty we enjoy, because we are so used

to them. During the revolutionary period in 1848, an attempt was made in Bavaria to open a free competition to all physicians, and to allow them to practise wherever they pleased. A petition, signed and headed by the distinguished surgeon and oculist, Dr. Walther, and also signed by several younger members of the profession, was handed to the government, praying to grant the free exercise of medical practice to all physicians, as well as that of dispensing their own medicines, but without success. The great majority were not in favor of it. They evidently feared it would diminish their own rentals if the arena was thrown open to a host of young practitioners.

It behooves me to mention in this place one of the German homœopathic physicians, who may be considered a martyr to the cause. It is Dr. Nusser of Augsburg, co-editor with Buchner of the "*Allegemeine Zeitung für Homœopathie*." He is characterized by independence of thought and a simple mode of life. His success in Augsburg was at first slow, but he tells me now that he has a very good practice. During his former residence in the country, he was overrun with business, exciting, in consequence, the jealousy of the government allœopathic physicians. The country-town where he lived was often so crowded with strangers coming from a distance to visit him, that the magistrate pretended to be afraid of a revolutionary outbreak, and put his interdict upon it. More than eight times his medicine chest was seized; as the liberty of dispensing their own medicines, had not, as yet, been obtained by the homœopathic physicians, and the revival of this obsolete law was made the instrument wherewith to aim a blow at Homœopathia by the adherents of the old system. The American homœopathic practitioner has hardly any conception, to what innumerable annoyances his German and European brethren are exposed. The privilege to practise in any Bavarian town is only granted to favorites, and that these are hardly ever homœopathic physicians may easily be conceived. That Homœopathia in spite of these difficulties has still advanced so steadfastly in Germany, is to me a marvel, and another testimonial to its inward truth. Had it not been for persecution and opposition, hospitals would have risen all over the land, which would have ruined the old practice in less than twenty years.

The want of success which attended the efforts made to establish an hospital on a firm footing, to which the legislative chamber had already voted \$4,000, was owing to the cowardly behavior of a prince and prime minister who was afraid of compromising his popularity by advocating an unpopular cause. He would not sign the petition, or present it at court, although signed by an immense number of names. In contemplating the life of the European scientific man, particularly the homœopathic reformer, we are again and again led to form comparisons in favor of a similar career in this free republican country. Not easily shall I forget that honest and industrious Dr. Nusser of Augsburg, who so faithfully struggled through all his difficulties, and who is still indefatigable in his endeavors to place Homœopathia on a better

footing in Bavaria. It is now eight years since he asked for permission to settle in Munich, but has not as yet received an answer from the government. Another practitioner of the same stamp, Dr. Gerster, resides in the neighboring Regensburg, (Ratisbon.) His labors in the cause of Homœopathia have been unwearied. He is also distinguished as an oculist, and is at present engaged in investigations of chemical pathology, particularly with regard to the importance of the urine in the diagnosis and cure of diseases.

Dr. Buchner also had to contend with many obstacles when he first entered on his homœopathic career. But he took good care to remonstrate in the most powerful language against the different rescripts of the medical authorities, always however signing his name with great politeness. In this way he kept them at bay, and now they leave him in peace. Under the head of Munich, it may be noteworthy to state that provings are to be instituted for testing the pathogenetic effects of the *Aconitum lycotonum*. It is said to be superior to *Aconit. napellus*, in arthritic and rheumatic affections, whilst the latter is more purely specific in inflammatory diseases. Dr. Ott has found *Baryta carbonica* the best remedy in tinea capitis. Dr. Ott also believes that the leaves of different plants are more useful in inflammations, whilst the seeds are to be preferred in exudations. This is particularly the case with *Colchicum autumnale*, of which remedy the seeds are much more active in dropsy of the chest, than the leaves. According to Dr. Ott, the best remedy in all atonic hemorrhages is *Ipecacuanha*. In indolent ulcers Dr. Moser pronounced himself very successful by merely giving *Belladonna* for the removal of the pain, and *Arsenicum* for the proud flesh. *Sepia* 1-200 is used by Dr. Nusser in many chronic periodical headaches with the happiest effect. *Plumb. ac.* 1-200 he prescribes in many cases of chronic constipation, where the other symptoms agree. He has also made extensive experiments with the high potencies, and prefers them in one-third of the cases he attends. In the rest he uses the lower and middle dilutions. He generally mixes the medicines in water, that is, a number of medicated globules are mixed in a vial, to preserve which, a few drops of spirits of wine are added, and of this mixture he gives a tea-spoonful according to circumstances. We conversed several times on the importance of the periodicity of the remedies, as a deciding point for their application; where the characteristic symptoms of the disease and remedy were precisely the same in several remedies, what should govern our decision? They did not seem to me to pay the attention to it, that several of our distinguished homœopathic physicians demand, and according to my own opinion, with justice. I advocated as a main guide the similarity of the color of the remedial agent and the disease. I have always thought color to be the highest physical characteristic of a thing. According to Goethe, there is something *dæmonic* in color behind which the Godhead immediately appears."

QUACKERY DEFINED.

We have had the pleasure of receiving the first Number of the New York Medical Gazette, edited by Dr. Reese, which among other things, all very good, contains an article on Quackery, which we cannot but transfer entire to our columns. We are sure that the Dr. says what he thinks, and trust he is authorized to speak for the respectable part of the profession in New York, not for our sakes but for theirs, since the maintaining such opinions as the following will do more for their credit than all the empty fulminations of the New York Academy. If our memory serves us, Dr. Reese once wrote a book *trying* to hit very hard at Homœopathia, but as he now writes in a strain so decidedly different, we can readily forgive and forget it, and indeed should not have mentioned it, except to say that we think that the change in the opinions of Dr. Reese is an omen of good—an indication of a *tendency* at least, in the old school to lay aside hard names in medical discussions, and meet their opponents on fair terms. We especially commend the article to the consideration of such of our Western practitioners as are not posted up in matters of etiquette and decorum, and think it all quite right to call all quacks who do not think as they do. We advise them to take the New York Medical Gazette and learn better. But here is the article :

QUACKERY.

“In our profession the unworthy are denominated *quacks*, and their employment is called *quackery*. These are not mere nicknames, which are used to degrade rivals, or gratify malignity and spleen, as will be apparent when these words are defined and understood.

The term quack is properly applied to an *ignorant* or *unprincipled* practitioner of the healing art, and to such only. He who dares to give remedies, of which he knows *little*, in diseases of which he knows *less*, and applies them to living beings, of whose structure or functions he knows *nothing*, is demonstrably a *quack* by reason of his ignorance and temerity. While he who imposes upon the public by seeming to be what he is not, and who, for the sake of filthy lucre, sacrifices principle, honesty and conscience, in the sale of nostrums or specifics; promising to cure incurable diseases; and exacting extortionate fees from the afflicted, by taking advantage of their ignorance or credulity, is a quack because he is *unprincipled*. Such knaves abound in the profession, and they are such whether with or without diplomas, and to whatever school they belong; they are all alike,—whether called allœopathists, homœopathists, hydropathists, or chrono-thermalists; and whether they employ mineral, botanical, electrical, galvanic, magnetic, or metaphysical remedies. Their ignorance and unprincipled conduct constitute

them quacks ; and to protect the public from being plundered and victimized by such, is the only and all-sufficient reason for the warnings against *quackery*, which the regular profession are ever reiterating through the public press. That these warnings are to a great extent unheeded, is the chief cause of the great mortality, especially in the large cities, where ignorant and unprincipled physicians abound, and where they find their most numerous victims.

Let it be henceforth understood then, that when the medical press, in its legitimate guardianship of the health and lives of the community, denominates any practitioner of medicine a quack, it is not because he is of this sect or that, nor that he adopts different remedies from ours ; but simply and only on the ground of his being either an ignorant or unprincipled man. Our maxim is, that a truly learned man, is not, and should not be called a quack, whatever opinions he may hold in medicine, or whatever modes of practice he may adopt. Such a man may become a quack, irrespective of either learning, or his medical creed, by unprincipled conduct in the profession, and then only can he be justly styled a quack, for the reason that he is a knave. But while his conduct is irreproachable, he may be a heretic in the estimation of the regular profession, but his medical scholarship protects him from being called a quack.

We have no fellowship with the narrow views of those bigots in medicine, any more than in theology, who adopt the dogma, ‘my doxy is orthodoxy, and your doxy is heterodoxy.’ Very different and even opposite religious doctrines are held and taught by men equally intelligent and honest, and why may it not be so in medicine ? Nor do we believe that our citizens select their physicians solely, or even chiefly, because of their peculiar sect or school ; but rather from confidence in their general intelligence and supposed integrity. Very few of the physicians of either of the new schools, deem it safe or politic to announce themselves either homœopathic or hydropathic, but call themselves by the generic name ‘Doctor,’ thus becoming all things to all men, deeming ‘all fish which come to their net.’ And this is the case even with those with whom policy is the rule, and who have no medical character to lose, as well as those who craftily claim to have superadded the *new* to the *old* system, and like the fabled boatman ‘look one way and row another,’ ‘hiding with the hare and running with the hounds,’ treating their patients by *either* mode of practice, or *both*, if they will pay their fee. When Homœopathia or hydropathy will serve their turn, such men will adopt the one or the other ; but when neither will suit the patient, they will ‘bleed, purge, and blister’ according to Moliere’s definition of a doctor, suiting their mode of practice to the market. Such men, from whatever port they hail, show that they regard ‘money as the chief end of man,’ even at the forfeiture of reputation and self-respect. Physicians call them quacks, and all honorable men, of every school, deem them outlaws. They sacrifice honor, principle conscience, and character, for money, and ‘verily they have their reward.’”

PURE HOMŒOPATHIA.

It is often alleged against Homœopathia, that its adherents are too exclusive—that there is some good in all systems, and that a physician should always have liberality enough to leave his accustomed track when he has reason to believe he can do better in another. For our own part we have no sympathy with that feeling falsely called charity or liberality, which is ready to admit that any and every other form of belief may be as good as that which we possess. Our convictions of truth are too deep and strong to admit of this. If our opinion is right, then every other opinion not in accordance with it is wrong, and cannot be otherwise. That belief in truth which is ever doubting, and ever ready to admit that other contrary doctrines may be true, is no faith at all, and is by no means worthy of a rational being. At the same time, it is not necessary that one who holds his opinions with **firmness**, should denounce or persecute those who differ with him, nor is the charge of illiberality rightfully made against him while he acts with firmness in accordance with his convictions, and allows others liberty to do the same.

In this view the duty of Homœopathists is plain. While they profess that Homœopathia is sufficient for the cure of all curable diseases, it illy becomes them in an extremity to resort to allœopathic means. If there were no other reason, this alone suffices, that such a course prevents them in difficult cases from making that diligent search which they should^d in the treasures of our *materia medica*, and thus materially delays the progress of our art. Instead then of persuading Homœopathists to be more yielding, we would they were less so—that they would not yield at all.

This matter is ably set forth in one of Dr. Joslin's Lectures; would that his suggestions might be seriously considered by every practitioner of Homœopathia.

"The pseudo-homœopathic physician, who, not finding a curative for the disease by one operation, rejects the most approximate remedy, abandons the homœopathic method, and relies on old-school hypotheses, chance-results and large doses, perpetrates a folly similar to that of the pseudo-mathematician, who, engaged in a problem susceptible of solution by a number of equations equal to the number of unknown quantities, but not by a single equation, pronounces algebra all moonshine for such an emergency, and determines on a tentative process, i. e., guessing and trying.

What if the mathematician should say, I am no bigot nor exclusive; I am eclectic; I believe in some calculation and some guessing? The medical eclectic has the same liberal faith. He professes to do all he can for his patients. It is said he will not sacrifice their lives to theory; that where ho-

mœopathic principles and doses are inadequate, he will resort to the allœopathic drugs and doses; that in severe and dangerous cases, he will try any system, or any dose without system, in short, anything that presents a chance of saving human life. He considers the pure practice sufficient for chronic and slight affections, but not for those which are severe, rapid and dangerous.

All this appears very plausible to the popular mind, uninstructed in the defects of the old methods and the excellencies of the new. But it must be evident, even to such, on a little reflection, that if there are better methods than the homœopathic, they should be resorted to in the earliest stages of disease, before it becomes so unmanageable. The prevention of danger is better than the bare chance of its removal. Let every one select from the beginning, and retain to the end, that practice which he considers most safe and efficient.

The pure homœopathist claims for himself an equally sincere regard for the good of his patients. If he adheres to his system in all cases, it is for saving his patients, not for saving any theory. When the case becomes alarming, he considers his chance of curing not enhanced by the increase of blind force. His only confidence is in force judiciously directed; and for its direction he selects the most reliable guide.

Suppose that a surgeon, in performing a delicate operation, should, from his unsteadiness of hand or a deficiency in his knowledge of anatomy, at first fail to hit the requisite point in the flesh with the point of his instrument; or, from the effusion of blood, not discover whether he has hit it or not. What shall he do? Shall he put forth all his physical might, and violently plunge the instrument to the greatest possible depth, and in every possible direction? Shall he substitute an axe for his delicate and appropriate instrument, and random strokes for those directed by anatomical science? In a frantic hurry, shall he slash up and down, to the right and left?

This is the picture of a physician who does every thing in his power. If a small dose does not immediately cure, he immediately resorts to a repetition or change of remedy, or augmentation of dose. He never studies the effect of his remedy sufficiently to determine whether a slight apparent progress of the disease may not be a medicinal aggravation, which temporarily obscures the fact of his having already hit the right point. He has indeed no belief in aggravation from small doses. If he knew this to be the properly-selected remedy, and this aggravation to be its action, it would be his duty to wait a due time for the healthy reaction. Instead of this, he repeats the same medicine and dose, and thus plunges deeper in the same place, or takes a different drug in the same dose, and thus pierces to the same depth on one side. If this fails, he frantically seizes and administers a large dose, and thus ensures an incision of grand dimensions, vast in breadth as well as depth. This is Allœopathia under the mask of Homœopathia. Failing in this operation, he throws off the mask, and appears in the character of a professed

allœopathic physician, *quo ad hoc*. He means to resume the mask on all fitting occasions; but in such emergencies as the present, the world must know that he will leave no stone unturned. He resorts to allœopathic principles, methods and doses.

If he had previously followed the law of Hahnemann, he will now be guided by pathological hypotheses, or select a drug which either he or some other physician or nostrum-monger, or other man or woman, has formerly administered in a case which was supposed to be analogous, and which, by some means or other, recovered.

This is plunging his instrument blindly in every direction. He also employs an instrument more coarse and wide-cutting, as well as blows more widely distributed. He finds the primarily-triturated grain and red-drop of nominal Homœopathia insufficient for all the revulsive operations on which he is now to rely.

Against such abuse of Homœopathia, it is one of the most important and sacred duties of her genuine friends to remonstrate."

METHOD OF EXAMINING HOMŒOPATHIA.

"An opinion prevails to some extent in the community, that Homœopathia has been actually examined by many allœopathic physicians, and found by them to be untrue in principle and inefficacious in practice. Those who state that they have made an examination with such results, have no adequate conception of what is implied in their statement. It is implied, that they have repeatedly taken and administered a variety of our potentized medicines, in small doses, and always without any effect, either in producing or removing symptoms; secondly, that they have taken doses, in number and magnitude sufficient to produce numerous symptoms, and that these symptoms differed entirely from those recorded by Hahnemann and his disciples; thirdly, that many drugs, each of which was known by them to be capable of producing many symptoms, have been separately given by these physicians to many patients, each of whose cases was specially characterized by many symptoms producible by the drug administered, and yet this drug given in sufficiently small doses, and at sufficient intervals, neither cured nor benefitted the patient. I deny that any such trials have ever been made with such results. Not one of the three classes of experiments, as above indicated, has ever been made by any man who is still a professed allœopathic physician. The first class of experiments above indicated, would, if honestly and judiciously made, verify the efficiency of the smallest doses ever administered by Hahnemann; the second class would verify his *materia medica*; and the third class, his law of cure; a law which, by its universality and importance, gives to Hahnemann the same rank in medicine that Newton has in astronomy."—*Joslin*.

RAU ON POTENTIZATION.

“Hahnemann applies the term ‘dynamization, or potency,’ to any attenuation, because, in his opinion, the medicinal powers of a drug are developed by attenuating it. This term applies properly only to the earths, and to metals of difficult oxydization, which contain their curative virtues in a latent state. It is my opinion, that these virtues are completely developed in the first clear, transparent dilution. Converted into such dilutions, the earths and metals are like other medicinal substances, which possess, in their natural form, the power of deranging the dynamic relations of the organism. Some agents possess this power in an extraordinary degree, compelling even alloëopathic physicians to prescribe very small doses, lest the organism should be injured. This circumstance is of itself sufficient to show that the power of a drug is divided in proportion as the drug is attenuated. If that power were increased by the attenuating process, every remedial agent would be converted into a deadly poison.

Hahnemann calls the effect of a highly attenuated drug, ‘*spiritual-dynamic*.’ It would seem as if this meant an actual separation of the dynamic power from its material substratum, and a transfer of that power to the attenuating vehicle. Such separations do exist. Warmth escapes from heated substances, and is communicated to others. The electric fluid is transferred from the glass cylinder to the conductor, and from the conductor to the Leyden battery. An iron-bar is rendered magnetic by passing a magnet over it. The moon transmits to our earth the light which it had received from the sun, and there are substances which possess the power of absorbing light and shining in the dark. We are not yet certain, however, whether the basis of imponderabilia is a volatile substance *sui generis*, or whether imponderabilia are properties of substances excited into action. It is therefore premature to consider the action of highly attenuated drugs analogous to that of the imponderabilia, so much more as we are conscious of a communication of substance in taking an attenuated drug. Such a communication takes place likewise when old people derive strength from sleeping with children.

On the other hand, it would be wrong to consider high attenuations as nothing, because the medicinal substances which they contain do not react chemically. The chemical relations of magnetized iron are the same as those of other iron. The pestiferous miasm which poisons a bale of cotton, and converts it into a carrier of the plague, is no more capable of chemical reaction than an arsenic-atom in the tenth attenuation, which we know to act with decided benefit in the proper place. I say, in the proper place; for high attenuations only act when the nerves are in a proper state to receive their influence. Forces act most intensely, where dynamic oppositions and polaric relations take place. The magnet does not act upon a grain of gold, but it draws a molecule of iron from amidst a heap of gold-dust. The multi-

plier is not moved by light or warmth, but the feeblest galvanic current is sufficient to set it in motion. The chloride of silver is not altered by an electro-galvanic current, nor by heat; a ray of light, however, blackens it. Sulphuretted hydrogen acts upon the smallest portion of arsenic or sugar of lead contained in a solution. Because nitric acid does not act upon the cyanite of mercury, would we maintain on that account that it does not react at all? Or would we deny the fecundating power of the spawn of frogs, which retains this power even if highly diluted, for no other reason than because other animals are not fecundated by it?

There is no doubt that in some instances the attenuating process has been carried too far. It has been asserted that medicines do still act in the 1500th attenuation.

The effects of such high attenuations seem to me rather imaginary than real. The efficacy of the 30th attenuation of many drugs has been confirmed by too many observations to admit of any doubt. Even the 45th and 60th attenuations of Belladonna have cured encephalitis in my own practice. I may here observe that by lower attenuations I understand the first, second, third, and that I consider attenuations higher as we progress in the scale of numbers.

It has been known for a long time, that large doses act differently from small ones. Large doses produce primary effects more rapidly and more distinctly; the more so, the more heterogeneous the medicinal substance is to the organism. Large portions of a drug excite violent reactions in the reproductive sphere, which do not occur after giving small doses, though they may have sufficient power to act dynamically upon the sensitive sphere.

Hahnemann thinks that the dynamized homœopathic agent acts like a spiritual substance. This term 'spiritual' is badly chosen. By a spiritual thing, we understand something immaterial, something purely psychical. The homœopathic agent is something material, though it may be ever so little. The action of a homœopathic agent has been compared to that of a miasm. This cannot be considered objectionable. Miasmata are substances, no matter whether their existence can be proved or not. The atom of pest-miasm, which is detached from the clothes of the patient by merely touching them, and infects a healthy person with that disease, cannot possibly pass at once into the circulation, and poison the whole volume of the blood. The blood is indeed altered, but not primarily. The alteration proceeds secondarily from the sensitive sphere by which the dynamic disturbance is first perceived. *Schurrer*, who is a well known opponent of the specific school, says in his 'Theory and Practice of Medicine,' that medicines act most powerfully when given in small doses. In this case, their direct action upon the intestinal canal is very inconsiderable; they effect the secundæ viæ of the organism, the blood for instance, where they become latent, and give rise to changes which resemble a reproductive process. This reminds us involuntarily of the

phenomenon discovered by Berzelius, and known in English books on chemistry, by the term 'action of presence;' by virtue of this law ('catalysis' or catalytic action) certain substances occasion, by their mere presence, changes in other substances without being themselves changed, or without being intimately combined with the latter. According to *Runge's* discovery, lead delays the solution of other metals, and particularly of zinc, in sulphuric acid, without being itself altered. *Drayer* remarks that the affinities of inorganic chemistry have no effect in animal chemistry. The kidneys secrete the urine from the blood without the intervention of a reagent. Inorganic chemistry acts by substituting one element for another. This is quite different in organic chemistry. The decompositions are effected by means of the peculiar arrangement of the organic tissues, or by the mere *presence* of an inherent substance which remains unaltered itself. The principle of catalytic action is still very obscure; but there can be no doubt that the atom of a contagium and the 30th potency of a grain of arsenic do not act analogously to a chemical reagent, and that their influence is first perceived by the sensitive sphere, whence it gradually invades the whole organism."

REFORM IN MEDICINE NEEDED.—"When the members of a learned profession assemble for the purpose of improving a science that distinguishes them from the rest of mankind, and one that pre-eminently qualifies them for usefulness in society, it is expected, at least in modern times, that a careful interrogation of nature will prove the most efficient measure in promoting the end in view.

By pursuing a course in opposition to this, of dictating and laying down laws for nature which she never can own, and of explaining her phenomena on principles that never existed, all our efforts at improvement will be found unavailing. Every thing in the material universe is subject to unchangeable laws. It is our privilege to discover and understand them; for, so far as we understand the laws of creation, we become invested with the Creator's power. So far as we interrogate nature for her law of cure, we are able to bring all medicinal agents under its action, so as to produce the most beneficial results. When the knowledge of a law enables us to decide upon a remedy for the cure of disease, it becomes the medium or channel through which nature, or nature's God, operates for the preservation of man. The physician can only minister; God heals, but in accordance with his own laws. The venerable Ambrose Perry, with all his success as a surgeon, still asserted with becoming humility, 'that he only dressed the wounds of his patients, while the Lord healed them.' But it may be remarked, that all diseases not incurable may be cured by the administration of remedies guided

by nature's own law, and not by any other, because nature has no power except in accordance with her own laws, which of themselves are but an emanation of divine power.

The community has for many years been importuning the profession in various ways for some redress for the injury and wrongs she has sustained on its account. She has demanded this redress in the shape of improvement; she has demanded science, instead of the ceaseless jargon of theories; she has demanded remedies, instead of compounds of unknown powers; she has demanded something to remove suffering instead of that which inflicts it,—health instead of disease. She positively refuses any longer to sacrifice the life's blood of her subjects to the caprice of opinion, or their symmetry of form to the shocks of blisters, moxas, setons, &c. Has the alleopathic school yielded to these entreaties?—has any improvement been attempted? Certainly; improvements have been attempted, but without any marked success. Large meetings have been convened, and stringent regulations have been adopted—for what? For interrogating nature concerning her method of cure? No; but to detail other theoretical methods that nature has had nothing to do with,—theories that accord, and those that rebel; a new jargon, to supersede the old one; cold water, and the expectant treatment, for young physic; and cod liver oil for a universal panacea. These conventions have done more; they have decided, by laws of their own making, not to countenance charlatanism, or lend any encouragement to '*notoriously irregular practitioners.*' But how does the science of medicine stand after these effective measures for improvement? The same as it has done for centuries, without any advancement: the same uncertainty—the same ignorance of any law of nature to guide their efforts—the same compounds of opposing ingredients, have their usual places in the dispensaries. Years may roll on and multiply upon this condition of things, without advancing the science of medicine at all. But ask of nature a revelation of her therapeutic law, to lead, guide, or direct, and the result will be the improvement desired. Hahnemann pursued this course; and, with a limited number of remedies, he brought forth the first fruits of the law. He opened upon a wide field for labor and observation; the law directs to new agents for relieving the multi-form manifestations of disease, and well-directed efforts cannot fail of improving medical science.—*From Dr. Small's Address.*"

CRITICAL NOTICES.

PRINCIPLES OF HOMŒOPATHIA: In a Series of Lectures, by *B. F. Joslin, M.D.*
New York. W. Radde. 1850.

Through the kindness of Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., of this city, we find a copy of the above named work upon our table. The Lectures are five in

number—some, if not all of them have appeared in print before, but we are happy to have them in a more permanent form, and should be glad to see them in the hands of every one who desires to know the truth in matters of medical science. Dr. Joslin has been long and favorably known in the scientific world, and in entering the Homœopathic ranks, he has not left his science behind him, but has found abundant occasion for its use, in the elucidation and defence of the principles of Homœopathia. We regard the volume before us as the best expositor and defender of Pure Homœopathia that has yet issued from the press, and sincerely trust that no Homœopathist will be without it. To mongrel Homœopathists we most earnestly recommend it, for we are confident, that those of them who have any remains of reason and conscience left, will mend their ways forthwith, and leave their mongrelism to those whom reason and conscience have forsaken forever. We hope that this will not be the last which we shall hear from the Dr., but that he will prosecute the war with vigor, till those who are with us but not of us, shall cease their quackery, or be driven from our ranks.

ALPHABETICAL REPERTORY OF THE SKIN, SYMPTOMS AND EXTERNAL ALTERATIONS OF SUBSTANCES, Together with the Morbid Phenomena observed in the Glandular, Osseous, Mucous and Circulatory Systems; arranged with Pathological Remarks on the Diseases of the Skin, by Dr. G. H. G. Jahr, Edited by Charles Hempel, M. D. W. Radde, N. Y. 1850.

We have not had opportunity to give this work the extended examination which it requires, or to test it in practice. As far as we can judge from a cursory glance over its pages, it will be a valuable addition to our literature. It is enriched, as the Preface informs us, with many new “symptoms and indications from *unprinted papers* and other sources.” We cheerfully recommend it to the attention of Homœopathists.

AN EPITOME OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE: Compiled chiefly from Jahr, Rueckert, Beauvais, Bœnninghausen, &c. By J. T. Curtis, M. D., and J. Lillie, M. D. Second enlarged edition. W. Radde, N. York. 1850.

This is a work intended for beginners in the Homœopathic practice, and is strictly an Epitome as its title indicates—none but the most important symptoms being recorded. The present edition contains also a Repertory, which is a decided improvement.

The above mentioned works are for sale by S. C. Griggs & Co., 111 Lake street.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

I.

LETTER FROM DR. TRACY.

CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY IN MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Sept. 21st, 1850.

DR. SHIPMAN:

Dear Sir : Your favor was duly received and should have been answered long since; the only apology I have to offer is that of constant professional engagements, which have so occupied my time for the last eight weeks, that I have had no leisure to attend to other calls. I am however happy to be able to say that the health of our city is now rapidly improving, and will, I think, soon assume its accustomed state of healthfulness. In answer to your inquiries relative to the Cholera, I can only speak positively of what has fallen under my own observation. I have treated sixteen well marked cases during the season, of which number two were fatal; one of which I did not see until past all hope—the other I was unable to save from the severity and rapidity of the disease, coupled with the bad habits of the patient. What other Homœopaths have done I am not advised.

There have been in the city since the first of July, not far from one hundred and sixty fatal cases, of which number there could not have been more than ten treated Homœopathically—the balance were treated Allœopathically and Eclectically. It is claimed by some that the Allœopaths have saved one or two cases; it may be so, but I am not apprised of their whereabouts—perhaps they *have* no permanent abiding place!

Dysentery has prevailed to a much greater extent than Cholera, and has been almost as fatal in the hands of Allœopaths; there have been, as near as I can estimate, since the first of July, from 12 to 1500 deaths in the city; the greater portion by far have died of Dysentery. I have treated over two hundred cases, and thus far have lost but one, and that a child laboring under disease of the hip joint, which had gone on to ulceration. The contrast between the two modes of treatment is such that the opponents of Homœopathia are obliged continually to whistle to keep their courage up—or, in other words, they resort to the most contemptible and foolish misrepresentations to keep themselves and friends in countenance. If a Homœopath happens to lose a case (no matter what were the circumstances) it is trumpeted from one end of the city to the other, and all join in exclamations of wonder and *apparent regret*, that the individual has been so foolish as to trust to sugar pills—at the same time they (the Allœopaths) are slaying their thousands and all is right; they have died *secundum artem*, no one has a right to express an opinion otherwise than that *all was done that could be*, and the clamor is renewed against the Homœopaths with redoubled vigor, in the hope of drawing the attention of the public from their own unsuccessfulness and want of

skill. I have repeatedly been charged with losing patients that I never saw, and did not even know that such persons lived in the city. Notwithstanding all this opposition, Homœopathia is triumphant; the system is gaining ground daily, although we often hear from abroad that it has nearly become extinct in Milwaukee—that the Homœopathic physicians are doing nothing, and will soon have to turn their attention to some other business. So far from this being the fact, I have never done so large a business since I have been in the place, as I have this season, and although there are five Homœopaths here, yet in a sickly season, three or four more would find as much as they could attend to.

In great haste, Yours truly,

L. M. TRACY.

II.

LETTER FROM DR. HAUGHTON, ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., September 30, 1850.

DR. SHIPMAN—*Dear Sir:* * * * * * The only way to sustain a Journal is to charge a good price and demand payment in advance. Your Journal is too low in price already. It is mostly taken by Physicians, who would with few exceptions, as soon pay two dollars as one; at least with slight enlargement, there could be no ground for complaint. "Union is strength"—until the scattered influence of Homœopathia is embodied, the system cannot receive attention of the people which it merits. This cannot be done while so many unworthy and unqualified persons are practising it—such persons are a drawback and curse to any cause. Perhaps no City has been more imposed upon than this one, in this particular; time alone will correct these abuses, the cloven foot will be seen, and imposture receive its merited reward. Instead of following the footsteps of the great masters of the *Art*, avoiding scrupulously the shoals and stinking bogs of Allcœopathia, they are pursuing a mixed practice, using the blue pill, *castor oil*, and turpentine in Cholera, salt and vinegar enema in Dysentery—in short, running a course alike disgraceful to both systems. Many of this class, like Judas, have their price—it is the *thirty* pieces of *silver* for which they toil; principle has no habitation in their soul. My mind has often in its wanderings through the history of the past, sought to find a parallel to the monstrosity of the Old School; there is only one word at all analogous to it, that is the Tower of Babel. As a matter of folly, it is not unlike it, while the confusion of tongues among the workmen remind me of the confusion of ideas and disagreement of theories among allcœopathic doctors. I firmly believe the same end awaits them and their system as befell the Babelites; rebuke and dispersion must ere long overtake them, and their *labors* only exist in history as a monument of folly. I wish there were more Homœopathists in the West; several towns of size and importance need them much. I am frequently asked to send them Homœopathists; I promise to do so when in my power, provided evidences are furnished of proper qualifications, otherwise they shall never

be recommended by me. We want persons who espouse the new system from principle, not from motives of lucre.

I suppose you are making head-way in your section of the Union, and hope there are many coadjutors to aid in the great work of medical reform. The West is a fair field in which to exert our energies; all that is required of us is to do our duty, and the vast theatre will be occupied by the advocates of the only rational and safe mode of *healing*. This is not conjecture—it may be read upon the canvass of the future as easy as was visible the “hand writing upon the wall.” My dear sir, let me cheer you in your devotion and efforts to forward this consummation of things; your Journal is doing much good, and it is the duty of the friends to give it that support which it so well merits. Encouragement is necessary to the toiling man, in order the better to enable him to bear the burden of labor. Your Journal is the only one published in the West—it should be sustained; it must be, or there will be a wanton neglect of duty.

In a few days there is to be in this city a Medical Convention of the State. The Circular says it is for the purpose of “elevating the standard of medical education and protection,” that is, not to allow any one to practice Quackery but themselves; this is unkind and illiberal. Jefferson said, “error may be safely tolerated when reason is left free to combat it.” So think all wise men, knowing all systems must be subjected to the test of reason; if proved to be untrue or useless, they are cast aside as so much dross. I hope the Convention will be largely attended; let them have a fair chance—every struggle made to retard the progress of our cause will give fresh impetus to it. They propose on this occasion to sit in judgment upon our fate; we demur to the procedure and appeal from the tribunal as having no jurisdiction of the cause; the only jury competent to give a correct verdict is the people. In their hands we are safe; they are more deeply interested than any other body, the subject of their health being involved. We attach no consequence to the *dicta* of colleges; the force of their decrees is no more heeded than the ravings of Nero. Tyranny of opinion may be held, but cannot in this country be enforced.

After the Convention meets and adjourns, so that we have an opportunity of getting the result of their wisdom, I may write again, provided there should be anything of material interest to note.

Respectfully yours, THOS. HAUGHTON.

Dr. H.'s remarks upon the method of sustaining a Journal are worthy of attention. As far as remuneration is concerned, we are content with the present terms, and will even enlarge our Journal *at the same price*, if Homœopathists in the West will lend a helping hand. That it is alike their duty and their interest, a few moment's reflection would convince them. If they cannot or will not see it, it is only left for us to do the best we can with the means at our command: then if the enterprise fail, the censure will not be chargeable upon us; but while life and health are spared us, a failure is not to be thought of—at least as far as our single effort can ensure success.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

The following description of an epidemic of Typhus Fever at Ulm, which we translate from the Hygea, we think will be read with interest. The success which attended Dr. Kammerer's treatment would hardly have been met with in any let-alone system of medicine. Either his statements are absolutely false, or Homœopathic medicines are not without virtue. Dr. Kammerer speaks of the use of *Cancer fluvialis* in this disease, as will be seen in the course of the statement.

THE TYPHUS IN ULM.

BY DR. KAMMERER.

§ 1. *General Remarks upon the Epidemic.*

From November 1838 till about the middle of February, 1839, Ulm was visited by an epidemic of a Nervous Pituitous Fever; while there, as well as in other places, for weeks before the invasion of the epidemic, and at the time of its invasion, there was inflammation of the throat, swelling of the face, erysipelatous eruptions on various parts, diarrhœa with tenesmus, various kinds of eruptions (especially miliaria), and jaundice. This occurred at a time when the thermometer ranged from 54° F. to 32° F., and there was an unusual stillness of the atmosphere, which was of importance, considering the abundance of running and standing water in the vicinity, and also the heavy clouds which usually overhung the city.*

* After very cold wintry days and severe east and north-east winds, there occurred a few inflammatory and acute rheumatic cases.

It should be remarked that usually in the latter part of autumn and in the winter, the clouds at night hang very thick over the city—indeed it is seldom otherwise in Wurtemberg—and continue till the next day, when they are dispelled by the sun. If now, in the waters in the vicinity, which are partially stagnant, and in marshes, a miasm is evolved (as may easily be the case), and this miasm is not rapidly dispelled by strong winds, then the clouds may be ready carriers of this miasm, and the stillness of the atmosphere may favor its descent. Nervous mucous fevers are not unusual here, but are not generally so wide-spread as during this epidemic, which may be ascribed to the thick overhanging clouds, and the uncommon stillness of the atmosphere compared with other years. Moreover the changes which usually take place in the system at that season of the year, for instance, the retreating of the blood to the internal organs, and especially to the abdomen, together with more sedentary habits, might have tended to induce the disease.

The epidemic seized upon many hundreds, of whom not a small number sought my professional advice. During this season I treated, in all, over one hundred and thirty patients, who were affected more or less seriously, but of whom two-thirds speedily recovered, as the disease was cured at the outset. Only forty-four, that is, about one-third, went through the whole course of the fever, and were in a more or less dangerous condition. Of these forty-four, two died—one was a man fifty years of age, consumptive for many years, and whom I had treated five years before, and cured of ulceration of the intestines, consequent upon consumption of the bowels, and also of herpes. The other was a girl 23 years of age, who, when apparently convalescent, died suddenly of nervous Apoplexy. The day previous she had received a visit from her parents and sister, who lived at a distance, and it is probable that prolonged conversation with them, and perhaps the too free use of wine, occasioned her death.

If, as I think is the case, Homœopathia may claim to have been of the greatest efficiency in this epidemic, in preventing the outbreak of the disease, and of destroying it while yet in the germ (as it generally happened), it is also true that the results of this treatment in the fully formed disease, were so favorable that they can not only bear comparison with those of allœopathic treatment, but I am happy to state that no case treated by me was more than three weeks in reaching the highest point of the disease, and that no sequelæ of importance followed; while under the energetic treatment with leeches, calomel, &c., there were cases in which the patients hung between

life and death for two or three months, and where sequelæ ensued which continued several months, and frequently terminated fatally.

I have selected this epidemic of nervous fever for description, because, 1, in such an epidemic, all possible forms of disease do or may present themselves, and that in a causal connection, in which they may be better understood and treated; and 2, because a nervous fever only, may run through and comprehend within itself, all degrees of sickness and convalescence: herein we may also learn all possible connections of diseases and their transition from one to the other, while by the knowledge thus derived, similar diseased conditions, when they appear singly and as independent forms of disease, may be estimated according to their proper importance and relations. The knowledge of the process of evolution is the great problem, as well of Pathology as Physiology. Every separate condition, every so-called stage of disease, only serves as a settled point towards establishing the full curve of the disease. 3. I describe this epidemic, because I consider it highly important that in the complicated symptoms of nervous fever, the chief character of which is a frequent and rapid change of the most various and even opposite symptoms, which change is the cause not only of doubt and uncertainty to the practitioner in examining and considering the disease, but also of danger in the treatment of it, and has led the way to detached exhibitions of separate and more marked segments of the disease—it is to introduce order into this confusion, I say, and to bring each part to its proper relations, that I undertake the description of this epidemic. The same principle holds good as regards medical treatment. The proper treatment of each morbid condition as they are found connected, will lead us to their proper treatment when they appear alone and as independent diseases, and an accurate discrimination will show us how frequently morbid conditions, which appear similar and may belong together in this or that stage, must nevertheless be treated differently when they occur separately. It is doubtless on this very account, that the treatment of diseases in general, and of nervous fevers in particular, by empiricists, is frequently so notoriously unfortunate, because these facts are not properly considered, and a previously conceived opinion of the disease is firmly adhered to, and the treatment continued without deviation, while the characteristic change of symptoms which often takes place within the shortest intervals, requires the most immediate change of remedies, often the most opposite in their natures, as well as the frequent presence of the physician at the bed-side. Even to homœopathic physicians this caution may be

recommended, although it is taught them by the very principles of Homœopathia. It is hence desirable that many physicians, and especially homœopathic physicians, should direct their attention to nervous fevers, and repeatedly observe, and carefully describe their various forms, as well as state the homœopathic treatment which has been successful in the various cases. The physician who can properly estimate and treat a nervous fever will soon learn, as I think, properly to estimate and treat other diseases.

In order to obtain an adequate image of such a disease in all its length and breadth, it is not sufficient, according to my apprehension, to consider and detail isolated cases of disease, for these are always mere segments, greater or smaller as the case may be, and separate stages of the disease, considered as a great whole; but we must group together all the various modes and forms of the disease according to their general and particular symptoms, their proper place in the great circle, and finally their severity and extent. We then attain the grand image of the disease with all its degrees of increase and decrease, in which we can trace out, through the principal systems of life, and demonstrate the natural, fundamental law of all diseases, as regards their development and subsidence, and show how, proceeding from the vegetative, a disease passes through the animal system and goes over to the sensitive, whence it returns again in decreasing ratio to the animal system, and terminates in the vegetative, and all this in definite intervals or stages. In my description of this epidemic, I only write of what I have seen and observed, yet my views of the proper manner of describing an epidemic may lead me to be somewhat prolix, perhaps even monotonous; yet the ideal which I had conceived, could not be attained in any other way, and indeed when other observers have supplied the deficiencies left by me, the description will be still more prolix. To unravel from the great complication of symptoms the distinguishing characteristics and peculiarities of each stage and period, as well as their gradual transition from one to the other, requires accurate study, which cannot be void of both interest and significance, while the ever-ruling principle of involution and evolution in nature, developed step by step, thus comes to light.

From my observation of this disease, I am led to divide it into three stages—a *vegetative*, an *animal*, and a *sensitive*, which are each distinguished by peculiar characteristics. This division is based upon the natural systems of the body, and is repeated in all complete diseases which run a regular course.

§ 2, Contains the principles upon which the aforesaid three divisions of disease are based. Dr. Kammerer's views upon this subject are highly interesting, but we are compelled to pass them by at present, hoping to lay them before our readers at some future time. We will however state that in each of the three principal stages he finds three periods, or sub-stages, corresponding with the principal stage;—thus, as there is a *vegetative*, an *animal*, and a *sensitive* stage, so each of these stages has a *vegetative*, an *animal*, and a *sensitive* period. The disease affected the young and middle aged more frequently than those in other periods of life—females more than males—light haired persons more than others, but those whose pursuits were mechanical or intellectual, active or sedentary, were alike the subjects of the epidemic.—ED.

§ 3. *The first or Vegetative stage.*

The first stage is the same as that generally heretofore considered as the first stage. I, however, extend it over a greater space: it is the *stadium opportunitatis*, which may either exist independently, without being followed by the other stages, or as a precursor of them.

The access of this first or vegetative stage was apparent and well marked, but not very severe. Generally, little or no fever was present, but where violent fever did occur, it was rather characterized by predominant chilliness, than by heat, even when the patient had a fiery red appearance, with which it commonly occurred that there was not much heat of the skin. The heat was rather local, in the hands and head, for instance; and the patient himself was often more sensible of increased temperature, than was the hand of another in contact with him. The pulse was weak, small, scarcely perceptible—the debility so trifling that in many cases the patient was able to be out of bed—mouth dry, with white-coated tongue. The sensitive symptoms were cramps, and great susceptibility, or transient dulness of the senses.

The mild form of this stage, or its vegetative period, was characterized by the following indications:

Many days previous there was much flatulence—a little later, headache, mostly rending or throbbing—then moderate nausea—disposition to vomit, and pain in the bowels—dizziness—humming in the head—debility—white tongue—little fever or none at all—but little heat or chilliness—poor appetite—disgust for food—diminished heat—countenance pale—deficient transpiration. In this condition the patient was compelled to keep his bed. A few patients had swelling of the face and glands, and aphthæ in the mouth.

A few drops of *Rhus Tox.*, or *Bryonia*, in the 30th or 18th attenuation,

given in drop doses every five or six hours, afforded relief in the course of a day or two. These sufficed to bring about a perfect recovery. Bryonia was used when there was disposition to vomit, or pains in the belly, nausea and throbbing headache. In from half an hour to two hours after the first dose, vomiting of bile and mucus ensued, with relief to the patient. Where there was a predominant feverish tendency, chilliness or manifest heat, and catarrhal symptoms of the chest, Rhus was requisite, and sufficed to ensure recovery.

A more severe degree with sympathetic complication with the animal sphere, was characterized by the following symptoms: confusion—heat—rending and burning in the head, or pricking pains in the head and left ear, and also in various places throughout the spine—pricking pains in the anus, worse at night, and often continuing till midnight, increased by motion, on which account the patient was obliged to lie down. There was very generally stiffness of the neck, with shooting pains—heaviness—weariness of the limbs—the throbbing headache sometimes alternated with pains in the belly, with cramp in the small intestines, also aching in several of the teeth, and earache, both of which alternated with dizziness, (Rhus 18,)—the left cheek under the eye was swollen—sore throat—pricking pains in the throat, first on the left, then on the right side, as from needles—swelling of the glands, (Bryonia 12-18,)—general transient heat at evening, and continuous internal chills—the patient was especially chilly on drinking cold water when the skin felt hot—soon became chilly when out of bed—the hands and feet were also cold, requiring in the case of a patient at an advanced age, bottles of hot water. The heat at first was accompanied with perspiration, afterwards was dry—pale countenance, with transient heat—eructation—mucous, bitter taste in the mouth—tongue blackish on the posterior portion—mouth dry—the appetite often very much disturbed—little thirst—drowsiness after eating—disposition to vomit—spasmodic choking—flow of saliva—weakened digestion—rending pains in the limbs and joints—urine scanty, passed by drops, turbid and hot—feeble, hoarse voice—catarrh—unquiet sleep, with heat and perspiration—in the morning, cough, with mucous expectoration—the patient was finally quite exhausted, and felt as if his limbs were all bruised, with a general sense of constriction. In this stage, also, Rhus and Bryonia 18 were again employed for one or two days: Rhus, one drop every six or eight hours, and then Bryonia for a day or so. Arnica 30 relieved the ex-

haustion, and against the sense of constriction, Camphor 12 was employed, but this last only when the heat was moderate. In one case, shortly after taking Rhus, a miliary eruption broke out and the disease was cut off at the outset. For the unpleasant symptoms after eating, Calcarea carb. 5 was given. In a few patients who became chilled after having been heated from violent exertion, and where the forementioned conditions were followed by nausea with great debility, together with heat and continuous fever, I derived great benefit from Cancer fluv. 18. Soon after the second dose the fever abated, and the patients were well again in a few days. In this stage also an improvement took place in from two to five days.

In a yet severer degree of this stage with sympathetic nervous complication, there was diarrhœa three or four times a day, with previous griping in the bowels—white tongue—shivering—vertigo—on closing his eyes the patient thought that the earth would open under him—after diarrhœa for a time, constipation followed—increased nausea even to fainting on rising and attempting to walk—varying color of the countenance—throat dry—nausea—inclination to vomit, and actual vomiting of mucus and ingesta—entire loss of appetite—yawning—heaviness and confusion—throbbing in the head—pressure upon the eyes from the least movement or turning of the head—spasmodic tension and pressure in the stomach, amounting to cramp, with throbbing headache, alternating with pain in the belly—cramps in the stomach were easily induced by eating fat or anything difficult of digestion—sensitiveness to noise and bright light—confusion of the head to a greater or less extent, and deficient memory—drowsiness, as if disposed to delirium—the skin of the under lip was blackish, or the tongue at its root. This form of the disease also occurred without diarrhœa, but in such cases there was some affection of the chest, with cough and constipation. This severer stage generally went over into the second stage, yet in some cases this was prevented.

If, soon after the invasion of the disease, the under lip was covered with a blackish coat, it might be confidently anticipated that the disease would not cease with the first stage, but would make farther progress. If the invasion of a violent form of the disease was impending, the first attack was accompanied with fainting, which was likely to occur again, together with rheumatic pains about the shoulder and neck. In this more violent form, Rhus 18 was also employed, whereupon the diarrhœa and other symptoms subsided. Where there was no diarrhœa, but constipation with cough, Rhus 18 was

employed, after which diarrhœa set in with pricking pains and cramps in the sphincter ani muscles, which were increased when coughing.

Against the increased and continuous nausea producing fainting, *Cocculus* 12 was given with advantage. For the cramps in the stomach, and disturbances from the ingestion of fat, compresses dipped in cold water were applied to the region of the stomach. Where there was spasmodic distension and oppression of the stomach, with occasional sensitiveness of the stomach to the touch, *Bryonia* 3 was given.

This stage ran its course in from three to eight days, and was followed by increased transpiration with amelioration. Where the disease afterwards took on the character of an inflammatory nervous fever and catarrh, catarrhal-fever symptoms, and difficulty of breathing, were the precursory indications. *Aconite* 18, and *Nux Vomica* 24, were the remedies employed with success.

In a few cases, for instance, in the case of an elderly woman, very corpulent, and affected with acne rosacea, this state of things continued nearly four weeks, when besides the medicines already mentioned, *Camphor* 6, *Cantharides* 30 and 18, and *Cocculus* 12, were employed, whereupon a strongly smelling perspiration ensued, having a strong odor of *Cantharides*, which was followed by an improvement in the patient.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without recommending *Cancer fluv.* as a very desirable remedy in fevers. Where the heat is very great, and the countenance of a flaming red, *Cancer fluv.* (according to my experience thus far, in the 18th attenuation) is a most efficient remedy: if the internal chilliness and the sensitiveness to the air are more violent and continuous from uncovering, it relieves more quickly and certainly than *Aconite*, which has been heretofore used as a principal remedy in such conditions. A dose of a drop may be given every two or four hours, with a certainty of a striking result after one or two doses.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HOMŒOPATHIA IN VIENNA.

FROM DR. NEIDHARD'S LECTURES.

“The medical department of the University of Vienna has always been celebrated throughout the world for the number of able professors, who have thrown lustre upon it by their important contributions to science; but it has of late attracted universal attention from their researches in patholog-

ical anatomy. Vienna was, in fact, next to Paris, the greatest pathological school. The Viennese school has been particularly distinguished for its unremitting devotion to this branch of medical science; and the professors have been also anxious to excite the same generous enthusiasm in their auditors, not as one of our late Allœopathic Introductory expresses it, for the sake of the loaves and fishes, holding up to the ambition of their pupils, as an ulterior motive for such exertions, the low standard of 'a comfortable home and lucrative practice,' but the advancement of science alone. It is, in fact, this elevating tendency which is the distinguishing characteristic in the scientific life of the German savant. Having a sufficiency of income, which leaves him free and unshackled in his peculiar pursuits, all his energies are directed towards the prosecution of his scientific researches. This freedom of scientific inquiry is, however, only partly accorded to the adherents of Homœopathia. But only the latter having found great favor among people of the highest rank, particularly the Austrian, Hungarian, and Bohemian nobility, the old-school physicians were in a measure compelled to speak respectfully of it. You seldom hear in all the provinces of Austria, as well as Northern Italy, expressions of that contempt which some old-school physicians in our country yet affect towards their homœopathic colleagues, and which deters many persons, not accustomed to think for themselves, from entering the doors of this college, or being in any way connected with us. On the contrary, I have heard the most celebrated allœopathic physicians uniformly speak with the greatest respect of homœopathic names. Many seem to be acquainted, or even on intimate footing with them. 'We differ from our friends on some medical points,' they said; 'but we still esteem them as able, worthy and industrious physicians;' and just in proportion to the high standing and ability of the allœopathic physicians, was the candid acknowledgment of the merit of their opponents.

Among these names I must mention *Rokitanski* and *Skoda*. They smiled, it is true, at the homœopathic doctrines, of which they evidently knew very little, having cultivated a different field; but they respected the men who were engaged in investigations different from their own. The celebrated *Rokitanski*, whom I met several times during my stay in Vienna, at the so-called 'Chamber of the Dead,' (*Todtenkammer*), a place where the pathological investigations are carried on, is a man of extremely noble physiognomy, and mild, unassuming deportment. He himself appointed an hour to show me the celebrated anatomical pathological preparations.

The dissecting room, or 'Chamber for the Dead,' mentioned above, is a room situated at the back of the General Hospital, and somewhat below the level of the other buildings. In the centre of the room stands a large table of red marble, upon which all the important cases that die at the hospital are examined from eight to nine in the morning. Formerly Prof. *Rokitanski* made all these post-mortem examinations; but at present they are performed by his assistant, Dr. *Lantner*;—he, however, always looking in occasionally.

A number of physicians, and the more advanced students, are surrounding the table. Owing to the revolution, which had driven thousands from the city, their number was just then quite small. Dr. Lantner dissects every case with great expertness, but explains nothing until every one has first satisfied himself in his own mind about the nature of the case. He then after a short pause, dictates to another assistant, who sits at a desk behind him, the pathological state of the case, sometimes in Latin, at other times in the German language. If the case is an important one, a very minute account is given in German.

Dr. Skoda, whose clinic I next visited, lectured on infiltration of the parenchyma of the lungs, bronchial exudation, auscultation and percussion. He speaks very slowly, and not very distinctly. He pronounced tuberculosis to be the cause of scrofulous habit.

However pre-eminent Skoda, and the other Viennese professors, are in the diagnosis of diseases, their therapeutics have not much advanced. They themselves seem to acknowledge it. I made the rounds of his clinic with Skoda. Hectic fever he treats with sulphate of quinine and opium, merely to palliate, he said; for we have no specific for the lungs. In a case of blennorrhœa urethræ he prescribed ablutions of lukewarm water, cleanliness, rest; and, if that were not sufficient, injections of nitrate of silver. In a case of traumatic tetanus, he gave one grain of opium every night."

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"You will follow me now, gentlemen, with greater interest to an examination of the state of Homœopathia in the Austrian capital. I shall commence my relation with a description of the Homœopathic Hospital.

The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, situated in the suburb of Gumpendorf, is a large, well-constructed edifice. It seems particularly clean, and well kept, and has a large garden attached to it. The building contains about sixty beds. The female patients are on the second floor, the male on the third floor, in large well-ventilated rooms. Owing to the prevalence of the cholera at Vienna, there were only cholera patients at the hospital. All others, by a rescript of the government, were for the time excluded. The first time I went there, there were about twenty-one cases; fourteen women and seven men. Subsequently, the number constantly augmented with the increase of the disease in the city. The patients were mostly of the very poorest class, from unhealthy localities; several families living together in one room, crowded together to excess, each peculiar apartment only marked off by a piece of chalk. Moreover, the patients only asked to be admitted to the hospital when the disease was at its height. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, where the least chance for any treatment was given, they soon improved after the homœopathic remedies. The symptoms were the same as observed every where else; spasms in the stomach and bowels, frequent rice-colored diarrhœa and vomiting, cold, dry tongue, and coldness of the whole surface of the body; in some cases painless diarrhœa, pressure

in the stomach, and great thirst; one patient drank four quarts of water during the night. In the worst cases, where typhoid symptoms made their appearance, the tongue was yellowish, coated, and dry, no voiding of urine; as soon as the urine comes back, the patient improves. The more the diarrhœa prevails, the less dangerous the disease. A favorable symptom is also the appearance of a kind of measles: as soon as this peculiar eruption breaks out, the patient will mend. The most hopeless cases are those which have neither vomiting nor purging. Being often sent to the hospital in the afternoon, the patients sometimes die before Dr. Fleischmann, the physician to the institution, has been able to see them. In his absence, Dr. F. leaves free directions to the Sisters of Charity how to treat them. This treatment generally consists in the external and internal use of camphor.—*Treatment of Cholera Asiatica.* In all cases the patients receive ice-water for a drink, and cold applications to the abdomen. *Veratrum* is the most common remedy in the majority of cases, particularly where vomiting and purging were about equal. *Arsenic*, where sinking of the vital powers with diarrhœa predominates. *Phosphor*, in those cases verging into the typhoid state.

With *Jatropha curcas*, as the epidemic has just commenced, he had found no opportunity of making experiments; but in the epidemic of 1836, he experienced no beneficial effects from it. The *Jatropha* he made use of, he obtained from England. A great many other remedies were tried by Dr. Fleischmann during the former epidemics; but his success with them was not so striking as with the three above mentioned,—namely, *veratrum*, *phosphor*, and *arsenicum*; and, in consequence, he now confines himself entirely to them.

The Vienna physicians, allœopathic as well as homœopathic, are all contagionists. My own opinion is, that cholera is both contagious and epidemic, generated by a peculiar, specific poison of miasmatic origin, and affecting persons peculiarly predisposed, who may communicate it from one to another. The array of facts on both sides is equally strong.

Wishing to form an unbiassed judgment with regard to the success of the homœopathic treatment in cholera, I asked a respectable allœopathic physician about it. He referred me to a statistical work published on the subject by the Protomedicus, Dr. Knoly, the first medical officer in the empire. According to this book, the Homœopathic Hospital is said to have lost a greater number of patients than any of the other institutions. On minute inquiry, I found just the contrary to be the case. But let one fact suffice here for many. It was owing to the great success of Homœopathia in the cholera, that the government thought proper to revoke the rescript which forbade the homœopathic practice to Austrian physicians. From that time it became free, and spread all over the country.

What the homœopathic physicians of Vienna complained of is, that Dr. Fleischmann never furnished a minute, statistical account of the cholera cases, as well as other diseases, and the treatment pursued. He ought not

merely to have stated, for example, that phosphorus is the best remedy in pneumonia, but he ought to have given a description of the cases where this remedy was indicated. Some, however, defended Dr. Fleischmann on the ground that he lacked time to draw up his cases, having to visit the hospital in the morning, and during the rest of the day to attend to other practice in town."

Translated from the Hygea.

VETERINARY MEDICINE.

BY DR. WAGNER, VETERINARY SURGEON IN MÜLLHEIM.

Dr. Wagner remarks that he did not venture to prescribe homœopathic remedies in the diseases of animals, till he had witnessed their efficacy in diseases of the human species. He details four cases which came under his observation; the first was a case of strangulated crural hernia, in a woman, brought on by violent effort, and which was promptly relieved by Nux 3-30. The pains ceased in course of half an hour—perspiration ensued—the patient fell asleep, and the intestine returned without the use of further means. It should be stated that the case was seen about an hour and a half after the occurrence of the rupture. The second case was one of chronic eruption (of several years' standing) upon the upper part of the thigh and the fore arm. This yielded speedily to Sulphur 3-30, followed by Graph., Lycop., and Silicea. The third was a case of dropsy of the brain, of three years' standing, which had been apparently cured many times by a Cantharides plaster. Silicea 3-15 was the remedy which effected a cure. The fourth case was a scrofulous swelling of the neck of a girl 15 years of age, who had not yet menstruated, and who had become very corpulent. Phosphorus 3-30 produced a decided amelioration in the course of one day, and the continued use of Spongia, Lycopod. and Rhus, in appropriate intervals, effected a permanent cure in three months. Dr. W. then details the following cases of diseases in domestic animals, treated by him:

1. *Paralysis of the stomach, with obstruction of the Manyplies or third stomach.* This occurs at all seasons of the year and after every kind of food, green as well as dry, but more frequently after the latter, especially if it is yet in process of fermentation, or where fermentation is about to occur. Animals affected with this disease are dejected—refuse all food—loose their cud—frequently grate their teeth—the inner part of the mouth is sometimes

hot, at others cold—the tongue is coated with tough, white saliva—the abdomen full and hard to the feel, and often distended with air: the animals generally signify their distress by groans, restlessness, and throwing out the hind feet towards the belly. Where cows are thus affected, they often lose their milk suddenly—sometimes the udder swells up on one side and the animals limp with the hind leg on the same side: from one or both teats of the side which is swollen, yellow water or a purulent looking fluid is milked out. The dung is at first scanty, dry and covered with mucus, or there is a watery diarrhoea with offensive odor; but in neither case is the abdomen at all diminished in size or fulness: some what later, relief ensues. After twelve or twenty-four hours the discharge ceases entirely, unless it is induced by appropriate internal remedies: injections are of no avail—usually the discharge of urine is also scanty. The muscles of the thighs are often observed to twitch—the pulsations of the heart and arteries are generally small, slow, often scarcely perceptible. If an animal, suffering from this disease, is killed, the paunch or first stomach is found to be full of large pellets of food, not chewed the second time—the second stomach generally contains a small quantity of a thin pappy substance, and the third stomach or manyplies appears in the form of a large ball, and feels as hard as a piece of wood; upon laying this open, the food is found enclosed within the folds, quite dried, and usually when the dried lumps of food are taken out, the inner membrane of the stomach is found adherent; frequently in the fourth stomach there is a brown, offensive fluid, and the inner membrane is inflamed. The liver is usually inflamed—the gall bladder larger than usual, and the bile has a more watery appearance than in health. In the other organs of the abdomen, as well as those within the chest, there are seldom any essential alterations.

On the 22d of January, 1836, I gave to a cow suffering from this disease, Bryonia 15, gtt. 16, in a pint of water, a tumbler full every four or six hours, with the desired effect.

On the 26th of February, a cow big with calf received the same remedy against obstruction of the Manyplies. An allœopathic physician had previously prescribed, and it was thought that the animal must be killed. Bryonia alba 15, gtt. 6, in half a pint of warm water. At the end of half an hour the animal ceased to groan, and was much more lively; the mouth, which was before cold and clammy, as well as the previously flabby tongue, became warm and of a natural appearance. A little later she looked about her for food, which however was withheld from her: at the end of two hours, a con-

siderable quantity of dry dung covered with mucus was passed, and also urine: soon after this she found her cud again: after this the posterior part of the abdomen was softer and less full: fodder was then given her, and afterwards gruel, both of which were taken eagerly. Through the night she still continued to chew the cud, and had repeated evacuations of the bowels and bladder. The next morning two drops of Bryonia were given in half a pint of water, which completed the cure.

An old and poorly nourished cow, also with calf, suffering from paralysis of the stomach and obstruction of the Manyplies, was treated allœopathically from the 16th to the 28th of April, without any benefit. From the 28th of April to the 3d of May she had Bryonia 15, gtt. 12, and with equally favorable results, as in the previous case.

2. Not less dangerous and more difficult of cure is the chronic wind dropsy, which is often complicated with the previously mentioned disease. By this term I do not mean that flatulent distension of the belly which often occurs at the end of typhus diseases, and which is the sure precursor of approaching death, neither the brief tympanitic distension which ensues upon eating juicy and easily fermenting food.

The disease seems to consist in too little activity of the digestive apparatus, and is, as above remarked, not unfrequently found in connection with obstruction of the Manyplies, but is more frequently from inactivity in the paunch which is not often filled with food, as where there is obstruction of the Manyplies. This chronic wind dropsy often ensues after the acute, as a consequence of over distension of the paunch. At the invasion of the disease there is seldom an entire absence of appetite, but the animal loses its cud, and the least indulgence in food is followed by aggravation.

On the 21st of June, a cow suffering from this disease, was committed to my care: the disease had existed eleven days and appeared to be occasioned by eating clover which was not yet fermented: at first the cow ate moderately and sometimes chewed her cud, but every time she partook of food aggravation ensued, so that at the end of two days the animal refused all food and lost her cud. Various domestic remedies were employed without any good effect. Chamomilla seemed to me to be indicated: I gave 16 drops of the 15th attenuation in six ounces of water, four times a day. On the 22d I was advised that the cow, after the second dose, became "quite empty," had resumed its cud, and manifested considerable appetite. I however directed that she should have no food but gruel, of which she partook with relish.

Till the evening of the 29th everything not only went on well, but the secretion of milk, which had previously been almost checked, increased again rapidly. During the night of the 29th, however, the animal was again enormously swollen—refused all food and drink: no discharge from bowels—urine passed frequently in small quantities: Chamomilla was given as before, and with a similar good result. No further remedy was used, but on the 6th of July the disease returned again—Chamomilla seemed only to have a palliative effect. I now gave Bryonia 15, gtt. 18, in four ounces of spring water, one-third to be given every day. Rigorous diet of bread and gruel. Hereupon a discharge from the bowels ensued of numerous hard and small lumps coated with mucus. By the 10th of July the animal was perfectly well and had no further relapses.

October 16th, 1816, I was called to see a cow great with calf, who was suffering from paralysis of the stomach and wind dropsy. The animal had been two days under the treatment of an allœopathic veterinary surgeon, without any favorable result. I found her lying upon the ground, unable to rise, with her head and neck stretched out—the abdomen was enormously swollen—discharge from the bowels entirely checked, and could not be produced by the allœopathic treatment with irritating injections. She manifested her distress by continual groaning, loud sighing, convulsive motions of the head and feet—the pulsations of the heart and arteries could not be accurately determined on account of her constant restlessness: the temperature of the body and the expired air, as well as the foam issuing from her mouth in great quantities, were cold. It was six o'clock P. M. when I found her in this condition, and as I could give no encouragement of a cure, I had no disposition to prescribe, but finally yielded to the solicitation of the owner of the animal. In order to quiet in some degree the excessive irritation which the previous medicines produced, I ordered a pint and a half of fresh poppy seed oil, with a half a pint of honey, to be given in the course of the night, in two portions.

At one o'clock of the following morning, I learned that the cow, after taking what was directed, became more quiet—did not groan so violently—urinated, but had had no movement of the bowels. At the same time I was requested to see the animal again. I found the disease so far changed that something might be hoped from an appropriate homœopathic remedy, and I accordingly gave Nicotiana 3, gtt. 10, with powdered starch, divided into four portions, a powder to be given every two hours in half a pint of lukewarm water. After the four powders were taken, nothing more was given till the

following morning: I was then informed by the keeper, that soon after taking the first powder, the cow appeared decidedly better—violent rumbling commenced in the belly, and there was abundant eructations: this improvement still increased on the continued use of the medicine,—the belly had evidently decreased in size—at about 1 o'clock the animal urinated freely—that soon after, she discharged a great quantity of undigested maize stalks with fœcal matter, after which she got up of her own accord—looked about for food, but got nothing but a piece of bread and some gruel, as had been directed. She stood up two hours—during the last half-hour she chewed her cud and then laid down again quietly. The Nicotiana was continued as before.

On the morning of the 19th I again found the cow lying down, but in a natural position—there was no more distension of the belly. The Nicotiana was continued, but the interval was lengthened to four hours. During the day she had frequent evacuations of a papescent consistence, and the chewing the cud was seldom interrupted; the animal frequently stood up without being urged to it, and manifested an appetite: a little hay and gruel was given her. No further medicine was given, but more food from day to day, till she gained her ordinary allowance again. At the end of three weeks she gave birth to a healthy calf, had an abundance of milk and continued well. Learned veterinary surgeons may exclaim: "Who on earth ever heard of beginning the treatment of paralysis of the stomach with oil?" But none but *learned* veterinarians, who seldom see sick animals and still less frequently treat them, can believe that oil weakens the digestion of animals. In the course of an extended practice, I have frequently used oil and have never seen any injury arise from my manner of using it, but have generally attained the end desired; but I must confess that I have seen injurious effects from it in the hands of others.

Colic in Horses. On the 4th of January, 1836, a horse was brought me who had suffered eight hours with colic, for which, as a domestic remedy, six pints of Chamomile tea had been given in three portions, but without any effect, except to aggravate the distress. The animal evinced the most acute colic pains—could not be made to stand still, neither could he be still, but rolled about, then sprang up, only to throw himself down again and roll. The respiration was hurried—the expired breath was hot—the pulse hard and full—the whole body, from the incessant restlessness, covered with sweat and hot to the feel—the belly distended with flatulence. There were no evacuations during the disease, or for a short time before.

This disease ensued in consequence of taking cold after having been overheated. After a suitable litter had been provided for the horse, he took Aconite 15 gtt. in half a pint of lukewarm water, at one dose. In the course of half an hour there was a free discharge of wind, which afforded great relief: the sick animal manifested some appetite, which however was not gratified. An hour after the medicine was given, urine of a brown beer color was discharged, and somewhat later, dung was passed, of a soft consistence. I saw him again an hour afterwards, and as he had manifested a ravenous appetite, I expressly ordered that he should have nothing but moistened bran and gruel, without any salt; my orders however were disregarded, for at night he had his usual allowance of hay, and in the morning his customary short fodder, (consisting of three parts chopped straw, one of ground barley and a few oats,) and drink. The consequence was a relapse, for which Chamomilla 15 gtt. 4, in half a pint of lukewarm water was given, and which afforded relief in the course of half an hour. After this the prescribed diet was followed more exactly for a few days, and the animal gradually returned to his usual food and labor.

On the 16th of March, 1836, I was called to see a twelve-year-old gelding who had been suffering with colic since the afternoon of the 14th, and had taken from his owner, Naphew oil* and Chamomile tea, half a pint of each in the course of an hour. No improvement ensued. A veterinary surgeon was now called. By way of beginning, bleeding was practised, and he gave, as he told me, Sulphate of Soda and Nitrate of Potash, and rubbed the belly with Spirits Turpentine: as this afforded no relief, Asafœtida, Tinct. Castor, Opium, Sulph. ether, liquor Ammoniae (hartshorn), were given in aromatic infusions and decoctions, after which Sulphate of Soda and Nitrate of Potash, were given in a mucilaginous decoction. Injections of decoction of Tobacco and Tincture of Asafœtida were not spared; the bleeding was again resorted to, and the friction with the Turpentine was not neglected. In this manner the luckless beast was treated for fifteen hours. The disease presented the following symptoms when I was called. The belly was distended with gas—discharge of wind frequent—respiration quick and short—the expired air cold—the hair bristling—trembling of the muscles all over the body—the inner part of the mouth and the whole exterior part of the body cold—the tongue flabby, covered with tough, white mucus—the eyes were sunken, with a staring and downcast look—the pulse was small, quick and frequently inter-

* Naphew is a kind of sweet cabbage.

rupted—the horse would often throw himself down, but quickly rise again—the evacuations had entirely ceased since the beginning of the disease. The prognosis, from the prevailing circumstances, could not but be unfavorable, yet it was necessary to make an attempt. From the remedies recommended in our learned books on Veterinary Medicine, I could promise myself nothing in the present juncture. What could be expected from Homœopathia after such a chaos of medicine had been given, with the general prostration and the exhausted powers of life?

In order to moderate and counteract the effect of the medicine already given,* I gave, at half past 5 o'clock, an emulsion of about two ounces of wax and as much powdered fennel seed. In the course of half an hour the animal was more quiet, but the flatulence, the constipation, the suppression of urine and the state of the circulation, still remained the same: there was frequent discharge of wind, but as before, without any relief. The dose was repeated at the end of an hour and a half—still no change. After waiting an hour, I gave Chamomilla 6, gtt. 4, in half a pint of lukewarm water. In the course of fifteen minutes, the trembling of the muscles was evidently on the decrease—half an hour after, there was more warmth in the mouth and over the whole body: wind was still discharged, not so often, but more forcibly—the returning activity of the intestines announced itself by rumbling and rolling in the belly: the circulation was also more regular. About an hour after the Chamomilla, an injection of warm water was given, soon after which urine was discharged with evident relief to the whole system. Two hours after the first dose of Chamomilla, another one (four drops) was given. The improvement still evidently progressed during the next four hours—a papescent stool was passed—the animal had again urinated—the wind was still discharged with increasing violence—the bloating of the belly disappeared—the indications of pain were less frequent, and finally ceased altogether. At the end of another four hours, that is, at 2 o'clock in the morning, another dose of Chamomilla was given, and the injection was repeated. The improvement now advanced rapidly, the bowels moved three times before half past 3 o'clock, the discharge papescent and but poorly digested. The animal looked about for food, which he had not done since the beginning of the disease: bread and gruel were given and eagerly devoured. At 6 o'clock a little hay and gruel were given without occasioning any disturbance; all the

* Being then a novice in Homœopathia, I thought that homœopathic remedies should not be given shortly after others, especially etherial medicines, if a prompt effect is desired; but now, after having had more experience in such cases, I have recourse to homœopathic remedies at once.

functions were properly discharged, and I found nothing further necessary but to regulate the diet. Not so, however, with my predecessor, the Allœopathist; I learned some time after that he was so anxious about this valuable horse, that he could not refrain from introducing a rowel to ensure him against a relapse!

ALLŒOPATHIC IMPERTINENCE.

The following article appears in *one* of the allœopathic journals *without* any comment:—

“HOMŒOPATHIC IMPERTINENCE.

“The following correspondence appears in one of the homœopathic journals with copious comments. It speaks for itself:

St. Charles, Ill., Sept. 12, 1850.

Dr. N. S. Davis—Sir: I am a Homœopathist, from a conviction of the *truth* of the *principle*, and the *efficacy* of the *practice* of Homœopathia. With these views, will you graduate me if I comply with the ordinary requisitions of the Faculty? Yours, &c.

M. DANIEL COE.

Chicago, Sept. 16th, 1850.

M. Daniel Coe—Dear Sir: I am directed to inform you that the faculty of Rush Medical College *will not* recommend you to the Trustees for a Degree, so long as they have any reason to suppose that you entertain the doctrines, and intend to trifle with human life on the principles you avow in your letter. To do otherwise would involve both parties in the grossest inconsistency.

Very respectfully yours,

N. S. DAVIS,

Secretary of the Faculty of Rush Med. College.”

From Dr. Curie's Clinical Lectures.

CLINICAL CASES.

Rheumatism.

“J. C., aged 44, applied for advice on the 27th Feb., 1840. He has been ill six months. He complains of great weight in the sternum when turning in bed, or in the morning; also shooting in the same, and in the right side of the chest towards the back near the loins; also a shooting pain at the pit of the stomach when moving. He is irritable when ill.

Prescription.—Bryonia, two globules.

March 6th.—Improvement; the pains are not so severe.

Prescription.—Sulphur, two globules.

14th.—He has taken cold, and coughs in the morning.

Nux vomica, one globule.

20th.—The cough is still troublesome.

Prescription.—*Nux vomica* repeated.

27th.—Improved.

Prescription.—The medicine repeated.

April 3rd.—The cough is still troublesome, especially in the evening. He complains of a pain in the sacro-lumbar region; the former pains are better.

Prescription.—*Bryonia*, two globules.

11th.—He still feels the pain, but not so severely.

Prescription.—*Bryonia* repeated.

At the next visit he returned his card; stating that he was so much better that he was going into the country, and required no further advice.

Chronic Gastritis.

E. K., aged 19, came to the Dispensary on the 30th April, 1840. She had been ill a year; was in good health previously. She is of a fair complexion, and rather pale. Complains of giddiness and of a mist before the eyes, and faintness; she is very thirsty; has no appetite; feels sick, and vomits when she exerts herself too much; she has a kind of gnawing sensation in the epigastrium, and immediately feels sick, and vomits every thing she has eaten about an hour after; pain on pressure and sinking there also; costiveness; palpitation on moving quickly, and a choking sensation in the throat; menses regular but scanty, and attended by an aggravation of all the symptoms; the legs swell in the evening; she perspires at night, and is hot and cold by turns; her sleep is interrupted by the pain; she starts at times, and cannot lie on the left side; sighs frequently; is very mild, and of a cheerful disposition when well.

Prescription.—*Pulsatilla*, one globule.

May 7th.—She is better; the pain in the left side has shifted to the right side of the epigastrium.

Prescription.—*Pulsatilla* repeated.

14th.—Feels better, but has shooting pains at the back of the head, which are worse in the evening; they are followed by vomiting of the food previously taken; she is very thirsty; when she remains quiet, she does not vomit.

Prescription.—*Antimonium tartaricum*, one globule.

21st.—The sickness has left her, but she complains again of the gnawing sensation in the left hypochondrium, and a return of the palpitation.

Prescription.—*Pulsatilla*, one globule.

28th.—Feels perfectly well, excepting a slight giddiness.

Prescription.—*Pulsatilla* repeated.

June 6th.—Returns her card, and says she is quite well."

CRITICAL NOTICE.

HAHNEMANN AND SWEDENBORG : or The affinities between the fundamental principles of Homœopathia and the Doctrines of the New Church. By *R. De Charms*. Philadelphia.

The above is the title of a pamphlet which we have received through the kindness of some friend. We have read it attentively, but must say that we are as much in the dark as ever. That there were such affinities we have often heard affirmed, and we have taken no little pains to learn where they were, and in what they consisted, but hitherto without success. We have heard it affirmed also that one could hardly be a consistent Homœopathist, without being a New Churchman: as to that, we yield to none in attachment to the principles of Homœopathia, or in confidence in the system, but, nevertheless, have not, as yet, seen anything therein to clash with our belief as an old fashioned Presbyterian; but our Journal is not the place for a theological discussion. It is a fact, we believe, that New Churchmen generally are believers in Homœopathia, which however, proves nothing, as there are a great many Homœopathists who are not New Churchmen, and some New Churchmen at least, who are strong Allœopathists.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

I.

LETTER FROM D. J. P., BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington, McLean Co. Ill., Nov. 6, 1850.

DR. GEO. E. SHIPMAN:—*Dear Sir:* It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of the gradual progress of the good work in this city. It is but little over four years since my own mind was opened to the important truths of Homœopathia. Since that time, I have devoted as much time and attention to the subject as my circumstances would admit. Not being a Physician, I at first thought only of practicing in my own family. My success there, however, soon brought me calls from friends, to which I could not with a good conscience refuse to answer. I endeavored to call the attention of some of our Physicians to the subject, and to induce them to test the power of Homœopathia, but in vain; till last spring, finding that my own health demanded a suspension of my former occupation, I determined to treat all cases offered me in the city; I soon found that I had about as much to do as I desired. Success gave me courage to undertake even difficult cases, and gave increased confidence to those who witnessed the treatment. About midsummer an epidemic Dysentery made its appearance in a neighborhood some two miles from town, and the patients died almost as fast as the doctors visited them.

Then commenced a tremendous shaking of the public confidence in their system of practice; I unhesitatingly gave it as my opinion that the disease would yield as readily to proper treatment, as any of our common summer complaints. The first case to which I was called, was a short distance in the country; in five days, the disease was cured. The scourge then commenced its work in the city with about its usual fatality; something over twenty cases came under my treatment, and I lost but one and that from a total disregard of my directions respecting the diet; I believe no one blamed me or my treatment for it. At first there was an attempt made to give the impression that I had no bad cases; but soon those who saw the severity of the attacks, and the promptness with which a cure was effected, dissipated this impression, and gave fresh confidence in the power of "*little pills*." In every case I aimed strictly at conformity to the law "*similia similibus*," &c. My principal remedies were Mercurius Corrosivus, Colocynth, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, and Aconite, when fever was present. In several cases I gave with good success a low trituration of Calomel. The disease uniformly yielded in about five to nine days, and I have no doubt that by the blessing of a kind Providence I have been the means of alleviating much suffering, and perhaps of saving some lives.

The Doctors look rather cross at me, but I endeavor so strictly to mind my own business and avoid collision with them, that they have but little to say.

Since the Dysentery abated, Typhoid Fever has almost become epidemic, and I have thus far succeeded with that equally as well.

In this state of things, I find myself assuming a responsibility, that makes me almost tremble, but what can I do but go forward? I have found out a great and important truth, upon the knowledge and practice of which, much of human life and happiness depends; and shall I for the want of qualification to do the subject justice in every particular, fail to make that truth known at all? I cannot. I will not do it. I feel myself thrust into my present position by an overruling Providence, and I will follow the leadings of that Providence, and trust it to sustain me.

Yours, Respectfully, D. J. P.

With our thanks to our excellent friend for his interesting communication, we cannot but encourage him to go onward. Though there may be evils attending lay-practice, yet where medically educated men cannot be found—and such places are more numerous than is generally known—we would have no hesitation in saying to such a person as our correspondent, go on and do the best you can: we should regard the services of an intelligent layman, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, infinitely to be preferred to those of the best Alloëopathists in the land. We would not be understood as underrating medical education—at the same time it is an undoubted truth that the edu-

cation of Allcœopathists is of comparatively but little avail in *practice*. The practice of the most educated and the most ignorant is not so different as might naturally be expected from the difference in their acquirements: their principles of practice are essentially wrong; and neither profound learning nor splendid talents can enable any one to obtain true results by following false principles.

There is a great call for homœopathic physicians throughout the whole land. The eventual triumph of Homœopathia would much sooner take place, were the number much increased; and it is a question that deserves serious consideration, how can the urgent and constantly increasing demand for homœopathic physicians be supplied.

II.

LETTER FROM DR. MELROSE, CANTON.

Canton, Ill., Nov. 18, 1850.

GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M. D.:—*Dear Sir*—Homœopathic practice in this place is rapidly increasing, and embraces among its adherents many of the most influential and intelligent inhabitants, who not only see the evil effects of the drugging and harsh system of Allcœopathia, but are much interested in recommending to others, the gentle but efficacious application of the homœopathic system of medical practice. These effects have followed the introduction of Homœopathia here, notwithstanding the united opposition of Allcœopaths, and their cry of *humbug* and *nonsense*. There must, however, be some sense in it, for it *sensibly* affects their practice, and they seem exceedingly *sensitive* upon the subject when mentioned; yet it is a satisfaction that if they, in any case, avail themselves of the light of our system, they do not openly attempt the mongrel system.

It is a general principle among Homœopaths, not to trammel the new system of medicine with theories, or waste their time in vague conjectures; yet a few primary principles of man's nature, and the nature of substances, may be referred to with some advantage, inasmuch as from those principles, remedial agents may be more suitably applied, and with more enlightened understanding of their action on the animal economy. It is a true principle that the more anything is divided, the more multiple it becomes; and this demonstrates that the more a simple substance is unfolded, the more it develops innumerable parts and portions, with their essential properties; and this is evidently the case with attenuated and triturated substances—substances which, when applied to a living organism, enter more fully and readily into the finer fibrillæ, and hence nearer to the seat of the vital principle. It is also known that "man's life, in its principle, is in the brains, and its principles in the body,"—that is, that the fibres descend from the brain into the body, and having their origin there, must not also the vital principle originate

there? It must be also known that the finest particles of nourishment, such as are suited to the finest fibres, are taken up by the tongue with its innumerable little mouths and conveyed to the brain. Now as the vital principle acts from the brain in its primary capacity to repel the invasion of disease, or disturbance of the harmony of the various parts, so when the finely attenuated or triturated remedial agent is applied to the tongue, it finds its way directly to those parts from which the vital principle descends to the lower or ultimates of the whole, and excites the vital principle or force to more interior action, to overpower the disease or disturbance in the economy of its body. This will account for the aggravation of symptoms produced by the true homœopathic remedy, and how it becomes the true assistant of nature, instead of an enemy; also for its peculiar effect upon the mind, termed its moral symptoms. It would not then be far out of the way to say that homœopathic medicines act immediately upon the cortical substance of the brain, thence through the fibres and nerves which carry their action to all parts of the body. It is probable that there is something peculiarly appropriate in the different attenuations of medicines in combating disease; and whilst the 1st, 3d, 6th, 12th, and 30th attenuations are each found at times useful, yet there may be others quite suitable when administered to infants. The 2d, 11th and 33d attenuations may be found applicable to infants, if homœopathic physicians will test these in their practice.

Allow me to suggest that it probably would be of practical benefit, were homœopathic physicians to meet in convention once a year, or in two years, and each bring some statement of their success in particular *cases*, or some proof of some remedy, either one already tested, or some tested by themselves, and exchange friendly greetings and mutual instruction. Would it not be well to have a general meeting in Chicago on the first Monday of June next, when each one may receive more strength for his duties, and procure materials for his practice?

I am, respected sir,

Yours most truly,

JAMES MELROSE.

The Dr.'s suggestions regarding attenuations, are worthy of consideration. Why the 3d, 6th, 9th, &c., should be used invariably, instead of the intermediate attenuations, we have never heard explained; we are desirous of *facts* on the subject; if every Homœopathist will observe for himself, and report, we should attain, at some day, something like certainty. If Dr. M. has used these intermediate attenuations, we should be pleased to learn the results.

As regards the Convention, we consider the suggestion a good one, if Homœopathists generally could or would attend. Much might be done in such a Convention for the interests of Homœopathia. Whether it shall meet, and on what terms, we leave for others to decide.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Hygea.

THE TYPHUS IN ULM.

BY DR. KAMMERER.

(Continued.) § 4. *Second or Animal Stage.*

This was the stage of predominant capillary excitement, increased redness, frequent quick, full pulse, gastric complications similar to those of the first stage, with nervous exhaustion and pain. This stage announced itself by a general, and, in most cases, a continuous heat, apparent to the hand of another, sometimes even burning; but especially by heat and redness of the head, with but little chilliness, and by delirium. In connection herewith, were constriction of the chest, oppressed respiration, anguish, anxiety, sharp pain even, in the chest, frequent sighing, frequent and quick respiration, ebullition of blood, a general sense of oppression, dizziness, heaviness of the limbs, loss of consciousness—loss of feeling—drowsiness, even amounting to sopor—weakness of the senses.

This stage, also, has presented itself in various sub-stages, so that three distinct periods might be designated—a *vegetative-animal*, a *more purely animal*, and a *sensitive-animal stage*.

The *accession* of this stage had this peculiarity, that the secretions and excretions, especially those of the skin and alimentary canal, were still normal, though the perspiration had a sourish odor: the delirium was slight and transient. This period was also characterized by the following symptoms:—copious discharge of flatus, for a few days, headache—humming in the

ears—nausea—pain in the belly with distension, the pain traversing to and fro between the stomach and navel, then chilliness and heat—in some cases constant chilliness even, with heat of the face and moderate redness—shaking chills, with cold feet—the limbs cold at one time, at another warm: inflammatory affections, for instance, in the ear—ulcers in the ears: sleepiness—tremulousness—weariness—tongue at first covered with a mucous coat; afterwards, white and dry: desire for light—patients desired to be placed in a strong light: furthermore there was bitter taste in the mouth, with want of appetite—the patient was worse in the evening: while sleeping, the breathing was quick and labored. There was more or less diarrhœa and eructations—sometimes there was an abundant discharge of bile by vomiting and purging—stools greenish, and dark green lumps of thickened bile were even passed: there were evident indications of affection of the liver: abundant secretions of tough mucus from the mouth—offensive odor of the mouth, as evidence of affection of the mucous membranes; sweat with much thirst: at night, glowing heat with oppressed respiration, anxiety, and anguish, which diminished again on the following day: during sleep frequent fright, and starting up—continual talking—still later, crying out, and raving: on awaking, the patient wandered in mind, and scarcely knew where he was. When no diarrhœa was present, there was constipation, with scanty muddy urine, pulse moderately full and quick, or merely full, especially in the morning—during the day the pulse was more quiet, and the patient was rational, sometimes indeed cheerful: the lips were brownish—the countenance purplish: so restless in bed that he must incessantly turn from one side to the other—about the navel there was rolling—in some cases there was an extreme dryness of the hands and feet—trembling and haste in the movement of the limbs. On the third or fourth day, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, restlessness, heat, delirium, which remitted in the course of two or three hours; the delirium was greater or less in proportion to the severity of the inflammation—then quiet and sleep till after midnight: at 2 o'clock in the morning the heat and raving returned again. In the forenoon, somewhat more cheerful, but for the most part during the day, dull and heavy, though sometimes irritable and peevish—sore throat, more painful when swallowing—tonsils enlarged—urine brownish red—rheumatic complaints—pains shooting hither and thither—a sense of fulness in the belly—after eating and drinking, heaviness and oppression of the stomach: the belly sensitive to the touch, and even to the weight of the clothes—on taking a long breath, a pain shooting from the navel up into the chest. At length the fever in the morning ceased

—the evening fever alone continued—the sleep continued through the whole night—the pulse lost its fulness, and merely retained its quickness: still later, the peculiar paroxysms of fever remitted entirely, and the fever only manifested itself in local affections.

The countenance of the patient became pale—the disease concentrated itself upon separate parts: the upper lip became swollen—there were bleeding cracks in the lips and rawness of the tongue: some degree of appetite ensued, and a stool of peculiar odor (as after eating fresh mushrooms) which afforded relief: the urine became thick and turbid like new wine: there was gentle perspiration during continued, quiet, refreshing sleep: only the debility, and the dryness of the lips still continued: at length even these symptoms gave way—the lips and tongue became moist—the white coating of the tongue and the skin of the lips came off, and perfect convalescence was established.

This form of the disease occurred most frequently in the young—its duration was about eight days. The medical treatment was as follows:—*Rhus* and *Bryonia* 18, were alternated every six or eight hours in drop doses, in connection with copious drinking of water, and washing the body with fresh water during the dry heat, by which the heat was relieved and quiet sleep ensued: enemata of cold water were given to meet the constipation, if it continued as long as three or four days. *Rhus* is the most appropriate remedy in this stage of the fever, and against this increased activity of the blood, which particularly manifested itself in the head by dizziness, obtusefaction, heat and heaviness, with, at the same time, great weakness, and an asthenic character of the disease, which is announced by weariness, with depression and dulness of the spirits. *Cocculus* was as useful as *Rhus* in these cases, especially when there was severe and continued nausea on rising. *Puls.* 12 was found to be an important remedy against evacuations of bile by vomiting and otherwise, as also did *Antimon. tart.* 5 and 7, in drop doses. Against the rheumatic stitches in the sides and other rheumatic pains, with at the same time an increase of heat, *Rhus* 30 or 18 was used with benefit; where there was less heat, *Camphor* 12; against the sense of fulness in the belly and distress in the stomach after eating or drinking, with an increase of febrile heat, *Rhus* 18 or 12; where the febrile heat was less marked, *Merc. sol.* 30—12.

The second and third degrees of this stage—the more purely animal and the sensitive-animal period—advanced in such a manner, as regarded the excitement of the nerves and capillaries, and the alternation of the symptoms, that

an exact discrimination between them is impossible, yet in a few cases the inflammatory was evidently the essential characteristic of the disease. These cases presented the following symptoms:—General dry heat, increasing till it became burning, continuing for a long period and tending to disorganization—with a putrid odor of the breath, and of the exhalation from the skin. The heat, which barely remitted and was seldom merely local or alternating with coldness and shivering, was much increased by warm bedclothes, so that the patients could only bear a light covering. The head and face appeared red and very much heated: throbbing headache, chiefly in the side upon which the patient was not lying. The head felt sore, as if ulcerated, when lying down, in connection with which there were also fantastic ravings, with nausea—increasing heat, with ebullition of blood in the head and chest: the delirium was continuous and violent: at length the patient kept his bed throughout the day, with eyes and mouth half open, and unable to reply when spoken to: the face was bloated, and there were rending pains in the head and face—the febrile paroxysms occurred twice, at least, in the twenty-four hours, in the evening and after midnight: the eyes were fiery red, sparkling and rolling about, as in synochal fever: in occasional lucid intervals the patient seemed strong and resolute, rose from the bed and was determined to go out in spite of his attendants: he declared that he was not sick, and yet at other times there was excessive exhaustion—nausea—vomiting till fainting ensued, especially when rising up or moving: on rising up, everything became dark before his eyes. In case of a consumptive patient who was attacked with the Typhus fever, there was continuous, excessive vomiting of bitter, green and yellow matter, with bilious, yellow and bloody stools: the medicines employed checked these discharges, but the patient sank from the disease of the lungs. On examination, the muscular coat of the stomach and small intestines were found to be of a pale yellowish red, from which we were led to suppose that the cause of the vomiting had been inflammation. The mucous membrane showed no such appearance of inflammation—the liver was enlarged, and the stomach pushed to one side—the blood in the heart and large veins was thick and black: upon the outside of the lungs there were hundreds of air blisters, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a hen's egg. The death of this patient during this nervous fever, was surely rather attributable to the emphysema, than to the fever in itself considered; while the emphysema might readily be produced by excessive vomiting, in a patient whose fibres were already otherwise relaxed. No intesti-

nal ulcers were found, and the inquiry presented itself whether the *Phosphorus* which the patient had taken in the intervals of the other medicines, had not prevented the formation of ulcers. *Phosphorus* I consider one of our most efficient remedies to check the ulcerative process, or even to prevent it entirely.

I cannot but mention here, that I took this opportunity carefully to examine the intestinal canal, on account of the ulceration therein which I had cured five years before with homœopathic remedies, and I found in the large intestines the scars of many ulcers which were entirely healed; and it is worthy of remark that the intestine was contracted at the points where there were scars, and the coats were thickened.

Where there was an increased degree of excitement in the capillaries, and congestion, there was difficulty of hearing and humming in the ears: or where the sensitive sphere was more affected, extreme sensibility to bright light and noise—noise even produced headache.

The following symptoms were intermitting and remitting. Entire absence of appetite—great thirst—a longing for apples and cold water: pulse of every kind, full, quick, hard, tense, frequent, small, weak, trembling, depressed and even venous, merely full without being quick: where there was decided complication with nervous symptoms, it was frequent and quick: there was a catarrhal hoarse cough, with stitches in the side—cessation of the cough, especially at night, with anxiety: in this condition, pneumonic and pleuritic symptoms appeared, with oppression in the præcordial region—disposition to vomit—diarrhœa and pain in the belly. The pleuritic symptoms were especially prominent after a cold stormy winter's night. Constant diarrhœa, six or ten discharges a day, with painful tenesmus—the first stools being black as if burnt and grumous. I observed that if such a diarrhœa ceased, ebullition of blood towards the chest and head took place—constriction of the chest, palpitation of the heart, and oppression of the head, symptoms which indicated that the anxiety was partially dependent upon mucous fever; and the occasional necessity of diarrhœa, and of its artificial production, was manifest.* During stool there was frequent spitting: at length both bladder and bowels were emptied spontaneously: where the fever was severe, both of these secretions might be suppressed, or either one

* The author's reasoning here is not very satisfactory. Because certain diseases are sometimes relieved by critical evacuations which are spontaneous, it by no means follows that artificially produced evacuations will produce the same results; experience abundantly shows that there is a wide difference both in the nature and effect of these operations.

of them alone: this occurred especially when the disease took on the character of an *acute inflammatory nervous fever*: in this case there was diminution or absolute suppression of all the secretions and excretions—mouth and nose dry—head heavy, with throbbing pain—burning in the eyes and ears—puffiness of separate parts of the face—frequent cough.

In the case of a girl, twenty-three years of age, the suppression of the urinary discharge occurred almost at the first appearance of the disease: a painful pressure was felt in the bladder which seemed to be inflamed, while the neck of the bladder was spasmodically closed. If any urine was discharged, as it occurred while taking a cold sitz-bath, it was burning hot, and discharged with difficulty, and ceased entirely on leaving the bath: this state of things was at length changed for the opposite—urine passed spontaneously and without pain, even in the recumbent posture, and only ceased on sitting upright. The patients generally, in this stage, urinated immediately on awaking, with or without being conscious of it; the urine was red and strong smelling. In some cases there was nose-bleed, more or less violent—from two to four ounces were discharged at a time, three or four times a day: the blood was bright red, thick, mixed with mucus, and mostly from the left nostril: the patients were much debilitated by the discharge. This complication occurred more frequently with phlegmatic persons, and in the case of a full blooded individual, it certainly contributed not a little to the shortening the disease, and to preventing excessive heat and delirium; but in the case of another patient, it hastened, through its debilitating effects, the transition into the third stage, and made this stage much more complicated and dangerous, and as the nose-bleed frequently returned, and (in the case of a girl rapidly growing) even gave rise to convulsive symptoms, which were controlled by *Calc. carb.* 5, and in another case by *Pulsatilla* 12 and *Rhus* 18. The medicine was prepared in water and a teaspoonful given every hour or so, as the occasion required. The tongue in one case was heavy and as if paralyzed—speech thick and unintelligible—there was speechlessness even, with throwing back of the head—great restlessness—tossing about of the body—convulsive movements of the abdomen, symptoms which gave reason to suspect disease of the cerebellum and medulla oblongata, since the fifth pair of nerves, from which the gustatory nerve arises, is given off from the pons varolii, and the twelfth pair, the hypoglossal, from the medulla oblongata. Moving the jaw and opening the mouth was also difficult. The patient was resolved to go out, and could hardly be restrained. The peculiar symptoms of

Typhus—drowsiness—stupor and typhomania, were unfrequent and transient: the contrary might suddenly take place, as above remarked, where the patients appeared quite bright—did not think themselves to be at all sick—felt no pain—they had, indeed, more or less vivacity and spirit, and a kind of clairvoyant power, which however was always an unfavorable indication, as it betokened excitement of the nervous system—soon after this, delirium set in, with eyes wide open.

There were also, especially when the disease seemed to be more in the sensitive sphere, oppression of the chest and stomach, and cramps chiefly in the belly: the cramps continued to the end of the disease.

Towards morning there was much sighing, groaning and sobbing, with cough, which was attended with abundant expectoration of mucus which had collected during the night; the mucus woke the patient from sleep, and obliged him to cough: the cough was often suffocating, also harsh and catarrhal—the expectoration was now white and tough. The cough occasioned much pain in the head and chest, and in the sides under the short ribs, and the patient frequently was unable to cough as hard as he wished, from weakness; at other times the cough amounted to a mere hawking.

This affection of the chest in some cases amounted even to *typhoid pneumonia*, (inflammation of the lungs).

In a more severe form of the disease, the expectoration was suppressed entirely or in part, in which case excessive oppression of the chest ensued, with violent ebullition of blood. Besides the usual symptoms of nervous fever, the following were observed:—

Pain in the middle of the chest, by which the breath was rendered difficult: cramps in the chest—sighing—cough, with nausea—expectoration of much tough, whitish, green mucus—pulse at the right wrist, weak, at the left, normal—groaning—unable to take a long breath—wheezing, short, quick and difficult respiration—belching up of wind—delirium—desire to go out of doors: the breath became cool—the pulse small, quick, tremulous—excessive anxiety and depression, and at last suppression of the cough and respiration. This state of things occurred as often as the exacerbations of fever returned, that is, every morning and evening, and as, where the head was chiefly affected, there was more vertigo and drowsiness at the time of the exacerbation, so where the chest was affected, there was, at the time of the exacerbation, more anxiety and laborious, constricted breathing—cramps in the chest, and suffocative, choking cough—the lungs, especially the lower part, were full of blood and mucus, as the stethoscope showed: there was but a slight

respiratory murmur, rather a sound as if bubbles of mucus were breaking: about the præcordial region there was also a low sighing sound like the distant cry of some animal in distress.

The pulsations of the heart were not perceptible.

In this situation all the blood was thrown upon the inner organs and stagnated there, and there seemed to be a complete stasis of the blood: the limbs were quite cold, and there was no perspiration.

Some patients, suffering under this extreme degree of anxiety and suppression of the cough, had also, at the same time, more or less heat, with considerable, and indeed, immoderate perspiration: in one case this suffocative anxiety was found in connection with excessive and cold sweat, and if an arm was uncovered, this anxiety increased: a patient, treated by another physician, was threatened with paralysis, and was near death, when *Acon.* 18 afforded prompt relief of the sufferings, and restored the cough.

A strong, full blooded man, subject to rheumatism, was attacked even at first with anxiety—singing and humming in the ears—burning in the chest, and palpitation of the heart: when moving or turning the upper part of the body, the patient felt a cracking in the chest: every little thing—every noise, even the crying of the children, affected him, and induced palpitation of the heart: a fit of passion produced a constriction of the chest like an electric shock.

The throat was frequently affected, the pain extending down one side of the neck from the lower jaw—or in the fore part of the neck, or the neck became stiff. The pain was most apparent when turning the head or swallowing: the tonsils and sub-maxillary glands were also swollen, and were painful on swallowing: the cellular tissue of the neck was much distended, and there was tenacious mucus in the mouth and about the fauces, which occasioned rattling when breathing: in addition to these, there was jerking toothache, blackish coating on the teeth, and, with some, swollen gums.

The mouth, tongue and lips presented the following appearance:—the tongue was coated whitish or brownish: during the earlier stages of the fever it was white in front and yellow in the posterior part, or the tongue was streaked red in the middle and coated at the sides: after the disease had progressed somewhat further, the tongue became dry, blackish and brown: there was a dry, brown, tough mucus about the teeth, and lips: the skin of the latter was frequently black, at which the patient was continually picking: in this case the patient had much occupation for his hands.

In many the disease was complicated with quinsy—the mouth and the tongue which was coated white or brown, and exceedingly painful, became clean, but had, instead, a brown red appearance, and looked as if sore—little sores and blisters were formed, in consequence of which, the patient could eat nothing either hot or cold, and there was a burning when eating. The blisters were generally white—the little sores generally dark yellow and somewhat corroding; they were situated on the tongue, especially about the point and in the throat: pale yellow sores also made their appearance in this disease, accompanied with but little fever, not however in this stage, but in the first or third.

In one case there were stinging pains, sometimes in one hand, then again in one foot—the patient could not bear to move either hand or foot, and the joints became stiff: about the abdomen there was a sensation as if bruised and exhausted, with a going to sleep of the limbs. Corresponding with these sensations, the patient had dreams of being beaten and harassed by some other person.

The exhalation from the skin and perspiration only occurred in the milder stage of the disease: at a later period they either were entirely wanting, or the sweat was cold and clammy: when the disease began to subside, although there was some internal heat still left, a warm perspiration returned again, and generally in the head and hands first—at a later period, over the whole body, where it finally returned every day: it was frequent both when the patient was asleep and awake.

During the fever there was frequently a longing after water, and also frequent urination—the urine being of a dark yellow. At night there was *sleeplessness*, restless tossing of the body hither and thither: many dreams—in the milder forms, of household matters—in the severer, they were of a terrible character, as of being attacked by dogs, wild beasts or serpents, or of being killed or robbed by somebody: before midnight the restlessness was more marked than after.

The *medical treatment* of this severer form of the disease was as follows:—Aconite 6—1, given every three or four hours through the day, in drop doses, was the chief remedy as long as the remarkable dry heat, raving and sopor were present.

If in connection with these there was bitterness of the mouth, *Pulsatilla* 12—6, in drop doses, was used as an intermediary remedy. Together with the use of Aconite, some of the patients were washed three or four times a day

with fresh water, and if the patient was not too restless, the whole body even, was enveloped in a wet sheet: this latter application was especially called for, if the transpiration from the skin delayed its re-appearance too long. Compresses dipped in cold water were also applied to the head in the acutest stage of the fever, but removed again when the heat remitted, since rheumatic pains in the head and temples were occasioned by continuance of the application. For these pains, four or five doses of Camphor 12 sufficed.

Where there was burning heat, *Belladonna* 18 (in drop doses) was very efficacious, being followed by profuse and continuous perspiration, diminution of the heat, and stools which afforded much relief.

Against the previously mentioned obstinate and violent vomiting of bilious and greenish matter, and the bilious diarrhœa in the case of the consumptive patient, I used Aconite 1, and afterwards the undiluted Phosphor Naphtha, a few drops in some water, with good effect—the patient however died of the Emphysema of the lungs, as before stated. Aconite 1 had a most excellent effect in case of involuntary evacuations, as long as excessive heat was present.

In case of *inflammatory nervous fever*, Aconite 18, and Nux Vomica 30, were employed with advantage. Where *nausea inducing fainting* was a predominant symptom, *Cocculus* 30 or 22 approved itself as a valuable remedy. Against the *painful suppression of urine*, Aconite 1, *Cannabis* 6 and *Hyoscyamus* 9 were quite efficacious, as also were cold sitz baths, during the use of which there was a free discharge. On the contrary, where there was a *painful involuntary* flow of urine, Camphor was the remedy. In case of obstinate constipation, in addition to the strictly homœopathic remedies, injections of cold, or, if circumstances indicated, of warm water, were occasionally used, either alone or with a little oil and salt.

In that complicated condition, where there was a *heavy and half paralysed tongue, with loss of speech*, *Belladonna*, sometimes in the strong tincture, at others, where an improvement was manifest, from the 1st to the 6th attenuation, with Aconite 1 and tincture of *Bryonia* as an intermediate remedy, in consideration of the general symptoms, had a good effect, given in drop doses. The speech gradually returned. In case of *sopor*, besides the remedies before mentioned, *Opium* 6—12 was efficacious where the patient's face was rather bluish than red. Camphor was given with a good result where there was extatic nervous excitement, and likewise *Opium*. Against the *spasms of the chest and abdomen*, *Veratrum* 2, in drop doses, and *Alchemilla* 12, rendered

good service as well as *Camphor* 6. It was not generally necessary to administer any remedy in particular, against any cough which might arise, as the other remedies used were generally appropriate; if, however, the cough was quite spasmodic and *suffocative*, it was met by *Sepia* 30.

Where there was a nervous inflammation of the chest, *Aconite* 3 and *Squilla* 6 were given in alternation, a dose every three or four hours: this was soon followed by sleep—the breathing became freer, and the cough looser—much tough, white mucus was loosened, so that the patient was awakened out of sleep to throw it off: at a later period, the expectoration was mixed with blood, and was finally quite excessive—against this *excessive* expectoration, *Squilla* 12 was given alone, in repeated doses, and with the desired result.

As the transpiration from the skin returned, and the heat diminished, towards the latter part of this stage, it was necessary to abstain from the external use of cold water, and *Pulsatilla* 12 and *Bryonia* 3 were required.

In case of *sleeplessness* or restless sleep, with simultaneous nervous excitement, *Belladonna* 18 was of advantage.

This fully developed stage occurred altogether among adults and half-grown youths of both sexes, from twelve to twenty-four years old, and among robust middle aged men; in the case of these latter, the purely nervous stage lasted but a short time, and after the external heat was subdued, there still remained, for some time, an internal heat, accompanied every day with profuse sweat as long as a trace of the fever was left.

Another peculiar symptom manifested itself in this stage in connection with other symptoms, and that was *Gout*. This complication consisted in very painful rendings in the limbs—in a tension and twitching of all the nerves, in the head and armpits, with swollen gums, and pressure and sharp pains in the chest. The crisis was a perspiration, very offensive, but affording much relief. The remedy was *Sepia* 30.

The duration of this stage was from three to eight days.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

We see by recent papers, that Dr. Tessier of the Hotel Dieu, at Paris, has come out a decided Homœopathist, and given the world an account of the manner in which he was led to this change. We are in hopes to have a copy of the work before our next No. is issued, and shall lay it before our readers with as little delay as possible.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF VIENNA.

FROM DR. NEIDHARD'S LECTURES.

"I shall commence with an enumeration of the medical men, whose particular acquaintance I made during my stay, and give such data of their mode of practice and peculiarities as will be interesting, and at the same time instructive, to our homœopathic brethren on this side the Atlantic.

Dr. C. Watzke, the principal editor of the '*Vienna Homœopathic Journal*,' is one of the broadest and most progressive men I met with in Vienna, and one from whom homœopathia has yet much to expect. He is the author of the brochure, '*Homœopathische Bekehrungs Episteln*' (Letters to make Converts), published anonymously; the criticism on *Dr. Stürmer's* work, '*Vermittelung der Extreme*' (Mediation between Extremes), in which he convicts the author of giving untruthful statements, of ignorance, and of calumny. He has also written a very able reply to *Prof. von Tœltenyis's* attack on the homœopathic principle.

I am sorry to hear from him his intention of retiring from the editorship of the '*Austrian Homœopathic Journal*,' on account of his want of time. I trust he will occasionally contribute to the journal some of the profound critiques which have hitherto enriched that work. *Dr. Watzke* is a zealous admirer of the German philosopher, *Fichte*, whose addresses to the German nation lay constantly open on his table, and from whom he seems to draw his inspiration. He completely coincided with my views about German physicians emigrating to America to escape the present degraded state of their country; namely, it was the more the duty of the German homœopathic practitioner, whose influence is great, to labor for the regeneration of his country, when every thing appeared to retrograde. The failure of the October revolution he attributed to the want of consistency, absolute ignorance, and immorality of the people, high and low; also to their want of practical experience in political matters. They had, in fact, every thing to learn. Seeing the people, as I did last July, oppressed for centuries, and degraded by ignorance and systematic corruption, I could easily conceive why they did not acquire their liberties in October. But to resume. He spoke of the high potencies, from which, he said, he never experienced any effects; and he was very glad of it, because, even if he found them efficacious, he should always have used them with a degree of hesitation, on account of their uncertainty. *Dr. Watzke* uses the lower preparations; in fact, seldom rises higher than the sixth, except with remedies like *Natrum muriaticum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, and *Silicea*. *Lycopodium* he rarely prescribes, having never found any effect from it. He also exhibits them in the fluid form, dropped in sugar of milk, and repeats often. Tinctures, like *belladonna*, *aconite*, he has prepared fresh every year; being of opinion that the older preparations are less powerful, and must be used in larger doses. In expressing my satisfaction

about the excellent proving of bryonia in the 'Austrian Homœopathic Journal,' he replied he was glad of it, as he had himself had much to do with that proving.

Dr. Wurmb, another of the first homœopathic physicians in Vienna, is a man of tall stature, with a countenance expressive at the same time of courage and benevolence. He was a captain in the students' legion during the revolution, and took part in one of the battles. Wurmb has proved himself a man of the people; but the re-action has nearly destroyed him. The Vienna Homœopathic Society allotted different remedies for proving to each of their number. It fell to *Dr. Wurmb's* share to investigate the properties of sulphur. He fulfilled his engagement in the most thorough manner, not only by testing its action on the healthy, but by a chemical analysis of the urine each day, whilst under its effects. He showed me the manuscript, which formed a respectable volume, ready for publication; but the revolution put a stop to every thing for the moment. If I remember rightly, *Dr. Wurmb* has also proved the cochineal; at any rate, it was proved by the Vienna Society. It will undoubtedly be one of the principal remedies in whooping cough, producing a very similar cough on people in health.

It was my good fortune one evening to meet the well-known *Dr. Attomyr*, from Presburg, in Hungary, at *Dr. Watzke's*. His principal object in coming to Vienna was to effect the deliverance of his brother homœopathist, *Dr. Nehrer*, from prison. The latter had been implicated in the Hungarian revolution. If successful in his endeavours, he would leave him his practice, and travel for six months; for, said he, it was impossible for him to look longer on the misery of his native country.

He spoke about the cholera. *Dr. Attomyr* mentioned that an Hungarian somnambulist consulted by him had pronounced the true specific for cholera to be *Seseli Vienne*, the wild pimpinell, half a tea-spoonful of the tincture for a dose. *Attomyr* says he has cured two cases with it.

Dr. Attomyr has elaborated Asiatic cholera, as he has dysentery; that is, putting the most characteristic symptoms of the remedies opposite to the similar symptoms of the disease. This is the true method of laying the foundation of a pure therapeia, which we must in the end be able to rely on with mathematical certainty.

Intermittent fever, according to *Dr. Attomyr*, is a very common disease in Hungary, and he has always succeeded in curing it with the usual homœopathic remedies. *Dr. Attomyr* always prescribes the high potencies of *Jennichen* in all chronic cases, but does not trust to them in acute. In no part of Europe is homœopathia so generally diffused as in Hungary.

The same evening, I had the pleasure of meeting *Dr. Miller*, at present chief editor of the 'Austrian Homœopathic Journal.' *Dr. Miller* is well known as an active homœopathist and fluent writer. We had a long discussion about the importance of the time, and the conditions in the selection, of the homœopathic curative. We could not well agree, although in reality we

were not so far apart. We all knew that something more than the symptoms, or the pathological condition, must be the deciding point where several remedies seem to meet the symptoms of the disease equally well. Is it the time and condition? Is it the color? Isomorphic condition? The chemical affinity? or what else? We cannot deny that several remedies are not unfrequently equally indicated in the same case; and the choice between them is very difficult. We have hitherto helped ourselves by giving them alternately, or we have thought that the symptoms of one or the other were not fully experimented upon. With many remedies this is now not the case, and we are still wavering in our choice. Some light may be thrown on the subject by dividing all remedies into positive and negative classes. Some diseases will also be more easily cured, if all the different chemical compounds have been proved. With regard to new remedies, about which I was always anxious to inquire, Dr. Miller gave, in *angina scarlatina*, where the disease did not come out, and after the unsuccessful exhibition of belladonna, mercur., canthar., the *bombus terr.*, the poison of the bumble bee. He has cured two cases with it, and has proved it on the healthy.

Dr. Anton Schmit, physician to the Duke of Lucca and Parma. For twenty-three years this family have advocated our science. During the revolution they fled from their dominions, and, as a matter of course, their physician accompanied them. Both were, therefore, temporarily in Vienna. Dr. Schmit is an advocate of the higher potencies, which he principally prescribes, and with which he maintains that he succeeds best in curing disease. He is a great advocate of Hahnemann's experience, and believes few have surpassed him in the powers of observation. The great thing in homœopathic practice, according to him, is the individualization and recording every case. He thinks that there are at present few or no homœopathic physicians in Vienna, who are in the habit of writing down their cases, and keeping a record of them. I give this merely as his opinion, without vouching for the truth of it. I have no doubt that they must be in the habit of writing down their most important cases, else they could not publish so many valuable observations in the homœopathic journals. Dr. Schmit always does, which gives me a favorable idea of his practical skill; this being the first condition of success.

He seldom employs a dilution lower than the twelfth. Even syphilis he cures with mercur. 12: and he mentioned a case which until the seventh day did not improve, when on the eighth it improved a little, and from that day the patient gradually recovered. It is a pity, that all patients are not content to wait a week before they improve. Dr. Schmit, however, does by no means deny the possibility of others curing with lower dilutions and more material doses. Every one according to his experience. He prescribes his remedies at protracted intervals in the form of globules of the size of a poppy-seed; thus, as you will perceive, following Hahnemann in almost every particular. Korsakoff, of Russia, once made the observation that one medicated globule was capable of communicating its power to a large number of sugar of milk

globules. Dr. Channing of New York, experienced the same thing. Dr. Schmit remarked that the power thus obtained was retained sixteen years, or as far as his observation goes. He is also of opinion that there is a greater difference in the power of the dilutions from one to three than from thirty to three hundred. His great remedy in cholera is spirits of camphor, with the alcoholic extract of the common rye, burned and powdered (probably charcoal). He detailed to me the case of a woman, whom he cured in the advanced state of the disease, in an apparently hopeless condition; the priest having been already sent for to administer the sacrament. In this case, frictions of the mixture to the pit of the stomach were also resorted to, and a few drops of the mixture were exhibited every ten or fifteen minutes until re-action took place. The remedy is undoubtedly a popular one, and deserves consideration: that it should have originated from such a pure homœopathic practitioner as Dr. Schmit would have been a mystery, had not the somnambulists here also played their tricks. I must in this place say, once for all, that this trusting to the revelations of somnambulists is by no means common in Vienna. Nearly all homœopathists agree in opinion that they are only of very conditional value. One of the most celebrated of the somnambulists whom I frequently visited, was magnetized by the mineral magnet under the direction of the eminent *Dr. Eisenstein*, of Vienna, who has scientifically investigated the subject, and made a great number of cures. I have great faith in the operation of the *mineral magnet* in the cure of epilepsy, and certain cases of paralysis. I closely watched its action in several cases of this kind, which were entirely restored by this means alone. The manner of application is the following: In the first place, a horse-shoe magnet is placed under each foot; then the four long magnets, two in each hand, are carried from the back of the head forward above the nose, down along the cheeks to the side of the head, to the middle of the chest and pit of the stomach, and subsequently along the legs to the feet. In some cases also the back is magnetized from above downwards: if you wish to double their strength, the magnets are laid across each other, and thus drawn along the spine.

But to return to the homœopathic physicians after this digression. Dr. A. Schmit accompanied me one afternoon to the veteran, *Dr. Marenzeller*, who with the exception of one other homœopathic physician, was for a long time the only practitioner of the new school in Vienna. He is still engaged in the practice of medicine, but is said to spend an hour and a half with each patient. His views of homœopathia have always been very peculiar. He began to dilate on them with great energy during our visit. According to him, homœopathia is the only veritable system of medicine: what is called allœopathia does not exist. You often catch glimpses of great truths in his discourse; but not being expressed with any clearness, it was impossible to draw any practical benefit from them."

INHALATION OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. J. M. CHITTENDEN, JANESVILLE, WIS.

The *modus operandi* of medicinal agents has for centuries furnished the medical world a theory for much and animated controversy. Two general and almost exclusive theories, each having their equally exclusive partisans, have in the main been adopted—the sympathetic and absorbent.

The adherents of the former, maintain that medicines, when brought in contiguity with the peripheral nerves distributed upon the membranes lining the stomach and other viscera, produce their phenomena upon all, even the most remote parts of the organism, through the medium of nervous sympathy.

The advocates of the latter, contend that all remedial agents are taken up by the venous radicles and lacteals, and conveyed through the circulatory system to all parts of the body, and produce their varied effects by actual contact with different tissues.

The strongest examples of a purely sympathetic or nervous agency are found in the action of Glonoine and Hydrocyanic acid. Those who have taken the former in a remarkably minute quantity, have observed marked effects of it in a few seconds, though they had not swallowed a particle of it. The latter has been known to produce symptoms on the human subject in fifteen seconds, and to prove fatal to young cats, in from five to ten seconds, a time considered too brief for it to become absorbed with the circulation.

The absorbent doctrine reposes upon the general fact, that mineral and saline medicines, and such other agents as are detectable by chemical test, and also those which possess strong odorous properties, are generally capable of being discovered in the fluids of the body, and often also in the exhalations from the lungs.

It affects not essentially our inquiry which theory we may adopt, to explain the mode by which the pathogenetic effects of medicinal agents are produced. It is highly problematical that the *infinitesimal atom* acts upon the *same organs and systems*, and through the *same medium as the grosser material*. Indeed this must be regarded as a fundamental principle in the specific treatment of disease.

The intimate connection which the anatomical and physiological relations of the stomach and lungs, with their passages, bear upon our subject, render a general notice of them necessary.

These organs are each supplied with mucous membranes. That which supplies the stomach, is about a line in thickness, and when undistended, is arranged in rugæ or folds, and is continuous with the œsophagus above and duodenum below. It is soft, villous, and of a light pink color.

The lining membrane of the air passage and lungs, is of an exceedingly delicate structure, smooth and transparent. It extends through the minutest

radicles, and expands into the formation of air cells. The capacity of this organ for air is variously estimated. The medium amount taken in at each inspiration, is about thirty cubic inches.

Both these membranes are largely supplied with capillaries, the latter however, more minutely than the former, for the purpose of exposing a vast amount of blood for aeration during the process of respiration. Some idea may be conceived of the great extent of the mucous surface of the lungs, and of the infinite number of capillary vessels distributed upon it, when we bear in mind, that a middle-sized man has about twenty-eight pounds of blood, and that all this is exposed upon this surface for oxygenation every four and even three minutes.

Both viscera derive principally their nervous agency from the same source, the pneumogastric nerves. The function of one is the digestion of aliment conveyed into it, and by its lacteals the disposition of its nutrient properties for the nourishment of the systems. It also, through the arterial and venous systems of capillary vessels, appropriates all fluids by endosmosis.

The other performs the important functions of arterializing the blood, and separating from it the carbon with which it is charged.

In neither do we find any special provision for the digestion or appropriation of medicinal agents; and hence has arisen the deduction of some writers, that the human stomach was more designed to become a receptacle for medicine.

Having briefly passed in review those anatomical and physiological characteristics of the stomach and lungs, which are particularly concerned in this inquiry, the most casual observer will not fail to perceive the analogy in the structure of their mucous membranes.

That the capillary vessels are principally concerned in the appropriation of medicinal agents, is pretty clearly established by the carefully conducted experiments of Tiedemann and Gmelin. By incorporating in the food various substances possessing color, odor, or chemical properties, by which they may be detected in the fluids, as gamboge, madder and rhubarb, camphor, musk and asafoetida, and saline substances, as of lead, baryta and mercury, and allowing sufficient time for them to be taken up, traces of them are generally found in the venous blood and urine, whilst they are very early found in the chyle.

That the capillaries which supply in still greater profusion the mucous membranes of the lungs, deriving their nervous agency from the same source, and presenting a vastly greater extent of surface, would be competent to perform the same functions, could agents be brought in contact with their surface without disturbing their natural functions, appears to be a legitimate analogical induction. It has been proved that water, injected into the air passages, enters the pulmonary veins directly, or indirectly by the lymphatics; probably the former. Examples are not wanting of morbid phenomena, and

even fatal consequences from the olfaction and inhalation of medicinal and noxious substances. The odor of turpentine is observed in the blood and urine after inhaling its vapors. Iodine, mercury, tobacco, stramonium and other remedies, produce their specific effects both speedily and powerfully when inspired. Sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonetted hydrogen, nitrogen and carbonic acid cause most immediate death by asphyxia. The last has frequently produced fatal results without asphyxia, in sleeping rooms where charcoal was burning.

Sabadilla is said to produce violent headache when carried in a hat upon the head. Rhus vernix causes very severe erysipelas by approaching in the vicinity of it. Epidemic and contagious diseases, as scarlatina, small pox, measles and typhus fever, are supposed to be generated by inhaling their poisonous effluvia. Intermittent and remittent fevers, from miasmata.

As regards the agents before mentioned, Glonoine and Hydrocyanic Acid, their *modus operandi* appears very clear. They are highly volatile even in clear air; and far more so when introduced into an elevated temperature, as in the cavity of the mouth. Their rarified particles are conveyed by the first inspiration, to every part of the vastly extended surface of mucous membranes in the lungs; they pass immediately into the capillaries, are carried directly into the left auricle and ventricle of the heart, and from thence to the most remote and minute fibres of the body. All this may take place in the adult probably in ten seconds, and in the infant in half this time.

Hahnemann says, "the remedy acts just as powerfully by communicating its medicinal influence to the system through the nasal fossæ and lungs, as if a dose of the remedy had been swallowed;" and also, "by increasing the number of inspirations, the power of the medicine may be increased a hundred fold."

Agreeably to the views of many of the most distinguished and experienced Homœopaths of the present day, it is of very little consequence what potency is administered, provided it is the proper homœopathic specific. Regarding the observation as correct, and considering it as fully established, that our medicines can be introduced into the lungs in a sufficient quantity to impress the morbid system, without in any manner deranging the harmony of their functions, the conclusion is legitimate, that the full specific effects of remedies would follow their administration by inhalation. And most certainly if the high potencies are capable of modifying diseased action, the aura of the 30th attenuation or lower, containing a much larger amount, could hardly fail to act.

But we are not compelled to rely upon reasoning alone, to support this position: we have the testimony of one of the most correct medical observers of his age, the great founder of our system, who seemed to possess nearly the same confidence in medicine inhaled, as in its exhibition by the stomach. Many examples of a most striking character of cures by inhaling

the high potencies, are given by Dr. Gross, and published in the first volume of the *Homœopathic Examiner*.

Several cases have fallen under my observation, exhibiting the most brilliant results from this mode of administration. The following case of traumatic tetanus, from its infrequent occurrence, and its extreme obstinacy in the allœopathic practice, is particularly worthy of notice. In the spring of 1849, a few months after I had adopted the homœopathic practice, I was called to see Mrs. S., aged about 30 years. She was of a sanguine temperament, and had for some years been somewhat afflicted with cerebro-spinal irritation. The patient was bitten in the hand, between the thumb and index finger two days previous, by a cross cat. She had no untoward symptoms until the morning, when she became very stupid, unconscious, and insensible to any external impressions, with her jaws firmly locked and eyes fixed. From this sleep it was impossible to wake her. This condition had existed about four hours, when I first saw her. Her friends had not failed to rub her well with Spirits Camphor, and stuff Asafœtida into her mouth, but all availed nothing. I exhibited *Nux vomica* of the 12th potency, in a liquid form, by permitting her to inhale twice by the nostrils. In about one minute a spasmodic action commenced in the lower eyelid; this continued to extend, and in about three minutes the facial muscles were involved in rapid spasmodic motion, and at the expiration of five minutes she opened her eyes for the first time for four hours. The eyes were yet in a fixed position, looking upwards and to the left. This dose continued to exert its influence, and in about thirty minutes all the muscles relaxed, consciousness and sensibility returned, and she was able to converse, but had no knowledge of what had transpired for six hours. There was a strong tendency for some days to return to this state, which was easily removed by a repetition of the remedy.

I am disposed to think the relative value of this mode of administering remedies, has been far too little regarded by the profession. There are numerous cases in which there exists an urgent necessity of resorting to inhalation, the patient not being able to swallow, such as apoplexy, epilepsy, mania and paralysis of the muscles, of deglutition, tetanus, hysterics, convulsions, and diseases accompanied with dysphagia. In diseases of children, it is often of advantage where we do not wish to disturb their quietude. The same object is sometimes desirable in weakly patients.

Another advantage which this method possesses over that by the stomach, is, that this organ is made the receptacle of food and drinks of various and heterogeneous properties, liable at all times to disturb the legitimate action of a remedy. The minute quantity has to undergo an intermixture with its contents, rendering the time comparatively long before even a relatively small proportion of it can enter into the circulation. To produce a salutary reaction of the vital powers against the disease, it would seem that the impression or stimulus of the dynamized agent should be but momentary, so that the

reactive force might exert its full influence. This, however, is not the case when taken by the stomach. The particles of medicines require from a few minutes to three hours to pass into the circulation, so that the last which is taken up might act prejudicial to the reaction of the first. This objection does not exist in relation to inhaled medicines. It enters immediately the circulation, produces its impression in a few minutes, and leaves the vital organism full and uninterrupted time for reaction.

It may be objected by some that when medicine is exhibited by the lungs, it is introduced into a medium of carbonic acid, which might in some measure, modify its properties. This is not without some weight, but it would appear to exert its full force when taken by the mouth. The respiratory process is carried through the medium of the mouth and nostrils, and under the most cautious management, a certain amount of expired air enters the cavity of the mouth at every expiration. If it possessed antidotal properties, this would be sufficient to destroy the pure effects of most medicines given. As medicines, however, are proved with this counteracting influence, we do not consider it as exerting a modifying influence on the agent homœopathically administered. The writer would suggest that all agents sufficiently volatile to be taken into the lungs in quantities capable of producing pathogenetic symptoms, should be so proved in addition to their proving by the stomach.

We are aware that many high authorities regard the nerves of the stomach as the medium through which medicinal agents act upon the organism. Were this true, it would not affect materially our general position, the same nervous agency existing in the lungs.

Should this essay have the desired effect to call the attention of the profession more directly to this branch of inquiry, the writer will feel amply rewarded for his labor.

CRITICAL NOTICE.

HISTORY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, TO THE YEAR 1850: with a chapter on the present condition and wants of the profession, the means necessary for supplying those wants, elevating the character and extending the usefulness of the whole profession. By *N. S. Davis, M. D.*, Prof. of Principles and Practice in Rush Medical College, Member of the Amer. Med. Association, Permanent Member of the Med. Society of the State of New York, Corresponding Member of the N. Y. Med. Association, Member of the Illinois Medical Society, etc. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., 1850.

The title of a book, when it sets out to give an idea of the contents of said book, should, as we conceive, approach somewhat near reality, especially

where the title is lengthy, and abundant opportunity is afforded to be explicit. Should the title of the work before us be made to conform to this rule, it would read somewhat as follows:—History of the National (Legitimate) Medical Convention, with a copious Preface, together with a Chapter on the best method of inducing conformity in Practitioners of Medicine, by N. S. Davis, M. D., etc. etc. etc. etc. This would give to those who read the title of a book before they read the book itself, some idea of what they were about to read, while it would relieve the author from a suspicion, that he was either ignorant of his subject, or afraid to tell the whole truth about it, or, finally, that he intentionally treated with discourtesy, not to say insolence, a large and increasing class of medical men, whose motives are as pure, and whose characters for learning, and skill, and integrity, are as good as his own.

If he was ignorant that there existed such a system as Homœopathia; that it had its colleges, its practitioners and adherents; that it was spreading through the land in all directions, with unexampled rapidity—then surely his historical lore is none of the most extensive. If he knew the fact, and *feared* to speak of it, lest it should be seen into what a perilous strait Legitimate Medicine has come, then surely he lacks the candor and fearlessness which should characterize a historian. And if, finally, it was his deliberate intention to insult those differing with him in practice, but as anxious as himself to maintain the dignity of the profession, and secure the well being of their fellow men, then does he descend from the dignity of the historian to the trickery of the special pleader. It would have been no disgrace *even* to Dr. Davis to have spoken of Homœopathia. It has been spoken of by men as high in the profession as himself: not to repeat the names of other distinguished allœopathists who have not feared to give it a respectful mention, the very man to whom the work is especially dedicated, neither feared to speak of it publicly in his Lectures, nor to bear witness to what he considered excellent in its principles and practice. There *are* men in the profession to whom such a work might be consistently dedicated, but Dr. Willard Parker is not the man; his candor and fearlessness would not lead him to speak slightly, not to say untruthfully, even of an enemy: to this, all who have enjoyed with us the pleasure of listening to his lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, can bear witness.

But we were rather hasty in saying that this "History of Medical Education and Institutions in the United States," made *no* mention of Homœopathia. On page 189, we find the following notice taken of its existence—whether the connection is more disgraceful to Homœopathists, or to our au-

thor, we leave others to judge: "how shall we account," he says, "for the fact that scores are annually added to the profession, with college diplomas in their pockets, who are destitute alike both of preliminary education, or sound medical knowledge; others who are open and avowed Homœopathists in faith and practice; and still others who have divided half of the time professedly spent in the college, between the house of ill fame and the grog shop?"

As previously intimated, the work before us is in reality a History of the National Medical Association, of which we understand our author was the originator. The professed object of this association, is chiefly the elevation of the standard of medical education in the United States, while no inconsiderable attention is given to the discountenancing of quackery *out* of the ranks of the association. As regards attaining the first object, the following plan is proposed. It is well known by those who are familiar with Medical matters, that a student, to become a candidate for a degree, must present evidence that he has studied three years with some reputable physician. Heretofore it has been left entirely at the discretion of the physician, whether he would permit any one who desired it, to study in his office—but "this outer gate (p. 172) has been left open and entirely unguarded" too long; hence it is proposed (p. 171) to establish, in connection with every regularly organized medical society, a board of censors for preliminary examination, whose duty it shall be to examine every applicant for admission into the office of any member of such society; and no applicant should be received without the certificate of such board, signed by a majority of its members. The attainments which such a candidate must make in order to pass this examination, are by no means inconsiderable. The standard proclaimed by the National Convention is as follows: (p. 170) "every applicant for admission," &c. &c., must have "acquired a good English education, a knowledge of natural philosophy, and the elementary mathematical sciences, including geometry and algebra, with such an acquaintance, at least, with the Latin and Greek languages, as will enable him to appreciate the technical language of medicine, and read and write prescriptions." To this our *author* would add a knowledge of every branch of natural science, and the French and German languages, and *we* would add a *slight* knowledge at least, of the courtesies prevalent among civilized men. This examination being passed, the student is to enter the office of his preceptor, by whom he is not to be turned over to the mercies of a "slovenly office and a musty library," but must be duly drilled "an hour per day for two days in each week, in whatever branches he may be pursuing at the time; he must attend lectures from seven to ten months, instead of four; he must have opportunity for attending clinical lectures, post mortem examinations, and visiting with his preceptor; and finally, (p. 202), must pass a rigid examination before a board of censors, the members of which must be altogether unconnected, as teachers, with the can-

didates to be examined. This is all super-excellent, that is, if the same object, to wit, the finished education of medical men, cannot be attained in any other way. Its provisions are rather arbitrary; still the good to be accomplished is such that this may readily be overlooked, if no other means can be devised. We think other means can be. The plan suggested by Dr. Gray of New York (see *Homœopathic Examiner*, vol. ii. p. 265) is much more direct and simple. It is contained in an address delivered as long ago as 1832, when Dr. G. was an alloëopathist, before the New York School of Medicine; and is for substance as follows:—That the degree of Doctor of Medicine should be given by “a medical court, acting under the responsibilities of a public record of all its proceedings,” and should be given to those candidates who could satisfy the court of their competency, without being called upon to testify as to how, when and where they attained their knowledge. Such a method as this is simple, direct, certain; it leaves the student free to acquire his knowledge where he pleases, and throws the profession open to all who are competent to practice, while it effectually closes the door against all others.

The next object of the Association is the suppression of quackery. That there is a vast amount of quackery in the ranks of the Regular-Legitimates everybody knows. Dr. Worthington Hooker acknowledges it in so many words, in view of which he says, “Let the profession be purged.” Our author recommends a different course. All the members of the profession, present as well as prospective, are to pass through an ordeal, which, if they endure, they are to be considered Regular and honorable, and recognized as members of the profession throughout the whole country; while if they do not come up to the standard, or do not accept the test, they are excluded from the pale of the profession, not eligible to any (medical) society, or to be countenanced or consulted with as practitioners. This examining board is to consist of the members of the profession in each district, county or State, (p. 206) and to be connected with “the great national center.” This system will preclude the necessity of any legislative interference to promote the welfare of the profession, or protect the health of the people, and will be so efficacious that quacks will cease to exist instantly. Indeed how can it be conceivable that any one should exist a moment excluded from the pale of the profession, with all the honorable, legitimate, scientific Doctors in the land looking down upon him! The thought is too dreadful to be entertained. Has our author no bowels of mercies that he thus consigns us poor homœopathists to such a doleful direful doom! Is his bread and butter so fearfully exposed that nothing will save it but such rigor? Cannot the severity of the sentence be in the least mitigated? Would not the ends of justice be answered if we were *excluded* merely from their fellowship, without being *looked down upon*? We fervently hope that the National Medical Association, at its next session, will contain one member at least who will have humanity enough left to plead our cause in mitigation of this fearful sentence.

But it is not our author's zeal against quackery that we complain of: there

AURUM AND ARGENTUM.

Some Homœopathists, who think our list of medicines too large, propose to make way with some of the number. Whether any have been selected we do not know as yet—but if it is not already too late, we wish earnestly to protest against any violence being done to *Aurum* and *Argentum*. Take what you will, but leave us these; they are quite indispensable. We have a case under treatment now, which is always benefitted by a dose of either of these drugs, it makes no matter which. It is not generally admitted that one remedy can be used for another, but this case is an exception—we have tried it often enough to speak authoritatively. Moreover in the *attenuated* form the remedies do not produce their best effect: the *crude* substances themselves must be used in considerable quantities—a dose once a month answers very well. As we have had the case under treatment a long while, our stock of these remedies has run rather low, therefore if any of our friends can favor us with a dose or two, they will confer upon us a *substantial* favor—especially those gentlemen who have taken our Journal for months and years, and never remembered that the Printer had to be paid, whether the Editor was or not. “A word to the *wise*,” &c.

While on this subject, we beg leave to state that we were in the habit, some time ago, of sending specimen copies of the Journal to one and another whom we supposed likely to subscribe for it, and if not returned or refused, we continued sending, as to *bona fide* subscribers, as the law allows. Occasionally, and too often, our Journal is returned, after the lapse of several months—in some instances of more than a year—generally, with some impudent message. We beg leave, therefore, to request that if there are any others now taking our Journal who contemplate such a *littleness*, they would perpetrate it as soon as possible. As our subscribers are widely scattered, and the sums due from each are too small to make it worth while to seek the redress which the law allows, any one can rob us with impunity; we therefore beg that those who intend to avail themselves of this privilege, would do it as speedily, and with as little impertinence, as may be convenient.

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THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Real Lexicon, and published by request.
ASTHMA.

ASTHMA is a peculiar disease, arising from various causes, and presenting itself under varied forms. It is frequently habitual, and arises from the original formation of the chest, as, for instance, from curvature and other deformities of the spine, from goitre, &c. It is often a symptom of some other serious disease, of phthisis, for instance, of dropsy, hysteria, swelling of the liver and pancreas. Pregnancy also, in its last stages, is sometimes accompanied with asthma. It however frequently presents itself as an independent disease, and is then induced either by congestion of the chest or some spasmodic affection. Asthma is thus divided into two prominent forms: into *Asthma congestivum s. plethoricum*, congestive or plethoric asthma, and into *Asthma nervosum s. spasmodicum*, nervous or spasmodic asthma, which forms we will now proceed to consider more at length.

Asthma congestivum s. sanguineum, Plethora pulmonum: Congestive or Sanguineous Asthma, Plethora of the Lungs. This form is consequent upon local congestion of blood in the lungs, and is distinguished by difficulty of breathing, especially while moving or ascending a height; by a sensation of oppression, fullness and constriction of the chest, with heat, great anguish, shooting or stitching pains; frequent palpitation of the heart: the oppression is most ex-

bleeding chaps of the lips—soreness of the tongue—swelling of the throat inside, and pain on swallowing: heat, burning, dryness and tension of the throat, which left on drinking water. At length the pulse became normal, the white skin on the side of the tongue came off, and perfect health was restored. The duration of this stage was from four to eight days, and it commonly occurred among the young. *Rhus* and *Phos. acid* were the remedies used, chiefly in the higher attenuations, and for the most part but one dose in twenty-four hours. In this stage the heat and restlessness, and the fullness and rapidity of the pulse, might return again from trifling causes.

In a somewhat more severe form, the delirium was continuous. The patient had a partial consciousness, knew those about him, and spoke rationally with them, but occasionally interspersed rational conversation with incongruous words or references to other events. The pulse at times was full, quick and tense—at other times, principally after sweating from two to four hours, it became normal again, or was weak, small, scarcely perceptible: it was always in this latter state at the close of the disease.

In the severest forms of this stage, there was bleeding from the nose, in connection with a bluish appearance of the countenance, which induced suspicion of a putrid condition: the blood was rather a bright red, thin, slightly coherent matter, containing little lymph, deficient in plasticity, and was as if dissolved: the discharge was severe, frequent and very debilitating. Patient had turns of unconsciousness and delirium—attacks of suffocation—gave spasmodic convulsive blows with the arms: there were continual jerkings and twitchings of the tendons—shaking of the head with nausea, dizziness and reeling—trembling and jerking of the eyelids, with spasmodic closure of the same—fixed and staring look: in the feet spasmodic tension on every motion, and also in the head.

* * * * *

Where the disease began with spasms or great heat, and took on a nervous character from the outset, there was also much anxiety, as if from suppressed flatulence—relief ensued after empty risings: in this case the patient thought he had not strength enough to bring up the wind which only seemed to come about half-way up and then to return; after a sip of sugar water, raspberry juice or something warm, the wind was brought up.

After the spasms were allayed and the nervous excitement first showed itself, the patients were easily frightened—every sound frightened them—they trembled and shook like an aspen leaf. * * * Towards the termi-

nation of the disease, but sometimes even in the midst of it, as soon as the fever remitted, a sort of canine hunger came on, not unfrequently associated with increased nervous excitement—tinkling in the ears, with pain—laughing and crying in rapid succession: spasmodic symptoms were also associated with this canine hunger; if the intestine was empty, the belly collapsed spasmodically—the patients felt a weakness arising from the belly: talking wearied them.

The perspiration which at first was but transient, at last became regular, and occurred, as the paroxysms of fever had, twice a day, that is, in the evening between four and seven o'clock, and in the morning at the same hours: it occurred both when the patient was awake and during sleep: after a few days it occurred but once in the twenty-four hours, and that at night during sleep: at first the perspiration had an offensive odor, but afterwards it was odorless.

The restlessness at night continued as in the second stage, but more after midnight: before midnight the patients were quiet and slept: with but slight fever they babbled much, and wanted now one thing, now another: their conversation was sometimes rational, at others confused.

Another symptom in this stage was the furred state of the tongue, which looked as if burnt, while the skin was cool and moist: the hands and feet, and point of the nose were cold: pain and swelling in the neck as at the invasion of the disease: miliary eruption and itching upon the back, face and chest: upon one arm or foot there were boils: at the point of the tongue, the papillæ were elongated.

With convalescence, sleep gradually returned—the tongue became moist and clean—the taste returned—the dullness of the senses disappeared—the pulse became somewhat quicker again, and sometimes even too much so—the appetite returned, although the patient seemed to gain no strength from his food for a long time—and the weariness, especially in the feet, continued for a long time: this finally left—the countenance of the patient was clearer and more lively, and the eyes brighter.

This stage lasted about eight days. Its subjects were mostly sickly, middle-aged persons. As regards the treatment, the remedies principally employed were *Rhus* 18, *Bryonia* 18—3, *Phosphoric acid* 30. *Pulsatilla* 12 was also sometimes indicated, especially where there was internal heat with bitter taste in the mouth. During the period of greater external heat, *Aconite* 6 was also required. The heat, on the one hand, and the great depres-

sion of the nervous system, on the other, seemed to require the alternate use of Aconite with Rhus or Bryonia. Bryonia, from the third to the strong tincture, appeared very appropriate for this peculiar nervous stage, and was very efficient.

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The course of the disease, from its commencement through all the three stages till convalescence ensued, generally occupied about three weeks. It is however to be observed, that few of the patients had a complete course of the fever in all its stages, but that by far the greater part, as before mentioned, recovered in the first stage. In some the first stage was short, the second longer and more severe, and third shorter again; while in the case of others, the first and second stages were short, and the third so much the longer. But in the case of none—not even with those who went through the whole course of the fever—did more than three weeks pass from the beginning to the turning point; while in the majority the disease had reached its height in about twelve or fourteen days, and then convalescence ensued, unless some error of diet prevented, as was the case with one or two patients.

§ 6. *Crises. Recovery.*

The period of convalescence was, as already said, about as long as from the invasion of the disease to its highest point. The symptoms occurring during this period have already been treated of in the description of the various stages. I will, however, briefly recapitulate them, and also mention some not previously given.

As the disease in its invasion observed a regular order through the three principal systems of the body, so health was restored, but in an inverted order, that is, first to the animal, then to the sensitive, and lastly to the vegetative system.

After the highest point of the disease had been reached, consciousness returned, which most particularly marked the recovery of the sensitive sphere. The convalescent awoke from his life of dreams of which he had no remembrance, and once more knew where he was and what he was saying, and began to long for this and that, with rational desire, though he still remained for some time weak in memory and in spirit, was as helpless as a child, and had to learn again to stand and walk. In bed he felt as well as if nothing was the matter with him, but out of bed, he found his weakness: after being up but a short time, he felt badly, became cold, often icy cold, his head was affected, and he had to lie down. And sometimes there was great sensitive-

ness, especially of the organs of hearing: at the same time there was emaciation, though this was not generally so apparent at first as other symptoms: tremulousness continued for a long time, and the patient could hardly write: the sleep was easily disturbed, and in case of one convalescent, there was continuous sleeplessness.

In the circulatory system the following changes occurred: the pulse continued for a long time tremulous, slow, soft, weak, and scarcely, if at all, perceptible: at last however the life of the blood began to revive again, the pulse became stronger and more perceptible, the diastole longer than the systole. In some cases the pulse manifested an excessive degree of activity, and became somewhat full and quick, or even hard, so that a leech incarnate would easily have been led to anti-phlogistic treatment, possibly even to blood letting.

Convalescents had a pale look, and were deficient in bodily warmth: in the open air, and even in a warm room after they had been up two or three hours, they were cold throughout the whole body, especially in the feet: after being up still longer they became faint—the voice became weak, and there was a sensation in the pit of the stomach as if every thing were loosened and about to fall down: throbbing in the head and humming in the ears: a feeling of comfort from moderate heat.

In the *vegetative* system with returning health, reproduction and nutrition again became normal. The convalescent perspired freely, chiefly in the evening and through the night, the perspiration had a musty, sour odor, sometimes also like that of rancid oil: this symptom, where it had not existed too long, was removed by *Cantharides* 30 and *Sepia* 30. Even after the improvement was very decided, there was perspiration every night, which continued even after the patient had left his room for a long time, and resumed his ordinary occupation: being much out of doors at length remedied it. Debility during the day continued for a long time.

As contemporaneous critical discharges, there was, as before observed, an increased secretion of ear wax: from the nose and frontal cavity thick lumps of purulent mucus were discharged: in one case there was an increased discharge of saliva, with increased sensibility and redness of the edge of the tongue and gums, and also badly swelling sores upon the tongue.

With some of the patients the stomach was for a long time weak, and easily disturbed: there was frequent yawning, and every two or three hours something must be eaten: the appetite, however, was soon satiated: after

food difficult of digestion, there was for a long time oppression of the stomach, and eructations. In one case indeed I observed remarkable canine hunger.

As regards the treatment of this stage of convalescence, the remedies have been already referred to under the various sections, to which I will add a few others. Against erysipelas, *Belladonna* 6, in drop doses. For the weakness experienced on leaving the bed, *Valerian* 6—12 was of service and *Bryonia* 5: against the oppression of the stomach after indigestible food and heartburn, *Valerian* 6: against the weakness of the stomach, *Rhus* 30: against the canine hunger, *Valerian* 12.

§ 7. *Diet and Regimen.*

An easily digested, unirritating diet, with water for drink, were the most beneficial. Sometimes sweet milk might be allowed, either clear or with water: the patients preferred all their drinks quite cold. In course of time, light broths might be allowed, and as convalescence progressed and the strength of the patient increased, calves' foot jelly or beef broth. This latter, however, was not always admissible, since it occasioned in some instances sour eructations and heartburn, especially where there was a nervous inflammatory condition present.

If irritating and heating substances were allowed too soon, the course of the disease was prolonged, convalescence deferred, and the way prepared for a relapse. In one patient, I saw, after an error in diet, the severest cramps in the chest and stomach set in, which were relieved by cold water compresses, applied to the region of the stomach.

When perspiration occurred, as it often did, at about 5 o'clock in the evening and continued all night, the patient could not change his under clothes without danger, but had to wait till morning, when the perspiration ceased. Such patients perspired most freely during sleep, and a change of garments would have occasioned uneasiness and sleeplessness. Where there was no perspiration at all, the condition of the patient was not favorable.

In conclusion, I must remark that the convalescence of many of the patients was undoubtedly more tedious, because it was thought that the recovery of the strength might and should rather be left to nature, and hence the medical treatment was not as decided as during the disease itself. The peculiar curative power of nature, however, in these cases, was of a rather slow action, showing that it required the aid of some appropriate remedy.

I am fully satisfied that when we betake ourselves to a more efficient use of remedies during convalescence, (which remedies should usually be of a different nature from those used in the disease,) that we shall materially shorten this period, and bring our patients to a state of health much quicker.*

EXCLUSIVISM.

Among the charges which are brought against homœopathic physicians by their opponents, none is more frequently and earnestly urged than this, that Homœopathia is an *exclusive system*. "You Homœopaths are exclusives," the National Medical Association tells us; "You practice in conformity to an exclusive system of medicine: therefore you shall be cast out—our members shall not countenance you as physicians, and may, if they choose, deny you the courtesy due from one man to another." This thought of our exclusivism seems to stir up their bitterness more than any other reflection, and we verily believe that Homœopathists might be as ignorant, as dishonest, and as quackish as their opponents say they are, and yet be *recognized* (what a blessing!) as regular members of *the* profession, if it was not for this unfortunate exclusiveness. Now why is this? How a system can *be* a system and not an *exclusive system*, is a problem of difficult solution. Whatever belongs to it or concurs with it, it must *include*, and everything else it must *exclude*. It would seem then that the inquiry ought rightly to be, whether our system is a true one or not, and if a false one, then the reproach should be, you practice in accordance with a *false system*. This *would* be the course pursued if it were a matter of interest to our opponents whether our system were true or false, but *that* they care little about. The trouble is, we have a system, and they have none. Without discussing, at present, whether our system is true or false, whether it is founded in reason or not, it is well known that we have a regular system deduced from a few primary principles, and this system is our guide in practice, and is universally adopted by Homœopathists. On the other hand, our opponents have *no system*. In their practice, they are governed by a few general notions which have no foundation in

* It is proper so state that the above is but an abridgement of the original, several paragraphs and even pages having been omitted, as the article has already occupied more space than is desirable.—ED.

reason; they prescribe without knowing exactly why, remedies of which they know next to nothing, as regards their effects on the human organism. Whatever advance Medicine has made in the last half century in the knowledge of the human system, in the nature of disease, in the discrimination of one disease from another, but little if any advance has been made in the *practice* of medicine, and as much as one physician may differ from another in learning and medical knowledge, the practice of all is materially the same, without any guiding principle. It has been characterised by some of their ablest men as "striking in the dark," as a "system of guessing," and the like. This lack of a guiding principle is felt by them, though few are ready to acknowledge it. This is why they denounce Homœopathists with such bitterness—they have a system and a ruling principle. When they prescribe, they know what they are about—they know the nature of the means they employ, and can apply them intelligently without the assistance of the guessing faculties. They are such principles as we are willing to abide by in the hour of trial, and while we discard any exclusiveness which would prevent inquiry into and appreciation of the merits of other systems, we despise an affectation of liberality and eclecticism which some profess, which is about the same in medical matters that freethinking is in matters in religion—a believing in nothing in particular, but every thing in general, a liberality which prevents its subjects from adhering to anything, but keeps them constantly running after everything. The hobby of yesterday is denounced to-day, and that of to-day will meet the same fate to-morrow, and the hobby-riders never the wiser, full as they are of the notion that they are the people, and wisdom will die with them.

But it is one thing to determine the disease, and quite another to hit upon the remedy. We have shown, as we think, what makes our allœopathic friends so ill-natured sometimes, but how their tempers or their manners can be improved, we are at a loss to determine. Some think that the American Medical Association is to be a cure-all, but this will prove but a nine days' wonder. Dr. Hooker says, "Let the profession be purged." This might help them, as Byron never felt better than after a dose of salts, but we fear that they would not try the course thoroughly. It would certainly put them in good humor if Homœopathists would shut their eyes and "go it blind," hitting right and left, resolved on doing something, not being very particular to inquire into the whys and wherefores—give Cod Liver Oil for everything to day, and whatever may start up new, for everything to-mor-

row; but as this cannot be done, we are at a loss what to propose. The disease must be left to wear itself out, and if the patient is spent in the struggle, we shall not be responsible for the loss, if there should be any.

RELICS OF HAHNEMANN.

The following letters from Hahnemann to Stapf, are translated from the *Neues Archiv*, edited by Drs. Stapf and Gross, and we think will be read with great interest. We shall continue the selection in future numbers.

In undertaking to lay before the readers of the *Archiv*, a selection of letters, addressed to me by our ever to be honored master, *Samuel Hahnemann*, during the period from the year 1812 to his death, during which time I had the rare felicity of an almost uninterrupted intercourse with him, I may well flatter myself with the hope of affording much pleasure to his friends and admirers. These letters, the number of which is over two hundred, are almost without exception, of scientific and philanthropic interest, since they throw a clear light upon the vicissitudes of Homœopathia during its early development, and show us how the chief person in this drama regarded, and to some extent controlled, the course of things. The publication of all these letters would be an important contribution to the history of Homœopathia, and I would readily engage in the undertaking were I not prevented by considerations which cannot be disregarded. Many of them, as could hardly be avoided, relate to personal and other matters, which should not at the present time be indiscriminately published. However, a well-considered selection from this rich treasury of letters, will supply abundant material, not only for the history of Homœopathia, but for what is more important, a more intimate knowledge of the true character of our revered friend. The publication of these letters I consider a solemn duty, especially as in them he lays open, without reserve, his inmost heart, so full of feeling, of love, of true piety and delight in everything good and truthful, and also refutes the many calumnies urged against him by his adversaries,—calumnies, uttered by those alone who knew only the frequently rough exterior, but neither knew or appreciated the inner excellence of this rare man, while they entirely overlooked the many painful events of his life, under the influence of which his manners sometimes assumed this appearance of asperity.

* * * * *

STAPF.

LETTER I.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your good will towards me and our art affords me pleasure, and alleviates the many cares of my life. * * * Spare your strength, do not force yourself, and always consider how much you can think, write and say in a given time without overtaking your powers. You may then look for continued health and a long life, and in a long and tranquil life, discreetly led, we may do much, incredibly much for our own well-being and that of others. You have the requisite talents for all that I desire from you, and you will surely accomplish it. This I see from the symptoms which you have sent me, of Chamomilla, Rhus tox., Pulsatilla, Cancer, Nux vomica, Cina, Opium. The observations are faultless. Persevere with your labor. What we do in this department of labor is a religious duty, for the welfare of humanity. Mankind may acknowledge our pure and benevolent intentions or not, we do not live merely for human applause: our Holy and Omnipresent Father regards our labors with complacency, and it is for him alone that we live here, and hereafter.

You are right in supposing that the aggravation of any previously existing symptoms by a drug, indicates the power of this drug to produce such symptoms. These symptoms, however, should not be set down among the pure, positive effects of the drug. We can only keep them in view, so as to give them proper attention, when, upon the use of the same drug they present themselves to us as pure symptoms, that is, not having been previously present.

When I propose any drug for proving, it shall be nothing destructive of the health, and so prepared as not to affect you too much, since we ought not to do ourselves an injury. I send you herewith the tincture of the genuine *Helleborus niger*, which I gathered myself. Each drop contains but the 1-20 of a grain of the root. Some day when you are in good health, and not too much pressed with business, and have eaten nothing medicinal, such as parsley, horse-radish and the like, you may put a drop in eight ounces of water, and a drachm of alcohol to keep it from spoiling while you are using it—shake it well and take while fasting, an ounce every hour and a half or two hours, so long as you are not too much affected by the drug. If, however, unpleasant symptoms should occur, of which I think there is no fear, take a few drops of tincture of Camphor in an ounce of water well shaken.

After all the effects of the Hellebore have passed, I wish that you would try the power of Camphor alone: it is a divine remedy. Two grains may

be dissolved in a drachm of Alcohol, and shaken well with eight ounces of water. This may be taken from four to six times a day, with the same restrictions as before mentioned.

I should be pleased if you would from time to time favor us with an article for the *Allgemein Anzeiger*, for the advancement of Homœopathia. Your style is polished, fluent and powerful, and the good cause needs such an advocate. Nothing has a better effect in the cultivation of the mind than the arranging and expressing of our thoughts in public print. This gradually gives us a great exactness of thought, and such clearness of expression as enables others to read our very souls. We shall thus gain this end—that our eloquence will persuade others of all that is necessary for them to know.

Your devoted friend,

Leipzig, Sept. 13th, 1813.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

From Beauvais' Clinique Homœopathique.

CLINICAL CASES.

OBSERVATION 1048. BY DR. RAU.

ENCEPHALITIS.

The infant of Henry Wagner, living at Gossenslind, near Giessen, ten months old, had had, in the earlier part of August, 1833, a diarrhœa, the discharge being mucus mingled with blood, which was attributed to dentition, and received no further attention. During eight days succeeding, he was quite well, but on the fifteenth was taken sick again. Extreme heat: he refused his mother's breast—vomited several times during the day, and passed but little urine. At ten o'clock in the evening, his eyes rolled about in his head, and the muscles of the face were convulsed. I was sent for in haste: there was burning heat—the cheeks very red—no perspiration, except at the back of the head, where it was particularly hot, and to which place he frequently raised his hands in a hurried manner. Pupils much contracted—the eyes very sensible to light—lips of a deep red, partly open. Tongue clean, somewhat moist—strong and rapid pulsations of the carotids and the temporal arteries: twitching of the nerves at the wrist: respiration hurried and groaning. No stool for twenty-four hours, no discharge of urine: no secretions of nasal mucus. The child was unconscious, at least, did not recognise the voice of his parents—raised sometimes one foot, sometimes another to remove the bed clothes, and incessantly shook his head as if he wished to bury it deeper in the pillow.

I gave him two globules of *Aconite* 30, leaving a similar dose of *Belladonna*, to be given two hours afterwards. I saw him again the next evening. He had had a liquid stool, and passed a small quantity of strong smelling urine. He appeared also to recognise the voice of his parents, and attempted to nurse, but could not keep hold of the nipple. He had four violent attacks of convulsions during the day. Otherwise no important change was observable in his condition, except a squint in his right eye. When they tried to make him take some milk, he kept it in his mouth awhile and then rejected it. The violence of the disease induced me, although it was already late, to give him *Belladonna* 45, every four hours. In the morning I was informed that the child slept quietly till midnight, but that at one o'clock it had convulsions—it however slept again two hours, and on waking took the breast. I still continued the *Belladonna*. The next day I found his condition considerably changed. There was a general but cold and almost oily moisture of the skin, which was as if withered. The heat of the head continued: a drop of perspiration hung from the end of each hair. Alternate paleness and redness of the face—eyes sunken, half open—constantly squinting: pupils very much dilated—insensible to light—mouth open: trembling, and sometimes jerking of the limbs: pulse accelerated, but small and vibrating. The night preceding, directly after the convulsions, two watery stools, of an offensive odor, and frequent evacuations of urine. Notwithstanding his oppressed condition he seemed to understand better. When his mother gave him the breast, he nursed a little, but soon left it.

I am not prepared to say precisely, whether there was effusion here or not: the ominous squinting, however, led me to think so. I have rarely seen a patient recover who had arrived at this point. I concluded that the patient was in the act of transition from the erethistic to the paralytic state, and accordingly prescribed *Arsenic* 30. The first dose produced such happy effects that his parents looked upon him as safe. His warmth returned, and he nursed again. To be brief, in the course of ten days he had three attacks of convulsions, but his reason and health returned gradually. At first I gave him, every morning and night, a dose of *Arsenic*: somewhat later, he took but one a day—afterwards, but one every third day, so that he took, in all, fourteen doses. The child is living still, enjoys good health, and has had no relapse.

OBSERVATION 1049. BY DR. RAU.

George Moog, miner at Königsburg, 41 years old, fell sick Aug. 3d, 1832, and sent for me on the 5th. The description which he sent me of his dis-

ease led me to think that he had a rheumatic fever with congestion of the head, and I consequently sent him a dose of *Aconite*. Early in the morning on the 6th, they sent to tell me that the patient was seized with a raging delirium. I hastened to see him.

The pains which had now continued three days, began at the vertex, extended with an increasing severity to the back part of the head, and had attained such a degree of intensity since the afternoon of the previous day, that the patient thought he had become delirious. In the evening he was delirious, and slept a few minutes, only at intervals.

His head was burning hot, face red, tumid—eyes sparkling, a little red—pupils contracted—dread of light—lips dry—unquenchable thirst. No stool for thirty-six hours—slight urination: pulse accelerated, but less full than hard, unequal, frequently stopping irregularly. In his delirium the patient was extremely violent, passionate and excited—he threw himself hastily from one side to the other—frequently ground his teeth—contracted the muscles of his face spasmodically—frequently struck his head with his hand—breathed with great difficulty, and distress. It was now seven o'clock in the evening. I gave him three globules of *Belladonna* 45, and left two similar ones to be taken every four hours, in case his condition did not improve.

The next day, August 1st, they informed me that they had given him the second dose at seven, and that an hour after he was a little more rational. His excitement gradually subsided, and after a quiet sleep of ten hours his reason returned. In the evening he had pains again in the head, when the third powder was given. He passed a quiet night, and on awaking felt quite well. That day I sent him nothing: the next day I saw him again. He suffered merely from great weakness which prevented him not only from moving, but even from speaking. His pulse was at 40. I gave him one dose of *Digitalis* 30.

August 11th, the cure having been apparently checked, I gave him *Arsenic* 30. His recovery was prompt.

OBSERVATION 1050. BY M. WAHLE.

It not unfrequently occurs in Encephalitis, that neither *Aconite* nor *Belladonna* furnish the necessary aid, and exsudation speedily supervenes. The chief symptoms are these: The face is of a deep red, almost brown—eyes rolling in the orbits, sometimes closed, sometimes wide open—lips dry—tongue loaded with a yellow brownish color—bloating of the abdomen. Constipation, retention of the urine generally, but where urination occurs, it

is painful: respiration rapid, hurried, groaning—deglutition painful: skin dry—burning all over the body. In such cases as these, *Bryonia* does wonders. If the tongue is still moist, a few pellets of the 30th may be put upon it. If, however, it is dry, they may be dissolved in a spoonful of water, and given in this form. The improvement is soon apparent.

Sometimes, however, the *Bryonia* produces only palliation and not a perfect cure, for example, when the period of exsudation is not sufficiently well marked, or when the remedy is given too late. It is then necessary to administer some other remedy twelve or twenty-four hours later. The symptoms which then present themselves are as follows:—

The violent feverish movements cease—the pulse becomes more feeble, less accelerated, more soft and irregular—the heat diminishes, as well as the thirst. Respiration laborious, and accompanied with frequent and profound sighs: at other times it is evidently more easy, which leads one to look for an improvement. The extreme sensibility is changed into insensibility—the patient cannot raise himself alone: involuntary motion and trembling of the hands, as they are raised to the head: the hands fall again, the patient not being able to hold them up. The child frequently rubs the nose, which is dry—convulsive motions of the eyelids, which are half open, pupils constantly directed upwards or to one side, the head following this movement and burying itself in the pillow. Insensibility of the eye to the light—unnatural dilation of the pupils—forehead wrinkled and bathed in a warm perspiration, which soon becomes cold. The child incessantly moves his lips as if wishing to drink. If a drink is presented him, he seizes the cup with great eagerness—his hands violently trembling, and drinks much. After having drunk, his lips still continue the same motions. He easily becomes angry—strikes about him—permits no one to approach his bed, and if he is spoken to, he becomes still more excited. His face appears bloated, pale—his forehead projecting more than usual. There is continued stupor—the head thrown back—the child utters unintelligible words—starts frequently and cries, and is unable to keep his head straight: pulse now rather small and rapid, and again suppressed and hardly perceptible—nostrils dry—the lower jaw hanging down—if it is raised it drops again directly: hands and feet becoming more and more cold, covered with a cold sweat, and finally death without a struggle.

If these grave symptoms manifest themselves after the useless administration of *Belladonna* and *Bryonia*, *Arnica*, which is recommended by some

physicians, will be of no avail, but a single dose of *Helleborus nig.* will dispel the danger sometimes in a few hours. To obtain this result it is not necessary to administer it in low dilutions, for the more the energy of a drug is developed, the more promptly does a cure commence in acute cases; and it is not necessary to produce an exacerbation, which in cases so severe is sometimes fatal. If however, which is rarely the case, there is no improvement within six or eight hours, we have still an excellent remedy in *Sulphur*, 30 or 60, not administered internally, but by olfaction.

From Dr. Curie's Clinical Lecture.

MEASLES.

MEASLES, or *Blactiæ*, or *Morbilli*, or *Rubeolæ*, or *Morbillary Fever*, is an exanthematous inflammation, which is characterized by an eruption of red spots, resembling flea-bites, preceded and often accompanied by inflammation of the mucous membranes, and especially of that of the digestive organs.

Causes.

If psora be not the predisposing cause of the simple morbillary eruption, which results from the action of the organs to get rid of the exciting cause, there can be no doubt that it is the cause which predisposes the organism to produce the more or less serious phenomena that generally attend it. This is proved by the fact, that where psora exists only in a slight degree, the derangement of the functions is trivial; and where psora declares its existence by the symptoms of any chronic affection, the disease is always severe, and sometimes fatal.

The occasional cause of measles has not been ascertained. This disease frequently appears as an epidemic, at the close of winter and the commencement of spring, and is communicated by contagion. It is an error to suppose that it can occur only once in the life of an individual, for the same person has been known to suffer from three separate attacks of this complaint; though it must be admitted that this is an unusual occurrence, and that it very rarely appears more than once.

It is generally observed in young children, sometimes in adults, very seldom in old persons. It mostly attacks children after their first dentition; yet Vogel and others affirm, that children have exhibited traces of it at their birth.

Symptoms.

Measles generally commence by alternate shivering and heat, uneasiness, lassitude in the limbs, and pain in the head; the pulse soon becomes quick, and the skin dry and burning, especially on the epigastrium; the tongue is

red on the margin and at the extremity; thirst is felt; nausea, and occasionally vomiting, occurs, accompanied by soreness in the epigastrium. On the second day all the symptoms are aggravated, and, in addition, the eyes become red and watery; the patient sneezes frequently; the nostrils itch; clear mucus is discharged from the nose; the throat is sore; a cough, more or less violent, manifests itself; and, in very young children, drowsiness and even convulsions are not unfrequently added to these phenomena. On the third day, the intensity of these symptoms continues to increase; but towards the fourth day, small red spots, like flea-bites, appear; at first they show themselves on the face; then spreading over the chest and arms, they at last occupy the entire of the skin. Their appearance is almost always accompanied by much itching and burning heat. When the eruption is completed, the quickness of the pulse, heat, thirst, redness of the eyes, coryza, sore-throat &c., are greatly mitigated, and sometimes disappear altogether; the oppression and cough alone continue in some cases. As the spots spread, they unite in irregular patches, particularly on the face, and render the skin somewhat uneven; any prominence that may exist being rather perceptible to the touch than to the sight. After the spots have exhibited themselves for three or four days (that is, six or seven days after the commencement of the complaint), these spots gradually grow pale, in the same order in which they appeared at the first; that is, those on the face first; then in succession, on the eighth day, those on the other parts of the body. The skin, in the next place, becomes rough, and the epidermis scales off. If the quick pulse, the heat, and the cough, still remain at this period, they will all probably disappear from the ninth to the eleventh day. If the symptoms of pulmonary irritation are prolonged beyond that time, they may be followed by distressing consequences; when ophthalmia, furunculi, and the enlargement of subcutaneous lymphatic ganglia appear after measles, they become very obstinate.

This is the ordinary, but not the invariable progress of measles; the eruptions appear sometimes sooner, sometimes later. Willan mentions certain patients who exhibited an eruption, the external appearance and progress of which were similar to those of common measles, from which they differed only in being unaccompanied by fever, catarrh, or ophthalmia. Rayer verifies this fact, and affirms that he has seen it accompanied by circumstances which established the morbillary nature of the eruptions. This testimony proves the correctness of our opinion, when we maintain that psora is the cause of the complications which attend, and are confounded with the disease usually denominated measles. It is evident that, in the cases cited by Willan and Rayer, the patients present only the symptoms produced by the mere influence of atmospheric causes, unmixed with the action of the predisposing cause to aggravate the primary symptoms, and to render them complicated.

In some cases the spots, which are generally of a bright red, are pale, livid,

or black, and this is commonly an unfavorable symptom. Willan notices several unusual appearances of this phlegmasia, the eruption attending which becomes quite livid, with a yellow tinge, about seven or eight days after the commencement of the attack. Rayer affirms that he has often seen the morbillary eruption of a blackish hue in children affected with pulmonary tubercles and chronic cæco-colitis, &c. &c. It is very easy, in the cases which are mentioned here, to prove that psora, strongly developed, is the cause of these extraordinary phenomena. Such instances should be considered as complicated cases of measles, and not as varieties of the disease itself.

There are so many modifications in the symptoms, which are combined with secondary diseases, in *anomalous* and *complicated* measles, that it is impossible to foresee and to exhibit them all in this place. A complete account of the various symptoms which show themselves at different times, must be sought in the result of individual observation. We shall endeavor, however, to furnish a catalogue of those maladies which are most frequently complicated with measles.

These are, in new-born infants, *papulous* eruptions, resembling *strophulus*; in patients of various ages, small *vesicles* analogous to those which occur in miliary eruptions; the *bullæ* of pemphigus, petechiæ, *pustules*, *accidental pustules*, the pustules of natural *small-pox*, *epistaxis*, acute inflammation of the eye-lids, *cerebral* affections; inflammations, more or less severe, such as *croup*, *bronchitis*, *pneumonia*, *cæco-colitis*, *abdominal affections* of all kinds, *hooping-cough*, *diarrhæa*, and *convulsions*, which are by no means unusual, when the disease appears during dentition, and which are frequently followed by a fatal result. If the patient happens to be suffering from chronic inflammation of the skin when the measles make their appearance, it has been observed by Alibert, that the exanthematous symptoms frequently vanish; but the individual sinks in eight or nine days from the commencement of the attack.

The following maladies frequently appear after measles: the development of pulmonary tubercles or *phthisis*; chronic eruptions, at one time of pustules, resembling those of *ecthyma*, or accidental and smaller pustules, spread over the feet, legs, thigh, and scrotum; chronic inflammation of the eye-lids and of their margins, or of the conjunctiva; *vesicular eruptions* on the pavilion of the ear, *enlargement* of *subcutaneous lymphatic ganglia*, which change to a chronic state; lastly, obstinate *bronchitis*, analogous to hooping-cough, *cæco-colitis*, *pneumonia*, *pleurisy*, &c. &c. All these evils arise from not attending to the principle, that while the occasional cause is assailed, it is necessary also to overpower the combined and aggravating cause, which, in homœopathia, it is so easy to mitigate, if it cannot be destroyed as speedily as might be wished. This establishes the advantage of homœopathia in all diseases, and accounts for the success with which it is attended.

Measles are dangerous only in proportion as they are mixed, more or less,

with other phlegmasiæ. It must, however, be premised that they become serious under the following circumstances:—when they attack those who are very young, or suffering from dentition; they may also prove alarming in the case of pregnant females, or those who have recently lain in; they are likewise to be generally dreaded in adults, because the great number of them have been long subject to chronic affections. But it must always be remembered, that life is never compromised by the cutaneous eruption, but by the phlegmasiæ of the internal organs which accompany or succeed it.

Diagnosis and Treatment.

The presence of measles may be presumed, if fever, accompanied by redness of the eyes, lachrymation, fluent coryza, sneezing, pain and heat in the throat, dry and fatiguing cough, and somnolence, makes its appearance. If, while these symptoms are observed, the epidemic is prevalent by which the patient had not been previously attacked, though his family are suffering from its influence, and he is in constant communication with infected persons, there cannot exist a doubt that measles are beginning to manifest themselves. In both cases it will be proper to administer *pulsatilla*, in order to assist the organic action announced by the symptoms. When the exanthemata are accompanied by only a slight inflammation of the respiratory organs, and show themselves regularly, the treatment is very simple: *pulsatilla*, which is an anti-psoric medicine, may be followed by *aconite* and *belladonna*.

But if the morbillary ophthalmia, which generally appears before the exanthemata are developed, is distinguished by great intensity, if the coryza is violent, if the cough assumes a serious aspect, if the vomiting recurs frequently, and the pain in the epigastrium is very decided, a complication is to be dreaded. In that case, recourse must be had to an attentive investigation of the digestive and respiratory organs, in order to ascertain the relative intensity of the internal inflammations, and especially that of the gastro-pulmonary mucous membrane. By pursuing this method, we shall discover the nature of the threatened complication, and, consequently, we shall be better able to judge by what medicine it is most advisable that the first should be followed. This will generally be either *aconitum* or *bryonia*, after which the measles generally resume their regular course, and become favorable; the eruption presents the most promising appearance, and the cure is completed by BELLADONNA.

But if, notwithstanding every preliminary attention, the eruption appears either black or livid, we must administer, according to the indications afforded by the external symptoms, *arsenicum*, *bryonia*, *rhus*, *secale*, *sulphuric acid*.

Morbillary catarrh, or measles with eruption, is only a symptom of psora, excited by a slight influence of the specific cause, which produces morbillary eruption. This catarrh presents some characteristics which distinguish it from ordinary inflammation of the respiratory organs; the cough is sonorous, hoarse, and attended with a peculiar tone; the expectoration is sometimes

nummular; and the duration of the catarrhal affection is analogous to that of common measles. This complaint is removed readily by *pulsatilla*, *aconitum*, *belladonna*, *hepar sulphuris*.

Measles, when thus treated, are seldom followed by other diseases. We, in fact, have never witnessed a single instance; but if, notwithstanding, such should be the case, in order to effect a complete cure, attention must be first directed to the primitive malady, and then to the secondary disease.

Serious consequences may result from the disappearance of the morbillary eruption through exposure to cold. Such an occurrence must be prevented by keeping the patient in an equable degree of warmth, as a neglect of this precaution may cause death, or, at least, bring on severe metastasis. If called upon to counteract a disappearance of the eruption produced in this way, it will be necessary to administer, according to the symptoms, *arsenicum*, *sulphur*, *bryonia*.

It is hardly necessary to add, that during the continuance of the fever, abstinence is necessary; and during the whole course of the disease, no drink must be permitted, except warm or tepid water. If desired, it may be sweetened with sugar, but it must never be cold.

It is, in truth, impossible to ascertain the precise anatomical character of this disease. No patient ever falls a victim to the malady itself, though they sometimes sink under the ravages occasioned by the disorders that succeed it. The details must, therefore, be looked for in the description of these diseases.

MEASLES—PULSATILLA.

Sensation of emptiness in the head, like that which succeeds prolonged watching or a debauch.

Headache, as if from indigestion caused by partaking of gross food; pain in the head, as if the forehead were elevated, and likely to burst; or a sensation as if the brain were tightened and compressed; headache, with nausea and vomiting.

Inflammation of the eyes and margins of the eye-lids, with redness of the sclerotica and conjunctiva, and copious secretion of mucus.

Offensive smell, and even putrid fœtor of the mouth, principally in the morning, or at night. Tongue loaded with a thick, discolored greyish, whitish, yellowish coating. Pain, as if from excoriation, in the throat, as if it were quite raw on the inside, redness of the throat, uvula, and tonsils, with a sensation of swelling, especially during deglutition. Dryness, or accumulation of mucus in the throat. Insipid, slimy, putrid taste in the mouth. Sweetish, acid, or bitter taste in the mouth, and of the food. Want of appetite, and aversion to food. Complete adipsia, or excessive thirst, with moisture on the tongue, and desire for spirituous, tart, and acid drinks. Sensation as if the stomach were out of order. Nausea and risings, regurgitation and vomiting, distension and pressure at the stomach, colic and flat-

ulency, headache, obstructed respiration, ill-humor, and melancholy, after eating. Vomiting of greenish mucus, or bilious and bitter, or acid matter. Pain caused in the epigastrium by the slightest pressure. Hardness and distension of the abdomen, principally in the epigastrium, with tension and a sensation of fulness. Constipation and difficult evacuations, or loose evacuations, sometimes with colic and gripings, chilliness and shuddering, and pain in the anus. Tickling, with frequent sneezing, principally morning and evening. Continued shivering during the coryza. Shootings with itching, or sharp jerking pain, and binding sensation in and near the ears. Inflammatory swelling, heat, and erysipelatous redness of the ear and auditory tube; and also of the surrounding external parts. Discharge of blood, pus, or yellowish matter from the ear. Hardness of hearing, as if caused by obstruction of the ears.

Catarrh with hoarseness, roughness and dryness, scraping and pain, as if from excoriation in the larynx and chest. Shaking cough, especially in the evening, at night, or in the morning, excited by a sensation of dryness, or by a scraping and tickling in the throat, aggravated by lying down, and often accompanied by a desire to vomit, vomituration and vomiting, or by choking, like that caused by the vapor of sulphur, with bleeding of the nose, and rattling respiration.

Moist cough, with expectoration of white tenacious mucus, or thick, yellowish matter, with a bitter or putrid taste.

Red spots like measles. Coldness and partial shivering, principally in the back, arms, legs, hands, and feet, often with heat in the head or face, and redness of the cheeks.

Pulse quick and small.

Melancholy with sadness. Weeping. Great anguish and inquietude. Capriciousness. Moroseness.

MEASLES—BELLADONNA.

Great agitation and continual tossing, inquietude and uneasiness, especially at night, and in the afternoon, sometimes with pain in the head, and heat in the face. Lamentations, cries, and weeping. Mischievousness, with weeping, in the case of children. Nocturnal delirium, during which animals, fires, &c., are seen. Great apathy and indifference; desire for solitude; dread of noise of all kinds; ill-humor; irritability.

Fulness, heaviness, and violent pressure in the head, principally in the forehead; sometimes with ill-humor and groans. Pain, as if the cranium would split. Violent arterial pulsation in the head. Shootings in the head, as if they were inflicted by a cutting instrument. The headaches are aggravated generally by movement, especially by that of the eyes, by shocks, exposure to the open air, or to a current of air. They are mitigated by holding the head back, and by pressing it. When sleeping, the fingers are thrust into the ears.

Inflammation of the eyes with fulness of the vessels, and redness of the conjunctiva and sclerotica.

Sensation of burning dryness in the eyes.

Agglutination of the eyelids. Photophobia. Clouded and weak sight.

Boring, pressure, sharp pain, and shooting in the ears. Hardness of hearing, sometimes as if a skin (cuticle) had grown over the ears.

Coryza, hoarseness, and tenacious mucus on the chest. Cough, as if there were dust in the throat, or as if it were excited by a foreign body in the larynx. Cough, principally at night, in the afternoon, or in the evening in bed. The cough is mostly dry, short, and sometimes convulsive, fatiguing, shaking or hollow, and barking. A thick and puriform mucus is expectorated with the cough.

Noise, rattling, and crepitation in the bronchi; obstructed respiration; short breath.

Eruption similar to measles.

Constant desire to sleep, or nocturnal sleeplessness, caused by excessive anguish or great agitation. Frequent starts with fright, and moaning while asleep; anxious, terrific dreams.

Pulse strong and quick, or full and slow, or small and slow, or small and quick, or hard and tight.

MEASLES—ACONITUM.

Dry, burning heat, with violent thirst, sometimes preceded by chilliness and trembling.

Heat, principally in the head and face, with redness of the cheeks; shuddering over the whole body; pressive headache; tearful, plaintive, and peevish humor. Shivering, when uncovered in the least, during the continuance of the heat. Continued perspiration; sour perspiration.

Instability of ideas; momentary weakness of memory; great agitation, and much tossing with anguish, discouragement, and apprehension.

The head is confused, as if a nail were driven into the brain, principally in a warm room. Sensation in the head, and also in the limbs, as if they had been beaten.

Lachrymation; heat and burning in the eyes, with pressive pain, especially when moving the eye-balls. Face bloated, hot and red; or alternately red and pale.

Loss of appetite and aversion to food.

Billious, greenish, or mucous vomiting.

Sensation of swelling, tension, and pressure, as if caused by a weight in the precordial region and stomach.

Constipation, or watery evacuations.

Red spots, like flea-bites, on the hands, face, and all parts of the body.

Scanty, burning, deep-red urine, with a sediment of the color of brick-dust.

Coryza, with catarrh and head-ache.

Humming in the ears, and colic.

Constant inclination to cough, excited by an irritation or tickling in the larynx.

Dry, short cough, principally at night.

Shortness of breath, principally when asleep.

Pains in the limbs, as if they had been bruised, and weakness of the lower extremities.

CONVENTION OF WESTERN HOMŒOPATHISTS.

The following extracts from letters recently received will show how the subject of the Convention, as proposed by Dr. Melrose, is received abroad. If the friends of Homœopathia in the West will communicate to us their views on the subject, we shall be happy to publish them. Such a convention might exert a very happy influence upon the progress of Homœopathia.

LETTER I.

Peoria, January 17, 1851.

DR. SHIPMAN—*Dear Sir:* * * * I was pleased to see a suggestion by Dr. Melrose of Canton, that a Homœopathic Convention be called to meet in Chicago on the first Monday in June. I think it very important for our future success in Illinois, that we have an organization of some kind in order that there may be union of effort and concert in action in efforts for the advancement of what we believe to be the only true law of cure. I also think that it would be a benefit to us individually to meet together and have a free interchange of thought, and endeavor to profit by each others' *experience*.

Another grand object of the meeting I think should be to make some definite arrangement for the proving of some of our indigenous plants. We see our prairies literally covered with remedial agents which the Creator has designed as a blessing to men, but which are almost entirely useless to us on account of our ignorance of their effects upon the healthy. We ought not to fold our hands under such a state of facts as these, for on us devolves the labor of developing the hidden powers of this collection of Nature's gifts, and we ought not to shrink from the responsibility.

I know that I have been but a short time with you, and you may perhaps feel that I am saying too much for a stranger, but you must attribute it to my zeal for the cause, and my wish to render myself useful to society, and to acquit myself of every responsibility attaching to me as a homœopathic physician.

Most respectfully yours,

M. S. CARR, M. D.

LETTER II.

St. Louis, January 15, 1851.

DR. GEO. E. SHIPMAN—*Dear Sir* : * * * * * I was pleased to see in your Journal a suggestion from a physician in Illinois, for a "Convention of Physicians," to meet in your city on the first Monday in June next. Cannot this project be carried out? If you have received other letters to that effect, would it not be practicable for you to announce in your Journal such a convention, and suggest the attendance of the physicians of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri?

* * * * *

In union there is strength, and we assuredly need such a combined union, for the advancement of our cause, and for the dignity of the profession.

I sincerely hope this suggestion may not be given up until such a convention is held.

Very Respectfully Yours,

T. G. COMSTOCK.

INHALATION OF MEDICINE.

We should have indulged in a few remarks upon the communication in our last number under this head, but our pages were already so much occupied when it was received, that there was barely room left for the communication itself. We think, with our correspondent, that the subject has not received the attention which it deserves. True, it is against all our previously-received opinions that the simple smelling of a few pellets, of the 30th attenuation, for instance, should produce any effect at all—but it will not do for Homœopathists to reason in this manner: it is equally against our preconceived opinions that these globules should have any effect in *any* shape. Experience has decided that these latter *do* have effect—the same test should be applied to the other method. It not only met the approbation of Hahnemann, but many of his earlier disciples, and there are many cases on record where the administration of medicine by olfaction was successful. Might there not have been many more had the subject been duly investigated?

We trust that our correspondent will continue his inquiries, and favor us with the results. We do not know why Western Homœopathists may not engage in original inquiry, and decide disputed points for themselves, without importing all their knowledge from abroad. Such contributions will always be welcomed to our pages.

HOMŒOPATHIA IN JANESVILLE, WIS.

By papers recently received, we learn that our friends in Janesville, Drs. Chittenden and Robinson, have quite excited the ire of *the* profession, by presuming to operate upon a child for club-foot. A long article appears in the Badger State, abusive of these gentlemen—an article which the writer thereof endeavored to have inserted, while his name was withheld! A manly act, truly—not considered quite the thing though, with those accustomed to the usages of civilized life. Not content with abusing Drs. C. and R., he reads the editor of the Badger State a lecture for having in a former paper, *noticed* the aforesaid operation—a lecture which the editor returns with interest, assuring this member of *the* profession that he mistakes his calling when he attempts to act as a censor of the press, especially after having sought under its cover, to strike his opponents in the dark. For his comfort, however, under this rebuke, it may be stated that he is not alone in *the* profession, in his endeavor to strike Homœopathia and its adherents in the dark, that being the favorite mode of attack, at least, in these parts.

NOTICE.

We are requested to send Homœopathic Physicians to the following places:—*Monroe, Green Co. Wis.*; address JNO. W. TAYLOR, Esq. *Union Mills, Laporte Co. Ind.*; address M. H. PIKE. *Vicinity of Natchez, Miss.*; address Dr. A. F. W. DAVIS. *LaSalle, LaSalle Co. Ill.*; address WM. MARTIN, Esq. *Rockford, Winnebago Co. Ill.*; address ANOR WOODRUFF. *Aurora, Kane Co. Ill.*; address H. JOHNSON, JR., M. D. We shall continue these notices from time to time as we receive applications.

ERRATUM.—In our last No. page 93, our correspondent is made to say that “the human stomach was *more* designed to become a receptacle for medicine.” For “more” read “never.”

 We take the liberty of reminding our subscribers that a prompt remittance is necessary if they wish the Journal for One Dollar per annum.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Hygea.
HOMŒOPATHIA COMPLETE.
BY DR. BECKER.

We do not, by any means, intend to endorse all that Dr. Becker sets forth, nor, on the other hand, to settle finally what is true and what is false in his views. It is our endeavor to introduce our readers to an acquaintance with the opinions of European Homœopathists; and having already professed so to do, we should be hardly justifiable in presenting only those opinions which accorded with our own. We shall offer such criticisms as suggest themselves, when opportunity presents; otherwise we shall leave our readers to criticise for themselves. We will however say, in passing, that it appears to be the fashion with many Homœopathists to dissent, to a greater or less extent, from almost all the views advanced by Hahnemann, while they still profess great zeal for Homœopathia. For our part, we are not disposed to take *any* man's assertions blindly; and these homœopathic denouncers of Hahnemann ask a little too much, as we conceive, when they offer their assertions merely, to refute the positions taken by the founder of our system. We consider Hahnemann's assertions as good, at least, as those of any other man.

The position of Homœopathia has hitherto been a difficult one. Like Minerva in the fable, sprung from the head of Hahnemann, without any point of support in the present, or any acknowledged historic basis in past time on

which to rely,—everywhere opposed—derided without pity—contemptuously treated—bitterly persecuted,—the new doctrine was for many years cherished by but few, and it must be acknowledged that not many of the best intellects supported it. A Leipsic Professor said to me, six years ago, “Look about you, and see who the majority of Homœopaths are; they are but inferior physicians.”* But all these unfavorable circumstances have not availed to check the powerful growth of the germ, over which not even the Master himself could gain the ascendancy; and after a lapse of fifty years, Homœopathia, self-developed, has reached a point where its position in medicine may be designated with certainty.

The Reformer, to whom fate has committed the conception of a great thought, is miserable and discontented in the Present. He labors to realize his idea; and in the brilliancy with which it is invested, the science of the Present stands forth in all its nakedness and emptiness, while its pride and arrogance arouse the passions of his soul, which give themselves vent in streams of bitter words.

I do not pretend to give a complete exposition of the subject under consideration, but only the chief outlines; and I am confident that when these have been viewed with candor, abundant contributions will come in from all quarters towards filling up the sketch.

I. The Positive-Homœopathic Method.

I consider as positive-homœopathic such doses as are used in allœopathic practice, and, in general, in the proving of drugs. The exact size of these doses has not as yet been experimentally determined. Since the days of the Brunonian theory, the inquiry has rather been, How much can the body bear without essential injury? than, How little will ensure the welfare of the patient, without inducing other disturbances? and the habit of increasing the dose still cleaves to us. I am persuaded that the positive-homœopathic dose has a much larger field than is supposed, and that in case of many remedies, the *first attenuations* are the most appropriate.

At first, Hahnemann knew no method but this, and in it his principles found all needful confirmation; but soon after, when he had discovered the

* The Leipsic Professor might have been, as Professors not so far off have been known to be, not ready to appreciate the worth of those who differed from them, or but too willing to deny it. Surely the records of Homœopathia contain the names of men who would not discredit any profession, and whose writings would compare favorably with the writings of any of their allœopathic cotemporaries. So far as the allegation is true, it may be remarked that Homœopathia is not the first cause which has been rejected by the “rulers and pharisees.”

negative-method, he left the positive, and, from that time, all his zeal and acuteness were devoted to this his youngest born. His pupils have, from time to time, returned to this position, but only in theory, to show allœopaths that they, in reality, practised homœopathically: the authority of Hahnemann has always restrained them from going further than this. I have long had the subject under consideration, especially since the publication of my "Studies," and hope, by favor of my independent and unshackled position, to vindicate the title of Homœopathia to a vast territory which has heretofore lain, almost a desert, between it and Allœopathia, but which, when properly cultivated, unrestrained by prejudice, may become a fruitful land of union for both extremes.

The maxim *Simile Similia* requires that morbid symptoms should be met by drugs which produce the same or similar symptoms (in the healthy system.) Homœopathia has hitherto confined itself to these limits, and has taken this for its end, to excite, to maintain, to moderate or to check re-action: it is, however, quite as much in accordance with Homœopathia, and in practice quite as desirable, to gain the same end by positive doses. The positive-method has a two-fold object:—

1. A general, which comprehends the use of methods by which general curative ends may be attained—*specific methods*.
2. A particular, the use of means which operate especially upon the diseased organ or system—*specific means*.

I. THE SPECIFIC METHODS.

These are bleeding—vomiting—purging and sweating. They are only required where the disease is not localized, or if localized, is yet in its first stage of evolution, so that its further progress may be checked and the disease arrested. It is thus that bleeding arrests inflammation of the lungs—an emetic a nervous fever—a profuse perspiration a rheumatic disease. This treatment is apparently antipathic, but where it is indicated, and affords relief, it is in truth homœopathic, for it is only beneficial when Nature herself leads the way: the emetic must be indicated by a disposition to vomit, and the diaphoretic by a skin disposed to perspire. A scientific use of these measures also requires that the very commencement of the disease should be anticipated.

a. Bloodletting.

When an organ, by congestion or inflammation, is excessively surcharged with blood, the capillaries rupture, and by the loss of blood the equilibrium

of the circulation is restored. This may be regarded as a critical discharge of blood, and it is true homœopathic practice to aid and promote it.

Kammerer observes, very justly, that it does not depend upon the *quantity* of blood drawn, but that often the loss of a few drops of blood may alleviate the most dangerous symptoms, or even remove them entirely. He observed, after Aconite or Pulsatilla, bleeding from the nose and bloody expectoration with an improvement of the condition, and considered that homœopathic remedies were capable of inducing the necessary discharge of blood. And that which Nature aims at, and endeavors to attain—a diminution of blood in the suffering organ, may be effected by art, and the homœopathic physician is perfectly justified when he lends his aid. If the surplus of blood occurs in an organ to which a discharge of blood is not injurious, but to some degree in accordance with its nature,—for instance, in case of bleeding from the nose, or hæmorrhoidal or menstrual bleeding,—we may, as circumstances require, promote or restrain the flow of blood without hesitation: if, on the contrary, this plethora exists in an organ which is not normally a bleeding organ, or which is endangered by rupture of the capillaries, then experience teaches that it is better to relieve the organ by an artificial bleeding. This bleeding must be sufficiently large, for the blood is only drawn from the inflamed parts *pro rata*. * * * * * Very frequently by these means inflammations are subdued, and this has given currency to the notion that bloodletting cures inflammation: but bloodletting never cures inflammation. This is proved by the important experiments of *Hausmann* which I will briefly detail from Heine's Physico-pathological Studies, p. 166. In the supposition that inflammation consisted in an increased flow of arterial blood (to the inflamed part), a ligature was applied to one of the arteries of the pastern in a horse suffering from founder, (an inflammatory affection of the feet), but without success, indeed the symptoms were not merely not alleviated, but were actually aggravated. In the case of a horse but slightly foundered, a ligature having been applied to one of the pastern arteries of one foot, *improvement occurred in the foot not operated upon sooner than in that in which the ligature had been applied*. He then tried withholding the influence of the nerve power from the inflamed part. The pastern nerves were divided in foundered horses at all stages of the disease, and the inflammatory conditions ceased. Increased pulsations, artificially induced by irritating ointments, were instantly brought back to the normal rate, by division of the crural nerves.

b. Vomiting.

In certain gastric conditions, says Kammerer, Nature promptly relieves herself by vomiting. *Nux vomica* 30 readily induces such vomiting, and with great benefit to the patient. He uses *Nux*, then, as an emetic, and thereby demonstrates that an artificial production of vomiting is strictly homœopathic.

In most febrile diseases, the first reflex action of the morbid processes is upon the nervous texture of the stomach, and occasions the well-known gastric symptoms. Long experience has demonstrated that in such cases, nothing operates better than an emetic, and has led to the truly homœopathic maxim, *Vomitum vomitu curatur*. I need not add, however, what every physician knows, that there are cases of existing gastric disease where emetics would be inadmissible.

There are many drugs that produce vomiting; but *Tartarus emeticus* and *Ipecac* are chiefly used, because both these remedies occasion but few symptoms other than those connected with vomiting, and after their operation, the disease is left again in its pure form.*

There are some chronic diseases in which a thorough vomiting is of the greatest efficiency. For such cases, however, both the previously-mentioned drugs are too weak, (*Tart: em.* a *weak* emetic? *Ed.*) and others are more suitable, which at present are but little used or known. Whoever would be convinced of this, let him read what the older physicians accomplished with *Algaroth's Powder*, *Glass of Antimony*, *Regulus of Antimony*, *Turpeth Mineral*, &c.

c. Purging.

What has been said of the use of emetics may also be applied to the use of cathartics. There are diseased conditions in which the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, and the organs connected therewith, the liver, spleen and pancreas, are so changed in their excitability, so opposed and at variance, that harmony can only be restored by an increased secretion. Nature strives to attain this end by operations known as *sordes deorsum turgentes*, or she has already made a beginning with watery evacuations. It is, then, strictly homœopathic to induce and promote alvine evacuations by means which produce these results. A complete and desirable evacuation is where the discharge is very offensive, and mingled with blood and mucus: this is, as in

* We do not know where our author studied the effects of these drugs—surely not in the *Materia Medica Pura*, nor in the regions of research where its stores were gathered.

vomiting, an indication that there is an equal distribution of nervous power throughout; on the contrary, watery evacuations, being but a partial alleviation of the nervous disturbance, are not to be considered as favorable.

d. Sweating.

Sweating is one of the most frequent and most decided crises in disease, and popular faith, resting on tradition derived from the earlier physicians, attributes great efficacy to it. The majority of diseases arise from disturbance of the functions of the skin, and a treatment which restores these functions affords the most immediate relief when it is employed in proper time, before disease has become firmly seated in other organs.

During several centuries, when malignant fever had an exanthematic nature, the happy results obtained by the use of diaphoretic means brought them into general favor. As, in course of time, the nature of diseases changed, physicians found much trouble in unlearning previous methods, and in combatting popular prejudices. The Brunonian method, which was practically the same, could not recommend them, and their employment was still more curtailed, as in latter days diseases manifested a tendency rather to the mucous membranes than to the skin. Indeed, to say nothing of slight cases, there are serious diseases where they are used with effect. Such an opportunity occurs at the height of dangerous diseases, where Nature would produce a crisis by sweating. In such cases great cures are sometimes effected, but skill, or rather a happy inspiration, must lead to the employment of these means, since they put everything at hazard.

Internal spasms frequently prevent perspiration—the fibres of the heart are the seat of the disease—there is great anguish, oppression of the chest and all the severe premonitory symptoms of purpura. Diaphoretic treatment in such cases has come into bad repute,—an evidence how difficult is the art of applying it, when a removal of the morbid action to the skin relieves internal parts; the relief, however, is insufficient and but partial if the internal disorder has extended to the abdominal nervous system, for in this case the treatment is chiefly to be directed to the abdomen; the proper crisis is an intestinal crisis, and the increased activity of the skin is a false and hurtful crisis. The proper treatment then depends upon and is insured by the adequate study of the existing symptoms.

This method is further useful in case of retrocession of inflammatory eruptions. This is always the occasion of most dangerous diseases, which

sometimes, indeed, baffle the most cautious treatment. Recently Ammonium carbonicum has been found most efficacious in such cases, and its efficacy depends upon its positive-homœopathic virtues.

The application of irritating substances to the skin demands consideration in this place. I will not attempt to demonstrate that such treatment accords with Homœopathia, but will merely remark that it would be egregious obstinacy in a practitioner, or an evidence of weakness of understanding, to allow his hands to be tied by any theoretic views, and neglect means which in so many cases have exerted an important curative influence.

II. THE SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

I have furnished in my "Studies" a series of cases which were cured by positive doses of Homœopathic Drugs, without knowledge or consideration of Hahnemann's doctrines. It would be a useful labor, and one which must yet be performed, to apply the homœopathic rule (measure) to all remedies, but I cannot at present enter upon it on account of its great extent, and must confine myself to a few observations.

The prejudice of physicians against the proving of drugs upon healthy persons, has, for the most part, subsided, and before long the wonder will be that any one could ever have objected to it. That Physiology is the basis of Pathology has never been disputed, and the results of physiological experiments pass without a question. Now the provings of drugs on healthy persons are just such physiological experiments, and one who has overcome his prejudices, cannot but be struck with surprise that he could so long have indulged in such a contradiction.

As physiological experiments and their results must be controlled by pathological anatomy, so must the drug provings be tested at the bedside. This course is indispensable, and all conclusions drawn from drug provings have only a theoretical value; it is only after having endured the test of experience that they have any practical significance. It is but a clinical romance to construct forms of disease from drug symptoms, as it was in the days of natural philosophy to construct diseases from abstract principles.

Medicine, previous to Homœopathia or without regard to it, has instituted experiments without physiological premises, and obtained results, too, which are of importance. Hahnemann was a steadfast opponent of the *ab usu in morbis* deductions, but his fundamental maxim—what operates on the healthy, operates also on the sick—is quite as true in the converse—what affects the

sick, affects also the healthy. A remedy which operates upon a morbidly affected part, must also operate upon the same part when in a normal state; and this analogy must exist, although it may not yet have been discovered. This prejudice of Hahnemann and his pupils will also be dissipated, as well as that against drug provings, when the positive-homœopathic method is recognized in all its length and breadth.

Whatever has been discovered during the lapse of centuries, regarding the operation of drugs, either as indications for or cautions against their use, is clear gain and to the advantage of the positive-homœopathic method; yet while we hereby attain greater certainty and precision, the use of this knowledge is attended with difficulty and is truly an art, while in the negative-homœopathic method, on account of the scanty material derived from clinical experiment, the luck of the fortunate guesser rather decides the matter.*

Aurum. There was a time when all medicinal powers were supposed inherent in gold, and the *Aurum potabile* was esteemed the chief of drugs. A long period ensued, when all efficacy was denied it, till *Chrestien* brought it again into repute. Hahnemann's provings demonstrate its efficacy, but that metallic gold could be medicinal was too much opposed to all chemical notions, and at present the salts of gold alone are used. Having observed, however, that all the salts of gold were immediately decomposed after being taken, and the gold reduced to metallic form, I resolved, when occasion offered, to administer it in its pure form, but as the trituration of gold leaf did not effect an equal distribution of the particles, as microscopic investigations demonstrate, I made use of gold precipitated by sulphate of iron. This is perfectly pure and minutely divided. The followers of Paracelsus ascribed to it peculiar influence over the heart, and subsequent provings confirm this view. This has led me to its use in diseases of the heart.

Rheumatism of the Heart. It is well known how dangerous this disease is, and how the term inflammation has enriched pathological anatomy.

* Pompous appeals to the wisdom of centuries are ever the ready resort of those who would work upon the prejudices rather than the reason; but was anything ever more bald than this? Of the drugs used by medical men of the present day, how many were known or extensively used even one century ago? of the residue, who will settle the disputes yet undecided, relative to the names of the drugs used in olden times, and how far they correspond with the names now in vogue? and after leaving out these doubtful ones, what has the accumulated wisdom of ages produced concerning the effects of the remainder, which is to be compared for a moment with the knowledge acquired by Hahnemann and his disciples? Anti-Hahnemannian Homœopaths are welcome to such reasons and such reasoning—sure it is that they need better, to make their mongrelism even *plausible*.

A young woman, in consequence of repeated chills, suffered from a rheumatic complaint, which after a renewed exposure, fixed itself in the region of the heart. She had but little fever, but the pains about the heart were so distressing and agonizing, that she was utterly unable to lie down, but had to stand constantly, in a particular position; the pulse at the same time was irregular, frequently delaying or interrupted. In the evening she took a quarter of a grain of *Aurum præcipitatum*. The night was more quiet, and there were occasional pains in the teeth. On the next morning and evening, she again took a quarter of a grain. During the night, the rending pain in the head, in the teeth and in the ear of the left side, became worse, but the distress about the heart was entirely gone.

An unmarried woman, 30 years of age, who had been sickly from her youth, subject to hysteric and rheumatic attacks, had had for a fortnight, rending pains in the teeth. She had two teeth taken out, but with no alleviation of the pains, which were inclined to attack the heart. Oppression of the chest ensued, with a painful cramp-like sensation about the heart, intermission of the pulse, a sensation as if the heart stood still, disposition to weep, with but moderate fever. A third of a grain of *Aurum præcipitatum* was divided into six parts, and a dose given every four hours. The following day the heart was better, the rheumatism had gone more into the back, the loins, and the hands and feet. She now took a third of a grain morning and evening, and after four doses the heart was entirely relieved, and the pain confined itself to the teeth alone.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without entering a most earnest protest against an opinion of Gruner, (*Alleg. Hom. Zeit.*, xxiii, p. 39). He concludes, from chemical premises, that the pure metals are very inferior in their efficacy to their oxides and salts, and says that a false respect for Hahnemann should no longer prevent us from discarding them from the *Pharmacopœia*. But respect for Hahnemann does not come into account here. The cases already cited, demonstrate pure gold to be very efficacious, and I request all Pharmacutists to prepare us the pure metals, either by præcipitation or by galvanism. It is premature to inquire how it can be that they have any effect; the advance of science is ever retarded, as the whole course of Homœopathia shows, by this German propensity to seek to clear up every mystery, and to value nothing which cannot thus be made clear. The proper question is whether they *are* efficacious, and what facts demonstrate their efficacy. The world has become weary of abstract theories and expositions, and under-

stands very well that expositions are nothing more than facts expressed in an abstract manner, and teach nothing more than is found in the facts themselves rightly expressed, not to mention that soon another abstraction arises which sets the former abstraction aside.

China. This remedy against intermittent fever and typical diseases, the provings of which have demonstrated its abundant efficiency, rewards the confidence of physicians only when used in positive-homœopathic doses.*

Carbo vegetabilis induces malignant tumors and aggravates those already existing, and is, according to my experience of many years, a most reliable remedy in that period of ileo-typhus in which intestinal ulcers are found. I have used it only in positive-homœopathic doses: whether the negative doses are efficacious remains to be seen.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

CRITICAL EVACUATIONS.

The doctrine which Dr. Becker attempts to enforce in the preceding article, that Nature seeks to remove diseases by critical evacuations, and that *therefore* it is the duty of Homœopathic physicians to resort to blood letting, puking, purging, blistering, &c. &c., is alike at variance with the principles of Homœopathia, the teachings of experience, and the dictates of reason. The fact that critical evacuations, &c. occur, cannot be denied, nor that they are sometimes of advantage to the patient: whether they are always thus advantageous, or even most frequently, might perhaps admit of a doubt. But be that as it may, the question at issue is not effected—indeed we are ready to concede it, for the time, and put the question in this form: Granting that critical evacuations are always advantageous to the patient, is it the duty of the physician to use means calculated to promote profuse discharges from various organs of the body under the notion that he is imitating Nature? It is not necessary to inquire whether it becomes the *Homœopathist*; let us inquire whether it is proper for *any* physician, and if not, it will appear, *a fortiori*, to be unseemly in a Homœopathist.

It would be a difficult point to settle which of all the pernicious errors adherent to popular and professional notions of medicine, is the *most* pernicious.

* An empty assertion, utterly without foundation, as every one knows who has tried this remedy in the lighter attenuations.

cious, but this certainly deserves a pre-eminent position—this notion of aiding Nature in the discharge of her functions, by imitating her operations. It will invariably be found that those who talk most of aiding Nature, are those interfering, meddlesome souls, who are never content to sit still and leave well enough alone, but think that nothing can be right unless done under their directions. We reverence the laws of Nature, or to speak more justly, the laws of God, and know that where these laws, as they regard our physical being, are not thwarted or interrupted, health must be the consequence; and moreover, by a wise provision of a bountiful Creator, the human system is so organized, that it is capable, to some extent, of throwing off evil influences, and restoring health and order, where disease and confusion prevailed; but we have yet to learn that these operations can be imitated, or if they can, that the proper manner of imitation has yet been discovered. We are told that an overloaded stomach will sometimes relieve itself by inducing vomiting or purging, and thus free the system from that which might have been the occasion of disease, and that therefore, a stomach which is overloaded, or is *supposed to be*, must be treated with a drug, of which but one peculiarity, and that perhaps the least important is, that it excites vomiting and purging: no account is made of its action upon the brain, the lungs, the heart, or the nervous system generally, and yet is not this a most sorry imitation? A mechanic who should be guilty of such bungling, would find but little demand for his services. Moreover, the operation of Nature, which these helpers of Nature pretend to imitate, is not always successful; vomiting or purging, or both, may occur spontaneously, and the stomach be unloaded and the vomiting and purging still continue, till the exhausted powers of life give up the contest and death ends the strife. Is this *worthy* of imitation? Would it not be more accordant with reason to administer, in such a situation, something which would aid the stomach to digest food; or if this were not possible, to induce vomiting by tickling the fauces, or by taking draughts of warm water, or in the use of other simple means, which would occasion the discharge without adding to the existing disturbances, a drug disease which perhaps might not be so easily exorcised.

But it may be said, this is not a critical discharge strictly speaking. Let us take then another instance. A patient has a harsh, dry, hollow cough, with heat and dryness of the skin, loss of appetite, constipation, and more or less pain in the back and limbs. It not unfrequently occurs, and indeed perhaps might occur in the majority of cases, were proper care taken, that the disease

subsides in a few days without any medical treatment, and many a time in spite of it; the cough becomes loose and easy—copious expectoration is established—the skin becomes moist and soft—the appetite returns—the bowels move, and the health is soon restored. Now does it hence follow that a patient in such a state must be crammed with the so-called expectorants, or diaphoretics or purgatives, under plea of imitating Nature! By no means: at least not till it has been clearly shown that the expectoration and perspiration, &c., have been the *cause* of the remission of the disease, rather than its effect. This has heretofore been taken for granted by alloëopathic philosophers, but nevertheless, yet remains to be *proved*: a task rather more difficult than to deduce *theories* from *suppositions*. We hold, on the contrary, that these various discharges are consequent upon the remission of the disease—not at all antecedent to it or the cause of it, and that he who in his zeal to imitate Nature, attacks such a case as that above mentioned, with his various expectorant and diaphoretic and purgative remedies, is but a sorry reasoner and an unsafe practitioner.

It is not necessary to pursue this subject through other illustrations: the same truth will be seen whatever critical discharge or evacuation we examine, that it is rather the effect than the cause, that it does not occur except in a peculiar condition of the system, as yet but little understood, and that the discharges induced by artificial means, are by no means followed by the same results as those called critical. Those who pretend to be imitators of Nature and her humble servants, would do well to learn more intimately those operations which they would imitate; they would thereby learn that many of these operations cannot be, and others should not be imitated. Reason was given us, not to imitate the blind workings of a system complete in itself when it came from the hands of its Maker, but much changed by the abuse to which it has been subject, and ever exposed to disturbances from causes internal as well as external to itself, but to guide us in directing and controlling its operations when disorderly, and to teach us to refrain from interference when unnecessary.

“I recollect that in the report of a certain post-mortem examination, it was said that traces of an internal inflammation had been discovered, which could not be controlled in consequence of the feeble condition of the patient preventing a sufficient abstraction of blood. The doctors ought rather to have stated the case thus: We, who do not understand the better method of curing inflammatory diseases without the lancet, have been unable to save this patient's life.”—*Rau.*

HOMŒOPATHIA PROGRESSIVE.

We have been interested in reading, in the North American Homœopathic Journal, (for further notice of which see another page) an article from the pen of Dr. Hempel, entitled "A Critical Enquiry into the Principles and Practice of Homœopathia," in which, if we understand him aright, he advances the idea that Homœopathic practice is too exclusively symptomatic, and that attention ought to be directed more diligently than has heretofore been done, to the "essential nature of disease." But an extract or two will make his views more apparent.

"Disease," he says, "according to Hahnemann, is a dynamic state, an abnormal condition of the vital principle. We know nothing and never can know anything of the inmost nature of that state, no more than we can know anything of the nature of the vital principle itself. All we can know of that state is the symptoms by which it reveals its existence to our senses. Disease, therefore, from a therapeutic point of view, is a mere group of symptoms perceived by the external senses. And therapeutics, in the Hahnemannian sense, consist merely in the application of a remedy, which, if taken in large portions, by a person in perfect health, shall produce a train of symptoms closely resembling the group of symptoms which constitutes the disease as perceived by the senses. In the Hahnemannian therapeutics the points which deserve especial consideration, are, therefore, the external resemblance existing between the symptoms of the disease and those of the drug, the time of day when, or the side of the body where, they occur—in fact everything constituting a mere external resemblance. It is true, Hahnemann is very particular in noticing every symptom which might indicate the least possible irregularity of action in the organism. From the head to the feet he notices every abnormal appearance, every twinge of pain, but a knowledge of the internal connection of the symptoms is entirely lost sight of as totally unnecessary, or rather, as a dangerous impediment to a cure.

A mere knowledge of the external symptoms not sufficient to a cure.—A mere external resemblance of the symptoms is not a sufficient guide for the selection of a proper remedy. Does a mere external resemblance of the symptoms constitute the true curative character of a remedial agent, or is it not absolutely necessary, in order that a remedial agent might be the truly curative agent in a given case, that the inmost character of the natural affection should correspond to the inmost character of the artificial disturbance? We know very well, that a group of natural and artificial symptoms may resemble each other very closely, and yet there may be a complete absence of all internal correspondence, and the remedy may leave the disease unaltered in all its essential features. Thus, a cold may induce a burning in the bowels, bilious vomiting, anguish, pain in the small of the back, chills and coldness,

profuse diarrhœa, etc., and a physician who would select a remedy exclusively by the symptoms, might be induced to give *Veratrum* or *Arsenic*; but neither of those remedies might be of any avail, whereas *Aconite* would effect, perhaps, a speedy and radical cure."

After illustrating his position, he proceeds thus :

"Disease is not a mere group of symptoms, it is a state, an internal as well as external existence, and it is not by any man's fiat that a line of separation can be drawn between these existences, and that the attention of reason can be confined exclusively to either. Symptoms of themselves are mere names, and have no meaning, except in so far as they indicate states or affections of the vital principle. Hahnemann confined his attention to the study of the external form of disease, and denounced and proscribed any desire on the part of reason to become acquainted with the internal nature, the true character of disease. But we are not only not bound to confine ourselves to such narrow limits; we ought, on the contrary, to avail ourselves of our more precise knowledge of the external form of disease, for the purpose of obtaining a true perception of its essential nature. It cannot be denied, that this is by far the more interesting part of a physician's study. A physician who undertakes to prescribe for a patient without knowing anything of his disease except the mere symptoms, cannot do his patient justice. He is bound to know the internal relation of the symptoms, the bond which connects them into a rational unit, and he cannot possibly obtain that knowledge without a previous knowledge of the functions which the various parts of the organism are called upon to perform, and the manner in which they depend upon and are related to each other."

Perhaps we should not be justified in saying that the essential nature of disease *never* could be known—that it is beyond the reach of mortal vision, but we certainly may with reason inquire whether anything in the present state of our knowledge warrants us to seek for any such knowledge when about to prescribe for a patient—whether we should hesitate to prescribe till we were satisfied what was the essential nature of the disease—whether anything in reason or experience would bear us out in leaving the knowledge derivable from the symptoms, this friendly thread which may guide us through labyrinths the most intricate, and grope about in the dark for something which men of science and good judgment have thought utterly beyond our reach? Disease is not a mere group of symptoms, says Dr. H., and no one denies his assertion. So we may say, life is not a mere group of symptoms, but what *do* we, what *can* we know of life, but what is manifested *by* symptoms? If life is a state, if it is an internal as well as external existence, if it has an essential nature, still we know absolutely nothing of it, except what is

revealed to us by symptoms, not merely external and superficial, not symptoms addressed to the eye merely, but those also of which the reason alone is cognizant. Every thing in any way connected with life, however it may come to our knowledge, is a symptom of life, and it is precisely so with disease. Gain what knowledge we may of disease, we having nothing at last but mere symptoms, and logical deductions from these symptoms: the "internal relation of the symptoms" of which Dr. H. speaks, are but symptoms—"the bond which connects them into a rational unit," is not the unit itself, is not the essence of the disease, but merely a part of its manifestations—internal perhaps, and beyond the ken of superficial seekers, but nevertheless, external to the essence of the disease, if, indeed, disease has any essence which can ever be made appreciable.

We do not object to speculative inquiries: they may elicit new truths, but let these new truths *be* elicited, before we are called upon to forsake old and tried realities in the hope of finding something better in unknown regions beyond us. We cannot but record a *caveat* against all such enticements: for our part, we are content to prescribe for our patients without knowing anything of their diseases, except the mere symptoms, assured that this is the best method ever yet devised, and, as far as anything yet known can determine, the best that is likely to be devised. By symptoms, we do not understand what is apparent to a careless observer merely—a few external facts, but every fact which can be ascertained upon the most searching inquiry, the relation of these facts to each other, to the organism when in health, and to the external world. This knowledge gained, we frankly confess we know all of the disease which we wish to know for any practical purpose: this knowledge gained, tell us what drug will produce symptoms most resembling this state, and we are possessed with the means to cure the disease, or its cure is beyond the reach of mortal man or mortal means. That is Homœopathia, as we regard it. Now as for the progress of Homœopathia, there is a vast field, as yet but little explored. Once explored, and its rich stores in our possession, we shall then know what Homœopathia is capable of doing;—her achievements hitherto, brilliant as they have been, will appear but as the glimmerings of dawn compared with the glories of the noon-day sun. Physiology with all its discoveries has hardly passed its infant days, and if the organism in its healthy state is yet but little known, still more obscurity invests its diseased condition. The action of drugs too upon the system is yet to be studied; even of those most used, much remains to be

learned, and many others have yet to be discovered and proved. In these and kindred investigations the most active and searching intellects may find abundant occupation, and knowledge here gained will ensure the onward and upward course of Homœopathia.

In this connection the following quotation from Rau's *Organon*,* will not be inappropriate. Though it is within the reach of many of our readers, there are many others who probably have not met with it, and we therefore insert his remarks at some length.

"We require to have a clear perception of the dynamic character of the disease, in order that the general as well as special symptoms may be properly understood in their true character as curative indications. Frequently, however, we are at a loss to unravel the pathological character of the disease; etiology, symptomatology, and semiotic, leave us in the lurch. What is to be done in such a case?"

The best course, under those circumstances, is to select a remedy in accordance with the totality of the symptoms, as nearly as possible. The greater the danger the more marked are the symptoms, and the easier it will be to select a remedy. Symptoms are certainly more important than they at first sight appear. We have not yet sufficiently studied the true meaning of the symptoms of our drugs, to derive any knowledge from them relative to the dynamic and polaric relations existing between single organs, still less, relative to the retroactive influences of sympathetic affections upon the whole organism. Many symptoms appear to us accidental, which are nevertheless of the highest importance in practice. I beg leave to corroborate this statement by a few cases from my own practice.

Sometime ago, I was asked by a young lady to give her something for toothache. She could not tell how she got it, and was only able to mention the following symptoms: troublesome itching over the whole body, in the evening after lying down; afterwards, drawing, gnawing toothache in the left upper jaw, disturbing sleep; the tongue was somewhat coated white; in the daytime she felt very weary and ill-humored, had discharge of water from the nose with paroxysms of violent sneezing. This was evidently a catarrhal affection, to which, considering its general character, Sulphur and Chamomilla seemed to correspond more particularly. The violent sneezing, however, decided me to give Cyclamen; the pain never returned.

A vigorous woman of forty-seven years, fresh complexion, who had been predisposed to congestion of blood, and had frequently been bled on that account, was attacked with pulmonary hæmorrhage, in consequence of some physical exertion. More than a pint of bright-red blood was thrown up without cough. I was sent for immediately, but was unable to discover any other symptoms except a full, hard, slow pulse. There were no pains in the

* Pages 160-3, Hempel's Translation: N. Y.; Radde, 1847.

chest, the breathing was free and easy. Venesection was proposed, to which I objected. To quiet the circulation, I gave Aconite. Next day, at the same hour, the hæmorrhage returned. The symptoms were entirely the same, except a pain in the right knee, which had supervened. This pain being characteristic of *Ledum palustre*, which is, moreover, an excellent remedy for active hæmorrhage from the lungs, I gave it at once. The hæmorrhage ceased ever after.

Some time ago, I treated a young carpenter for ischias. The remedies had no effect. The father of the boy then complained to me that his son was very forgetful. This symptom reminded me of *Staphysagria*, a single dose of which removed the disease within four days.

A lady disposed to obesity, of forty-eight years, was frequently attacked with nightmare after the cessation of the catamenia. Supposing that it arose from a congestion of blood, I gave her what I thought proper to remove it, but in vain. Upon instituting a more careful examination, I found that she was frequently tormented by violent itching between the scapulæ, and that a rash had made its appearance on the back. Two doses of the carbonate of potash, which corresponds to that symptom, cured her in five days completely.

An irritable and quarrelsome female, who was pregnant for the fourth time, had taken it into her head that she would die during her next confinement. She had become quite melancholy, and requested my advice by letter. She stated her symptoms incompletely. *Aurum* had no effect. *Hyosciamus* was likewise ineffectual. Afterwards I saw the patient personally, and was then told that she frequently grated her teeth at night. This symptom is characteristic of *Conium*, which corresponded to the condition of my patient in all other respects. She got well at once.

A hypochondriac old man had been suffering for some time past with gastric difficulties and diarrhœa. I found, moreover, that he was attacked three or four times a day, with a shuddering in the pit of the stomach, as if icy-cold water were poured over him. This symptom indicated phosphoric acid, a few doses of which cured him at once.

These few cases may suffice to show the importance of a most accurate record of the symptoms. No one can be more desirous than I am, of reducing the rules of practice to a rational system; but, on the other hand, no one can be more deeply convinced of the impossibility, in the present state of medical knowledge, of connecting the symptoms into a logical unit. Our pathologists, indeed, explain everything. It is easy to see that a toothache, with sneezing, has a catarrhal origin; but a catarrhal toothache may likewise exist without sneezing. And yet the sneezing, in the above mentioned case, was the principal curative indication.

It may be said that the pain in the knee, in the above mentioned case of hæmorrhage from the lungs, indicated a rheumatic affection to which *Ledum*

corresponds. This may be, although the rheumatic character of the affection is rather counter-indicated by the fact that physical exertions were made with raised arms. Of the many anti-rheumatic remedies, not one would have effected so rapid a cure as *Ledum*, which corresponded most nearly to all the symptoms.

It will be just as difficult to explain the pathological connection of forgetfulness and ischias, or of a rash on the back with nightmare. What is the precise dynamic character of rheumatic pains when the affected parts are disagreeably cold, and which yield so readily to *Cocculus*? Why does *Ranunculus* cure the rheumatic pains of the intercostal muscles when attended with catarrhal symptoms, as I have so often observed? Why does *Ignatia* remove gastric complaints in persons of a lively, good-natured disposition, and why is *Nux vomica* more adapted to persons of a vehement temperament? There is an answer to these questions, but it is too general to be of much avail for the explanation of special conditions. My answer is based upon the view that disease originates in a disturbance of the vital dynamis.

The symptoms of disease reflect the diseased action of the nervous system, taking place in the nerves themselves, or in the organs of the reproductive and vegetable life under the control of the nerves. We account for many phenomena by the progression of the disease from organ to organ, and the appearance of the disease in organs at a distance from each other, by the fact that nerves dip into the organic substance, and that they anastomose with each other. The pathology of the nervous system has been too much neglected. We have devoted our attention almost exclusively to the study of the material differences prevailing among the organs which are subject to the control of the nerves; whereas the most important and most interesting point would seem to be, to investigate the laws upon which all nervous action, this source of our sensations and regulator of the organic functions, depends. The theory of the specific healing art must, above all, rest upon a dynamic ground. For the homœopathic physician, the pathology of the nerves is a subject of vital and paramount interest. He is bound to believe that his remedies affect, in the first place, the sensitive sphere, and, by its means, extend their influence over the other tissues and organs. We are entitled to judge of the dynamic relations of the organism by the perceptible symptoms, and to prescribe in accordance with the symptoms when certainty and conviction are wanting. Hence it is of the utmost importance to institute the most careful comparison between the symptoms of the drug and those of the disease. I admit that this is a somewhat mechanical preceeding, but infinitely superior to a blind and speculative treatment."

EUROPEAN HOMŒOPATHISTS.

Under this head in some of our recent numbers we have given sketches of several of our European cotemporaries, for which we were indebted to a pamphlet published by Dr. Neidhard. We commence in this number a series of Notices of those of an earlier date, the friends and associates of Hahnemann himself, who like him, have ended their labors, and left us the duty of emulating and recording their worth.

We begin with the Necrological notice of Dr. Rau, written by an intimate friend, capable of appreciating his character, as we are informed by Dr. Griesselich, editor of the *Hygea*, to which we are indebted for the Notice.

Gottlieb Martin Wilhelm Ludwig Rau, was born the 3d of October, 1779, at Erlangen, where his father, Dr. Johann Wilhelm Rau, was settled as Professor of Theology and city pastor. Under a private tutor he made such advancement, that in his thirteenth year he was prepared for admission into the second class of the Gymnasium in his native city. At Easter, 1797, he commenced, in pursuance of an early predeliction, the study of medicine. He pursued his studies with such zeal under the direction of LOSCHGE, HILDEBRANDT, WENDT and SCHREBER, that early in the Autumn of 1800, he received his Doctorate, having sustained his examination with much credit, and publicly defended an Inaugural Thesis, entitled "*Observationes ad pyretologiam REICHIANAM.*" In the following year he qualified himself as private student (*privat-docent*), by the defence of a second Thesis, entitled "*De acido benzoico memorabilia quædam,*" but without having entered upon an academic course, as he soon after yielded to an invitation to go to Schlitz, where Count Von Görtz made him his physician in ordinary. The acceptance of this situation, which early introduced him into active professional labors, determined the course of his life. He often lamented, in later days, having relinquished his academic course, his early fondness for which was never forgotten. His strong relish for scientific pursuits was not, however, destroyed by the arduous labors of his calling, but received from these labors a determinate, practical bearing. He not only employed with diligence his scanty moments of leisure for his own improvement, but early engaged in the labors of authorship, for which his peculiar clearness of comprehension and expression so admirably fitted him. The precise and finished style, for which all his writings are remarkable, was but the consequence of an early intimacy with *Belles Lettres*, especially Poetry.

In connection with other branches of medicine, he especially devoted himself to Obstetric practice, in which his adequate appreciation of the power of Nature, his artistic skill and dexterity, his resolute and collected mind made him pre-eminent. At a time when but few scientific and well educated physicians, engaged with any pleasure in this department of medicine, it could not be otherwise, but that he should acquire an extensive obstetrical practice, far beyond the limits of his district. His work on Midwifery, published in 1807, which was introduced into the Obstetric Institutions of the country, and was much prized abroad, supplied an urgent and long felt necessity. He was no less successful in a work published the same year, and adapted to a more extensive circulation, entitled "A Guide to reflecting Laymen, in preparing a proper Description of Disease," though this work, from its very nature, could make no pretensions to a scientific value. Besides his strictly professional labors, he studied with delight the natural sciences, the progress of which engaged his attention till his last moments. The only work from his pen in this department, is the second part of Schelz's Natural History, upon Botany and Mineralogy, which, although written in a popular style, was, nevertheless, interspersed with many original views.

In the year 1813 he was appointed family physician to the Baron von *Riedesel*, and at the same time, District physician at Lauterbach, in the province of Upper Hesse. His sphere of operation here was similar to the former, but much more extended, and none but such a peculiarly robust constitution as was his, could have endured the great exposure of an extensive practice in winter, which called him to many places, accessible only with great hazard. During the war his practice became peculiarly laborious, since upon him, as the only physician in a large and densely populated district, devolved the care of a multitude of patients suffering from typhus fever.

He here distinguished himself not only by his unwearied activity, but by his remarkable success in his practice, and many owed their escape from death to his attentions. During this period he was frequently solicited by foreign practitioners to communicate his method of treatment, in pursuing which, the great fatality in other districts was speedily diminished. Convinced of the injurious consequences of the stimulating method, he treated this epidemic of camp fever antiphlogistically at first, made frequent use of cold applications, and observed that Calomel had an effect almost specific. Having subdued the state of turgescence, he then betook himself cautiously

to exciting remedies, among which *Valerian* and *Arnica* approved themselves as most efficacious. The results of these observations he detailed at length in the Heidelberg Clinical Annals, and in part in his Monograph on Nervous Fever. In the year 1821, his Monograph on Hæmorrhoidal Diseases appeared, on which he had labored many years with the most incessant vigilance—a work which made him known to the professional public, not only as a learned physician, but as a remarkably accurate observer. As a recognition of his varied merits, he received, this same year, from his Royal Highness, the Grand Duke Ludwig I, the rank of Privy Counsellor, and in Autumn, 1824, he received the appointment of Chief District Physician at Giessen.

Ever looking to a refined and rational empiricism for safety in Medicine, intimately acquainted with the history of that science, an acquaintance with which could hardly be attained except from the study of the original sources, in which his predilection for ancient literature manifested itself, he suffered no phenomenon in natural or medical science to pass unnoticed. The decided opponent of all purely theoretical vagaries, he showed himself in practice to be eclectic in the choice of curative methods and means. Long before he became acquainted with the homœopathic system, he had banished the motley mixture of drugs from his practice, convinced that a more exact knowledge of the operation of remedies, which was especially necessary, could only be gained by administering remedies singly. Taking a just and practical view of disease, it often occurred that he subdued with surprising promptitude, diseases apparently the most complicated, by means extremely simple, in which the expectant method held no secondary position, knowing, as he did, both how to estimate with rare discrimination the efforts of nature, and, at the proper time, to carry through an efficient course of treatment with firmness and perseverance. The maxim never to act without an indication, he adhered to most scrupulously, and preferred in doubtful cases to permit Nature to conduct the case without interference, till by repeated observation some precise indication presented itself.

Believing that far the greater proportion of diseases arise from dynamic derangement, especially of the nervous system, he made but little use of evacuants, and viewed the humoral pathology with but little favor. He especially reproached the Brunonian system, to which he never adhered, with generalizing diseases in a quantitative view, leaving out of sight the qualitative. The school of Natural Philosophy pleased him quite as little, though he acknowledged many of the views of this school to be replete with truth;

as explanatory illustrations. He entirely coincided with the view expressed by Kurt Sprengel, that Medicine lost by connection with any school-philosophy, and gained only by the cultivation of experimental studies. Versed in most systems of philosophy, he took the greatest delight in KANT, whose Critique of the Pure Reason he frequently studied, even a few months before his death, by way of recreation, while he took no interest in Hegel, whose system he frankly confessed that he could not understand.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL:

We are indebted to the kindness of our esteemed friend Dr. Vanderberg, and more recently to the publisher, Mr. Radde, for a copy of this Journal published in New York under the direction of Dr. Hering of Philadelphia, and Drs. Marcy and Metcalf of New York. It is published quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, each No. containing one hundred and forty-four pages. Terms, Three Dollars per annum in advance.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of this Journal. It is just such a Journal as the interests of Homœopathia have for a long time required, and we hope it will be ably sustained both by subscriptions and contributions. No Homœopathist can afford to do without it, and it will be a disgrace to our American fraternity, if it does not receive all needful aid.

The Bibliographical History of Homœopathia by Dr. Metcalf contains a slight mistake, which, however, we are assured will be corrected in the next No.; and that is, putting us, that is to say, our Journal, among the *defuncts*: we are happy to say that life is yet strong within us, and prospects flattering for time to come. We were on the very outposts of Homœopathia when we issued our first No., but are now occupying a central position in the western Homœopathic world.

THE HOMŒOPATHIST:

We have received two or three Nos. of this Journal, a semi-monthly published at Buffalo by Dr. Lewis. The editor is a zealous advocate of Homœopathia, and cuts right and left in the ranks of our opponents, without fear or favor. We wish him success.

THE ANTHROPOLOGIST,

Is the title of a paper published at Milwaukee, devoted to spirit rappings, and kindred *sciences*! It came in a bad time to awaken our faith. We have always thought if spirits had anything to do with these rappings, which is

sufficiently doubtful, that they were lying spirits; and this paper, as far as it goes, strengthens the opinion. The fate of the Atlantic is given with fearful precision, and it was really quite sad to read, till news came that the Atlantic was safe, and all her passengers. We cannot but give an extract, though it takes us rather out of our accustomed course.

“*Questions.* Are there any spirits here that will give us any information relative to the fate of the steamer Atlantic? Yes. Are there any here that perished on board? Yes. Is the captain here? Yes. Will the captain now answer all questions put to him, by giving three raps for “yes,” and two raps for “no?” answer, three raps. Were all on board lost? Yes. Did the Atlantic leave Liverpool on the 28th of December? Yes. How many days from the time she left Liverpool until she was wrecked? rapped 8. Was she lost on the 5th of January? Yes. Was it in the night? No. Was it between sunrise and sunset? Yes. Did she come in collision with an iceberg? Yes. Will you rap out the number of days the storm lasted? rapped out 4. Was she wrecked on the 4th day of the storm? No. On the third? No. On the second? Yes. I had in my possession a list of the names of persons supposed to have been on board, published a few days since in one of the city papers, and in calling them off I requested the captain to rap *yes*, to all that were on board, and *no*, to those that were not.

Here follows a list of names, to some of which the *spirits* (!) answered yes, to some no. They were not as *sharp* as we supposed spirits to be, or they would have objected to answering such questions. The passenger list having been disposed of, the questions proceed as follows:

“Were there any other passengers on board besides what I have called off? Yes. Will you give us the number? No. Was the steamer disabled before she came in contact with the iceberg? Yes. Was it from the effects of the storm? Yes. Have you ever been in any worse storm? Yes. Was there any accident happened to the steamer, besides what was caused by the storm? No. Was the steamer as well managed as she could have been? Here was a rap which indicated “doubtful.” Was you personally to blame? No.”

The spirits then kindly enlightened the questioner as to the fate of Sir John Franklin, which it may be worth while by and by to compare with the facts which time may develope.

“Will the Captain now answer me some questions in relation to Sir John Franklin? No. Are you not sufficiently acquainted with his circumstances to do so correctly? No. Is there any one present that is? Yes. Will that spirit now rap? In answer to which, there was a quick succession of raps, and different from any others before made. Is Sir John Franklin yet alive? Yes. Are all the vessels that started out with him in running condition? No. Will you rap out the number that first started with him? Four. Will you rap the number that are yet existing? Three. Have any of the vessels that have started out in search of him, found him? No. Will he ever return home? Yes. Will they find him before he returns? No. Has he been discovered by any other vessel accidentally? No. Has he been assisted through any other source? No. Will a north-west passage ever be discovered and made practicable? Yes. Will he return in one year? Here the alphapet was called for, and spelled out “done,” after which we could receive no more answers.”

DR. WILLIAMS' ADDRESS

At the opening of the College at Cleveland, was received by us two months or so after its delivery, and as we were indisposed at the time, the Lecture was thrown into a drawer with other papers, and for the time forgotten. It is not too late, we trust, to return our thanks to the Dr. for the pleasure which the perusal of the lecture afforded us. Our acknowledgments will not be so tardy another time.

 THE CONVENTION IN JUNE.

Since our last, we have received letters from various quarters, expressing an interest in this subject, but not enough, as yet, to warrant us in issuing any call for a Convention. If our friends, immediately on reading this Notice, will sit down and favor us with their views upon the subject, as to the time when, and the place where, the Convention shall be held, and also as regards any other arrangement of the meeting, and will severally authorize us to issue such a call as shall seem to meet the views of the greatest number, the call shall be issued forthwith. We have written directly to a few of our friends, but it is impossible to address them all thus—therefore, if the Convention is to be held, those desiring it must say so *at once*.

N. B. This Notice is not intended for everybody in general, but for *each one in particular*.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE has just closed another session: the number of graduates was thirty. The Address was delivered by Dr. Herrick. We were unfortunately detained, and had not the pleasure of hearing it, but were informed that it was a very able production: his remarks on Homœopathia were so funny that it was impossible to refrain from *smiling*! Our friends at the College can hardly make a speech without enlivening it with some jocosity about Homœopathia. After they have worn out their jokes, which were thread-bare years ago, we trust that they will come to something more substantial, if they have it, and treat their friends with reasons. Our pages are open, and ever have been, to friend or foe, provided they bring arguments and not slang. We challenge discussion and investigation, and fear not to lay before our readers the best or worst that our opponents can say.

 THE ONLY HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL

In America is the American Journal of Homœopathia. So says the editor in his January No., which chance threw in our way. Gently, Dr., gently: that day *may* come, but bide your time, it has not come yet. The present is the *sixth* No. of our *third* volume; and while life and health are spared us, and new subscribers come in as they are now doing, the above mentioned will not be

The *only* Homœopathic Journal in America. 

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Hygea.
HOMŒOPATHIA COMPLETE.
BY DR. BECKER.
(Concluded.)

II. THE NEGATIVE-HOMŒOPATHIC METHOD.

The negative-homœopathic method is based upon a discovery of Hahnemann, that drugs, which in positive doses induce determinate changes, after having undergone continued attenuations, reach a point where they no longer have an effect merely weaker, but are changed qualitatively and again produce the same symptoms as in positive doses. Cures effected by negative doses furnished the first demonstration, such doses curing the same diseases as the positive, and *vice versa*. The conclusion of the demonstration was furnished by the provings of drugs conducted by Hahnemann, with negative doses. The peculiar effect of these doses, explain the so frequently disputed homœopathic aggravation, when the dose has been too strong. In this respect the negative doses occupy a similar position to the positive, which may also be at one time too weak, at another time too strong.

This change of quality is a matter of importance. Quantity in regard to other matter is quality, and the quality inherent in a certain quantity is changed by a determinate alteration of the quantity into a quality entirely different. The positive dose is a quality united to a determinate quantity, as is also the negative dose. Both have an internal nature identically the same, and hence must induce similar phenomena, as was before stated.

The quantity which determines the quality is not a mathematical point, but has a certain breadth, extent and compass. In this respect, there is a difference between the laws of Physics and those of Organic life. We may take heat as an example. It is to the natural philosopher a mere quality which he measures, all the changes of which are merely quantitative; and the chief points in the scale not being at all absolute, may be fixed indifferently. It is all the same whether we take zero for the natural or artificial freezing point. But he who is occupied with *living* Nature, from the physician to the gardener, knows that heat and cold are two essentially opposite qualities, that they cannot be indicated by degrees on the thermometer, but that they occupy a point varying according to the receptivity of the organism. This varying point, this expansion, this extent of quality which has relations similar to those phenomena of physical science, and for which the scientific term "nodes" (Knoten) has been employed, occurs also in medicinal doses. The varying point in positive-homœopathia ranges from the crude drug to the first attenuation. *Hufeland* observed a fact, first learned by appreciating these relations, that it is advantageous to antimonialize many drugs, or to add to them small doses of antimonial wine. This is equivalent to the use of a small part of the first attenuation of Antimony. In Diarrhœa æstiva (summer diarrhœa) and Diarrhœa e dentitione, half a drachm of the syrup of Ipecac in 24 hours, has a remarkable effect—this is Ipecac in the first attenuation. Quicksilver boiled in water, which has approved itself in practice as a vermifuge, but which has always been an offence to chemical science, has, by the exact chemical investigations of modern times, been found really to contain mercury, but not in so great a quantity probably as some of the higher attenuations. What attenuation is obtained by the boiling of crude Antimony, which, when perseveringly used, has proved itself so efficacious against ring-worm?

The varying point of the negative doses, has a much wider compass. It is settled beyond all doubt that diseases may be cured by the use of the thirtieth attenuations. But if the thirtieth is efficacious, why should not the thirty-first be? what experiments show the contrary? This compass of the negative doses, its beginning and ending, is as yet by no means defined. A wide field is open here for experiments. Much has recently been said about the normal dose, but it only amounts to the expression of individual and varying opinions. Two years ago I instituted an experiment which I will here detail, notwithstanding its incompleteness. A man, 57 years of age, had

suffered for several years from a constant shaking of the head, in connection with spasms, which drew the head to the side and backwards. Every known remedy had been used, but without success, and for several years he had taken nothing. He could not sit at ease because the spasms drew his head backward: he had severe pains in his whole back, and profuse night sweats. I prescribed for him four doses of *Belladonna* 30, gtt. i., one to be taken every morning: he did not know that the powders were homœopathic. He experienced some relief from this remedy. I then gave him *Belladonna* 29,—the improvement continued: then *Belladonna* 28, 27, 26, with the result that the sweating ceased, he became free from pain, and could sit more quietly. He now received *Belladonna* 25, and became worse again: *Belladonna* 24, and he still became worse. He now took *Belladonna* 27 again for sixteen successive mornings with no change. *Nux vomica* 30 was given, but still no change. After ten days, I gave him four doses of *Belladonna* 30, without any improvement; the second time, however, there was some change for the better, and the third time the cure still progressed, so that he could sit quietly for a short time, and could read a few hours, which before he dared not attempt. At this point, however, he remained stationary, though he took these powders for eight days more. *Cocculus* 30, 3 and 0 produced no change. After some months, I gave him *Aceton*, a dose every day, and after eight weeks he was so much improved, that though the head trembled, it was no longer drawn backward—he could sit at the card table for hours, and could take short walks, but was not perfectly restored to health.

This experiment shows that, in this particular case, the negative effect of *Belladonna* began with the 26th attenuation, and was the most powerful at the 30th.

I have quoted in my “Studies” the sagacious remark of *Hartlaub*, that drugs display their greatest efficacy at a certain degree of attenuation, that this degree is various with different drugs: that with *Chamomilla* it is the 12th attenuation. This fact has never been properly considered, and to establish this point for each drug would be no small labor.

It is not yet determined whether a few pellets or drops are the most efficient. I have repeatedly observed that of the same attenuation, several pellets have more effect than a few drops. A woman who for a long time had suffered with hysteric complaints, experienced great relief after *Veratrum* 30, gtt. i., taken three or four times a day. After a few days, she became worse again: she then took a powder every hour, with but transient amelioration.

She then took Tr. Veratrum 30, 3ss. aq. destillat. ʒij., syr. rub. id ʒij., a tablespoonful every two hours. The first night she slept, which she had been unable to do during the whole course of her sickness: she felt better in every respect, and from this time the attacks assumed a tertian type.

The inquiry is often urged, whether the higher or lower attenuations are stronger. Hartlaub's experience on this point is decisive. If, in the case of Chamomilla, the 12th attenuation is the highest point of development, then all the other attenuations, ascending and descending, are weaker.

Lately a furious contest has raged among Homœopathists, regarding high and low attenuations, or, in other words, regarding positive and negative doses, and has risen to such a pitch that the advocates of the high dilutions wish formally to withdraw. This is very well, and can only be productive of good. Let them, in a clear view of the true relation of things, follow exclusively the negative method, and make this method as perfect as possible. Every consistent course leads to some results, and science thus becomes enriched.

It would be well if the negative method were already as mature as the positive, but this cannot be asserted of it, and the knowledge of its inefficiency is in particular cases difficult to attain, is gained too late, and occasions too great loss of time. Its accomplishment is attended with a two-fold difficulty.

1. The choice of the remedy.
2. The determination of the dose.

* * * * * * *

From these difficulties, the negative method consistently followed, has the chances against it, and if it does occasionally produce splendid and wondrous cures, yet I have not in general seen it followed by happy results. I have found it better to unite the negative with the positive, and think that the experience of most Homœopathists has led them to the same opinion, even though they have not expressed it so decidedly. Hahnemann in his zeal has called such physicians mongrels and half-homœopathists, but it results from what has first been said, that they are, on the contrary, the *complete* Homœopathists, and the adherents of the negative method, which is but one side of Homœopathia, should rather be called *half-homœopathists*.

Hahnemann, in laying down the principles of Chronic Diseases, has himself denounced a mere consideration of the symptoms, and requires a casual cure. This must be extended still further. The first inquiry should be,

whether the disease is of an inflammatory, rheumatic, gouty, herpetic, hæmorrhoidal, scrofulous, &c., origin, and from this range of medicines to select the most suitable, otherwise the treatment is merely palliative.

The treatment which I have heretofore found the most successful is the following :

1. I first fulfill the general indications. This done, when the image of the disease presents itself clearly with distinct outlines, I pursue the negative treatment. If I do not hit the right remedy, I do not continue the course, but betake myself to the positive treatment till I can perceive again the proper time to resume the negative.

2. I think I have discovered that the more serious the disease and the greater the disturbance of the nervous system, the greater is the receptivity for the effect of drugs, and the more necessary are the high attenuations, even where there is every appearance of torpor, according to previous notions. I will cite a few cases.

An old woman had restless nights for six weeks, being disturbed by visions. It seemed to her as if people, who were quite strangers, came into her room and performed all sorts of indifferent actions, in doing which they came so near her that she experienced the greatest anguish and could not remain in bed. She took *Stramonium* 30, gtt. i., at evening. The night was better in this respect, that the visions appeared later. A similar dose was taken on the following evening—she had an excellent night. On the third evening, a similar dose with similar effect. For three more successive evenings she took a powder, and the disease was removed.

A man 60 years of age, in whose family mental diseases were hereditary, had been subject for several years to serious hypochondriacal attacks. They were always preceded by great excitement, in which he transacted his business in a hurried manner—could not endure the least contradiction—was ever restless and unable to sleep. This condition continued nearly two months, when relaxation ensued, great inactivity, with extreme anxiety about his pecuniary affairs, which at the same time were in a very prosperous condition. He had been taken in succession to Marienbad, Kissingen, and a water cure establishment, without any improvement. In the winter of 1842 the excitement returned, with full, quick pulse, violent palpitation of the heart, and congestion to the head. I gave him, every day, *Stramonium* 30 for several days. After a few weeks the excitement and fearful depression abated. His improved state of health continued during the whole year.

During this winter his disease manifested itself again, but a few doses of *Stramonium* sufficed to remove it.

Three children of a physician had taken *Belladonna* every day at the beginning of an epidemic of *Scarlatina*, as a prophylactic, but were nevertheless seized with the disease a few months after. The eldest child had such a severe inflammatory fever, with angina, that it was necessary to apply leeches. The second, a little girl six years old, had the eruption in the usual mild form, but on the third day she fell into a stupor, and the eruption became paler. The condition was quite similar to that of *Encephalitis* (inflammation of the brain,) but it could not be certainly determined by the symptoms whether the antiphlogistic measures, with bleeding, *Calomel*, &c. should be employed, or the exciting, with *Ammon. carb.*, &c.: these forms of disease having generally an unfavorable course. In this uncertainty it was resolved to commence with homœopathic treatment, and if there was not an evident improvement, that some other course should be pursued. The child received *Belladonna* 30, gtt. i. After three hours, there was an evident diminution of the stupor, and the color of the eruption became brighter. The same dose was now repeated every two or three hours—the brain was more and more relieved, and after the third day the child received no further medicine. I have hardly ever seen a case where the effect of homœopathic treatment was so striking. It is worthy of remark that the *Belladonna* which had been used a long time before, neither afforded any protection against the *Scarlatina*, the angina, nor the inflammation of the brain, yet the high attenuation of this very drug did possess this power. Many children died at that same time, who were treated with the third attenuation, and I never could help believing that better success would have attended the administration of a higher attenuation.

3. When a remedy has a good effect, I do not interfere with it as long as the good effect continues.

4. I prescribe the diet according to the nature of the disease, and am not confined to the so-called homœopathic diet. I can do this the more readily as my patients do not know that they are taking negative doses, and I prescribe the remedies in a manner not to excite attention. In this manner I can make pure and reliable observations.

In concluding this section, I wish to state a supposition which I have entertained, and for which I challenge investigation, I have already stated that the positive as well as the negative effect of drugs had a definite range and

determinate limits, and that they met at a point where their effects were neither positive nor negative; at this differential point I suppose drugs act prophylactically as regards diseases which they excite and cure. The Hermetik teaches this with regard to antimony. In the *Microscopium Basilii Valentini*, p. 51, we find as follows: "If we mix *Vinum Emeticum* with four parts of wine, it loses its 'vis emetica,' (emetic force), but nevertheless, affects the stomach. If it is again mixed with four parts of wine, it has an effect only on the blood, the perspiration and the urine, and if this wine is finally mingled with a whole cask, all the wine becomes medicinal, and tends to preserve health."

III. THE ATTENUATION OF REMEDIES.

For several years, experience has demonstrated that medicines, administered in attenuation, become more efficacious, and aid and accelerate the cure of the disease. The number of remedies which have been in this manner beneficially employed increases every day, and the negative method has thus taken a great step in advance. Remonstrances have been heard from various quarters against this course, since it contravenes the pure teachings of Hahnemann, but experience has affirmed its propriety, and physicians, whose adherence to the negative method is unquestionable, have adopted it. It is also abundantly confirmed that medicines in attenuation aid each other reciprocally. And it needs no great boldness to believe that medicines which may be given alternately at longer or shorter intervals, may also be administered together. *Ægidi** proposed this some years ago, and Hahnemann himself thought it plausible, but others adhered to the pure faith for the sake of the laity, and thus the heresy was thrown aside.

I have recently made many inquiries in this direction, and the results have been in general so extremely satisfactory that they would warrant a special study of such combinations. I will adduce an instance.

A woman suffered during the last months of her pregnancy from congestion of the head and chest, with constant anguish, restlessness, religious

* It was in 1833, when *Ægidi* and myself were at Baden-baden together. There was some conversation between him, Von Bœnninghausen and Hahnemann, concerning which of the two former first introduced this mixed treatment into Homœopathia. This much, however, is true, that Hahnemann at first entirely approved of it, but "on account of the laity" it was not recognized, was then neglected and—condemned. If our author would defend the method anew, it is an affair of his own. The *Hygea* is no schoolmistress, but allows every one to speak even when the editor is of a different opinion, as in the present case. My opinion regarding these mixtures is quite the same as it was in 1834 and 1835.—GRIESELICH.

melancholy and sleeplessness. Her confinement was favorable; she lost, however, but very little blood, and the lochiæ were also very scanty. Her condition did not improve; at the end of five weeks I was called in consultation. She was disconsolate, without any trust in God or the truths of religion, and had an impression that she might lose her reason. The head was heavy and stupefied, and when these troublous thoughts which she could not dispel, took possession of her, she experienced an excessively severe drawing pain from the crown of the head to the face. The blood was constantly in a state of excitement—the pulse full, somewhat accelerated, powerful pulsations of the heart, great anguish; in addition, complete sleeplessness and exhausting sweats. She had wept much, but could weep no longer. Her appetite was tolerably good, and she had milk enough for her child. She took Belladonna 30, gtt. i., night and morning. For two days after she appeared better, she slept a little, the excitement of the circulation abated, and her state of mind was more tranquil. On the third day a new attack supervened—there was a fearful buzzing in the ears, and a most excessively violent roaring through the head, the anguish returned again and destroyed all power to sleep. Nux vomica 30 removed the buzzing in the ears, while the headache, the throbbing of the head and the melancholy became worse.

I now gave Nux vomica 30 and Belladonna 30, a drop of each morning and evening. All the symptoms were therefore more favorable, except the sleep, which was entirely wanting. After six days she took Pulsatilla 12, every three hours, after which she was much worse again: great ebullition of the blood, palpitation of heart, anguish, a digging up pain in the head, and the darkest religious melancholy just as at first. Lycopodium 18 was administered. A more quiet night ensued and a striking alleviation of the religious melancholy, but the ebullition of the blood, alternating with palpitation of the heart and buzzing in the ears, did not remit in the least. On the third day I made the following prescription:

R. Tinct. Lycopodium 18,
 Tinct. Belladonna 18, aa. 3ss.
 Aq. destill. ℥iv.
 Syr. Sacchar, ʒij.
 A tablespoonful every three hours.

The improvement now became permanent, and at the end of fourteen days by the use of this preparation she was perfectly restored.

It is thus that the negative method arrives at the point long ago reached by the positive, and the war which Hahnemann waged against the combination of medicines, has, by the triumph of this method, terminated in peace. The positive method has, by the experience of many centuries, attained a high degree of perfection, and its preponderance, when it acknowledges the proving of drugs as its basis, will be still greater.

A few of these positive-homœopathic combinations may here be adduced:

1. Calomel with Digitalis in Hydrocephalus.
2. Calomel with Ipecacuanha in Diarrhœa even amounting to Cholera.
3. Sal Ammoniac with Tartar Emetic in Catarrhal-gastric fevers.
4. Aconite with Antimonial wine against rheumatic conditions.
5. Antimony with Guaiacum against Gout.
6. Arnica with Muriatic acid against Typhus Fever with Diarrhœa.
7. Castoreum with Valerian against Hysteria.
8. Ipecac with Cinnamon against uterine hæmorrhage.
9. Laurocerasus with Belladonna against Melancholy.
10. Iron with China in Convalescence.

And this is *Homœopathia Complete!* The picture surely *needed* a name, for no mortal would ever divine what it was intended to represent. Is *Homœopathia* indeed so incomplete, has she so many voids and vacancies that must be supplied from the old crumbling system which she is so rapidly superseding? Can she not fulfill her mission, that of restoring health to the world, or win the public favor, without she adopts, as her own, all that she has so loudly condemned in *Allœopathia*, bleeding, puking, purging, blistering, mixed drugs, &c. &c.? If so, let them, in the name of reason and humanity, be buried in the same grave, and let us diligently look about us for some other system of medical science. But the supposition is not to be entertained for a moment. If *Homœopathia* is incomplete, let her not be grafted with cuttings from a *dead* stock: let us search every realm of Nature and gather new and living truths to supply what is yet lacking, and in our search for these truths let us go forward not backward, upward not downward. We do not pretend that *Homœopathia* is complete; she is yet in her infancy; but with all her incompleteness, she is incomparably superior to any and all other systems, and has within herself, at the same time, a life-force which shall ensure her full and speedy development. Having thus all the elements necessary for a complete and perfect growth, she needs no alliance with other

systems, and the more she becomes separated from them, the better for herself, the better for suffering humanity.

If this amalgamating course is pursued to win the favor of Allœopathists, whether physicians or laymen, nothing could be more injudicious. However laughable little pills and little doses may be, those who use them intelligibly and consistently, are sure of the respect of all whose respect is worth having, and will do infinitely more to make converts from the ranks of our opponents, than those who set up such hybrid monsters as this of Dr. Becker.

THE END AND OBJECT OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The chief employment of the physician of the present day is to heal the sick. On whom the blame should rest that his occupation is narrowed down to this, certainly not the most important of his duties, it might not be easy to decide. Of the fact there can be no question. Whatever respect may be granted the medical practitioner in the time of sickness, and in the hour when death draws near, and man is made to feel by how frail a tenure he holds his life, his opinions have little weight when the cloud passes, and the pains of sickness and the fear of death are removed. However much these pains and fears are dreaded, it is only here and there that one is found to inquire in what way they can be avoided, or if they cannot be entirely avoided, how they can best be borne. Few find time to enquire how they can attain the most perfect degree of physical and intellectual strength, or while in health attach any interest or importance to the laws of their being. The conduct of most of the human race would well warrant a suspicion that they are devoid of reason, for reason never leads to such absurdities. Reason would urge the duty of developing the faculties of man to the highest point; of *avoiding* disease, rather than *curing* it; while it rather becomes the brute creation to pay no attention to the physical frame, (except to pamper it) further than to effect its deliverance from sickness already present.

This, then, should be the aim of every physician, not merely to cure his patients, but to drive diseases from the earth: this is the great end and object of medicine. To gain this end it is not enough that the profession should be willing and able to perform its share of the duty; the laity should

take interest in the matter, should inquire what are the laws of health, and what perhaps is more difficult, should obey them when learned. Let but one or two generations of men learn and obey these laws, and see that their children, while children, are educated in accordance with them, and diseases will diminish in number more rapidly than they now increase. Man will then live out his appointed three score years and ten in the full possession of all the faculties given him by a munificent Creator, and will finally "come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

To this test also we would bring every medical system. It is not enough that a system of medicine should teach its adherents to cure a disease "quickly, safely and pleasantly." It should have a tendency to renovate the human frame, to give it new life and vigor, and should much more be free from any tendency to vitiate and corrupt the springs of life. It is this test which we wish to see applied to the rival systems of the present day, *Homœopathia* and *Allœopathia*. Much as the former is superior to the latter in the treatment of disease, there will be found a still greater superiority in this regard. *Allœopathic* medication tends to destroy the very fountains of life. It begins with the first entrance of the being into this world, and offers him the poisoned chalice which is seldom from his lips till a life, shorn of its strength and rendered well nigh useless, is terminated by death when the days of the victim should have been but half numbered. Much as we deprecate the system of *allœopathic* drugging on account of its *immediate* effects, we deprecate it still more as a corrupter and poisoner and destroyer of the human race. It not only embitters the life of the individual, but manifests its effects in his puny, sickly offspring, destined to be still more depreciated by murderous drugs. Let those who subject themselves and their children to these poisonous influences, look well to what they are doing, and inquire whether health cannot be restored without entailing upon themselves and their children subsequent disease. Let them examine the principles of *Homœopathia*, and their effect when carried out. When a human being enters the world, she does not meet him with a cup of poison; she forbids all medication till some real necessity occurs, and then in the mildest possible form. Should subsequent disease occur in course of childhood or youth, that disease is met by remedies whose action is exhausted when the disease is cured, and the system thus relieved from both disease and medicine. This leaves the system all its inherent strength, and permits it to attain a full development. Even should there be some hereditary taint, this treatment, with a properly

regulated life, offers the best prospect of eradicating it, since the treatment itself is not only well adapted to secure this end, but it leaves untouched the powers of life to aid in the struggle.

It may seem that these thoughts are out of place in our Journal, but nothing could be more appropriate. Until a proper physical education and training is commenced with the infant in the cradle, and continued through life, and all poisonous medication, external and internal, dispensed with, the benign influence of Homœopathia will be but half felt, and the human race still be cursed by ills to which she is not rightfully heir, but which have been forced upon her. To gain this end, the labors of medical men will never suffice—the laity must join in the reform and rest not till they secure for themselves, and do what they can to secure for their offspring, that greatest of all blessings, “a sound mind in a sound body.”

RELICS OF HAHNEMANN.

II.

LETTER TO STAFF.

LEIPZIG, Jan. 24th, 1814.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: You have really recognized me *ex ungue*, in my little treatise, (though as anything but lion-like) although, as you truly say, I carefully avoided everything therein which might savor of Homœopathia, I should be glad if I could continue the course in anonymous writings, as we might thereby furnish these Curers (*Kuriker*) some knowledge, if they did not understand at the same time from what source they derived the knowledge. They might afterwards learn that to their shame. Did they but know in advance what a simple and rational affair it is, they would at once despise it, and leave the whole matter untried, as lately it happened in the case of a certain Dr. Riedel in Penig—may his soul rest—who had much to do with the present Hospital fever, and as one would expect, made many cadavers: when he was reminded of my method of cure, he said, “Before I would take these Hahnemannian drugs, (as if I had any different drugs from those of the other earth-worms,) before I would take them, I would die like a dog.” Soon after, he took the fever and died. I have pitied the blinded mortal. Let us look with compassion upon these miserable beings.

I join in your hopes that a better day is in reserve for us. During our

present subjugation everything good around us has become silent; the better ones have been so terrified and disheartened that they do not venture to speak out their true feelings. We hear nothing but the voice of the servile rabble, which, during the universal corruption of manners, rejoices over the opportunity of indulging its base propensities, and of suppressing everything excellent in speech or writing, for which the Universal Oppressor* has set the example; nothing but this literary rabble, which has sought to denounce and overthrow everything noble and generous, has held up its head during the last ten years. But now the spirit of our honored ancestors, heroism, steadfastness, fidelity, friendship, uprightness, benevolence and earnestness for truth and the happiness of mankind, seem to live again in the leaders of the people, and every one emulates their example—now these children of darkness will become speechless, since the rising day dazzles and blinds them; truth will resume the throne, and goodness will no longer be so shamefully misjudged. Amen.

I send you herewith, besides the strong tincture of *Rhus Tox.* and the attenuated form for use, (a quadrillionth of a grain to each drop), some Tincture of *Bryonia-root*, strong and attenuated, (the 18th). A rational use of *Bryonia* has never been made at any time. Several centuries ago it was considered (in the ordinary (enormous) doses of several grains) an active emetic and purgative, but in more recent times it has never been used, since no one has known with what advantage this (in their hands, fearful) gift of God might be employed. I have not used it so frequently as other medicines, because it is but seldom indicated: however, I have observed many important symptoms from it, as you will see by the accompanying sketch, which was designed to arrange the symptoms in something like order.

The fever during this autumn and winter has been very different from that which prevailed last spring. It is natural, too, that other treatment should be required, since we poor Homœopathists are so ignorant as not to be governed by the names "Nervous fever," "Hospital fever," nor content to administer according to prescriptions already set down in the books for these names. Our colleagues, not tinged by our quackery, have a very easy time of it with their Pocket Recipe books. E quibus

"Omnium

Versatur urna serius, ocyus

Sors exitura, et ægrotos in æternum

Exilium impositura cymbæ."

* Napoleon.

But joking aside. There have been in this epidemic, besides the symptoms already well known to you, still others, in which, together with the above mentioned remedies, Arsenic has been well nigh indispensable—symptoms which Arsenic produces in its primary effects: where the thirst is ever present, where the patient only wishes to moisten his lips and cannot drink much, and has cold hands and feet: where he constantly over estimates his strength, and is sure he can stand, although, on making the attempt, he falls at once: where he wishes all the time to go from one bed into another, and does not know what to do with himself, chiefly at about three o'clock in the morning: where on closing his eyes, and indeed at other times, he sees persons and things before his eyes which, though not frightful or distressing, are still unreal: where he is dejected, disposed to weep, fearful, and has a dread of death: where he has repeated attacks of suffocation, especially at night on lying down, with or without cough, or where he is distressed with nausea and weakness of the stomach: in these conditions a few pellets moistened with the accompanying attenuation, (the decillionth) will most surely effect wonders.

There are still other conditions in which the south pole of the Magnet has a very good effect, but this I must reserve for a personal interview.

In the meantime, farewell. Continue your labors for the benefit of mankind, and spare a thought occasionally for your friend,

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

P. S. If in the present Hospital fever there is headache in the forehead, pressing outwards or throbbing, then the *Rhus tox.* alone will suffice: in convalescence, *Arnica* is often of use.

One word more, to show how our colleagues examine diseases, and what confused, sterile ideas they form regarding them. Quite recently, a patient whom I had attended for a long time, residing in Landeshut, in Silesia, applied to me for advice as to what he should do if the prevailing fever should visit his house. I wrote to him that he should inquire into the prevailing features of the disease. He thought this, however, too difficult an undertaking for a layman, and requested his usual family physician to do it for him. Now read for yourself in the enclosed note, how miserably learnedly this confused headed doctor expressed himself: whoever should try to effect a cure in accordance with such a statement, would be bereft of reason, I should think. Supposing, however, that the fever there could not differ materially

from that here, I sent him two or three vials, with pellets, and the necessary indications for the use of each—a pellet to be taken in such or such a case, for my patient is a man of judgment. He showed these directions to the Dr., who thereupon broke out again and again in this Epiphonema, “That cannot be, it is contrary to reason.”* Ah, thought I, his reason might have stood still before.

Translated from Neues Archiv.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS AS A VULNERARY.

BY DR. THORER, OF GÖRLITZ.

The following notice of *Calendula*, by Dr. Thorer, has been translated, and appeared in some Journal, we do not remember now which one, but as it probably has not met the eye of most of our readers, we translate it for our Journal. The article has more than usual interest connected with it, as it is one of the last, if not the very last, from the pen of Dr. Thorer, whom Stapf in a note declares to be, “in every respect, a most remarkable and admirable man.”

Popular pharmacology, and the practice and lucky cures of the common people, especially those living in the country, are almost the only source of the allœopathic *Materia Medica*. The history of every drug proves this assertion, and Allœopathia, when she receives these adopted children, does but invest them with a tinsel dress to which she often adds a false and fantastic appearance of her so-called science. Sad as this history is, the allœopathic *Materia Medica* has no better, plume herself and strut as she may. Examples of this, as regards modern times, are near at hand, but are odious. The allœopathic *Materia Medica* can construct nothing from within itself—she has no path to a pure knowledge of drugs—her only uncertain and deceitful substitute is the so-called clinical experience. After this is made sure, and this is the touchstone, it is again disowned and at last forgotten, that is, declared, *lege artis*, to be obsolete. Let one take any Manual of allœopathic Pharmacology he pleases, or even the Dispensatories or Pharmacopœia, and he will find the confirmation of this assertion on every page.

There is, however, a new field for allœopathic acquisition now open, from

* Literally, “my reason stands still at that.”

which her toiling worthies, with meek and harmless aspect, craftily filch the knowledge derived from experience with homœopathic drugs, for the benefit of Allœopathia, and thereupon announce marvelous cures. This new method of plagiarism has of late become quite well known and suitably characterised. Dr. *Schlesier*, in Peitz, occurs to me in this connection with his *Aconite* in Measles, and his *Belladonna* in Anginæ.

Should any one think these views just expressed to be harsh, let me refer him to Osiander and to the declaration of old, genial Heim in his Biography, who openly acknowledged, when District Physician at Spandau, that as regarded the knowledge of drugs, he had learned much from "shepherds and butchers." This is the character of the pompous but empty *Materia Medica* of Allœopathia! Every remedy has had its zenith, its decline and its period of oblivion. A sad course of this self-styled science, which can never reach any certainty. The *Calendula officinalis*, like every other drug, furnishes us a most forcible example: at one time, if we search through all the *Pharmacopœias* and *Materia Medicas*, it is officinal, but soon after is erased from the list of drugs: now it is permitted to occupy a place in the shop, though not exactly needed there, as may be seen on comparing the new Prussian *Pharmacopœia* with the old, soon after to become obsolete again, and once more to be revived by Lieutaud, who ascribes to it anti-hysterical and emmenagogical virtues, which later teachers of *Materia Medica* have denounced *ex-cathedra*, although he assures us that his opinion has been confirmed by many experiments.

The history of one drug is the history of all others, and who shall bear the blame of such a baseless, irrational action? most assuredly not the drugs and productions of nature, with their indwelling forces and curative powers, but rather the limited and ignorant manner in which these powers are investigated. *Discite moniti*, is the voice of the sleeping dead.

The common people have not been at all ignorant of the excellent curative powers of the *Calendula*. The knowledge of its virtues, especially in case of external injuries, has descended from one generation to another: it has been, however, as might be expected, a mere empiric remedy. The form of administration most preferred has been that of an ointment, made by rubbing the petals of the flower in fresh butter: or, more rarely, it has been taken in infusion. How far and in what cases the *Calendula* has had a curative effect when used homœopathically, is as yet a matter of some uncertainty. It is only by proving, and by a more exact investigation of its prop-

erties in accordance with homœopathic directions, that a certain and productive result can be obtained. Dr. Franz, to whom the homœopathic *Materia Medica* is so much indebted, undertook the proving of this drug, and the results of his inquiry may be found in Stapf's Archives, vol. xvii, part iii.

* * * * * Another sphere in which *Calendula* is efficacious, is in case of wounds. Although in domestic practice the *Calendula* had been employed in similar cases, yet the results of the homœopathic provings were so decided (in symptoms 33, 34, 35) that I was anxious to submit them to the test of experience. I hence made use of this remedy externally, but only in case of wounds. I was the more induced to make this trial by the recommendation of Medical Counsellor Schneider of Fulda, though he does not state whence he derived his knowledge of its virtues, and communicates the following cases—the very ones which taught me its extraordinary efficacy. Three of these surgical cases were lacerated flesh wounds, one with laceration of tendons, the others with excessive loss of skin, cellular tissue and muscle—cases not easy or pleasant to treat, as the following case will show. In earlier days I frequently employed the diluted Tincture of *Arnica* in case of recent external wounds, as it is probable some of my homœopathic colleagues are still in the habit of doing, but I have always entertained the opinion, that in these cases *Arnica* was less a specific than *Calendula*; that *Arnica* had a peculiar power, homœopathically, in case of contusions, dislocations, bruises or in fine any wounds without laceration of the soft parts, while *Calendula* was peculiarly efficacious, in case of recent wounds, with or without loss of substance. Further experience alone, can do away with this conviction. I will merely add, that the effect of *Calendula* seems to be very favorable also, as regards the formation of the scar, a matter, however desirable it may be, which is not always within the power of the surgeon, at least, where the wounds are lacerated, with loss of substance.

As regards the external application of *Calendula Officinalis* as an *Aqua Vulneraria homœopathica*, I have used two preparations: the first was made as follows: a clean bottle I filled one-third full with the petals of the flower, and then filled the bottle with fresh, clean spring water: the bottle being corked, I let it stand two or three days in the sun. In this manner I made an extract slightly aromatic, which having been poured off from the petals, and well sealed in a bottle—as wine bottles are sealed, I stood it in a cool place in the cellar. The precise moment must be watched when the process of fermentation seems about to take place; as fermentation is not necessary,

and hence should be avoided. The second preparation is a spiritus Calendulæ, prepared in the same manner as the other, substituting alcohol for water. In one case only I used this in a very attenuated form, lest the alcohol should injure the wounded parts: its effect was favorable.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Translated from the Hygea.

EUROPEAN HOMŒOPATHISTS.

RAU---[Concluded.]

Many years before Hahnemann's doctrine became known, he expressed to a friend and colleague the opinion that it must at some day come to this; that all diseases should be treated according to a system of specifics, but that in the mean time it was most advisable in practice to rely upon a careful cultivation of the doctrine of stimulants, although this doctrine in its then present form by no means satisfied him. It is all the more important that this opinion should be recorded in this biographical sketch, because it explains in a satisfactory manner Rau's subsequent scientific course, and at the same time presents the oft-repeated proof, that in the advance of scientific knowledge the same fundamental principles may be discovered by several individuals, while the priority in bringing these principles to perfection may depend upon adventitious external suggestions. It is in this light that Rau's connection with the doctrines of Hahnemann must be viewed, since he reached by another but more scientific way, a similar point to that from which Hahnemann started empirically.

With but little confidence in small doses, he resolved in the twenty-second year of his practice, being well acquainted with its excellencies and faults, to submit Hahnemann's doctrine to the test of experience, at first in slight cases, but afterwards, encouraged by the happy results, in the most serious diseases. How far he was, however, from being a blind imitator of Hahnemann, is sufficiently evident from his first homœopathic work—"Upon the Worth of the Homœopathic Treatment," in which he examines the principles of Hahnemann's doctrine with critical acumen, freely exposes many imperfections and one-sided views, but nevertheless defends Homœopathia against manifold assaults, and seeks to set it upon a scientific basis. Unquestionably this treatise contributed much to the introduction of Homœopathia, since it led many to examine its doctrines, and test them

at the bed-side. Even its opposers must acknowledge his labors to establish Homœopathia upon a scientific basis, and confess at least that Rau became an earnest advocate of these doctrines from sincere conviction. This conviction indeed was so immovable, that nothing could make him swerve from a course which he supposed might lead to this desired end. Making the cultivation of the specific method of cure the great end of his life, he did not by any means become entirely estranged from other curative methods, but frequently resorted to them in practice, while he sought to derive from them everything possible for the benefit of Homœopathia. If his investigations and observations are not unmixed with error, which the honest inquirer cannot always avoid, he was at least actuated by no other motive than the most sincere love of the truth. In a series of later writings, he has endeavored, with great earnestness and perseverance, to attain this desired end, as he did not consider that his last work, the *Organon of the Specific Healing Art*, fully accomplished his object. Much might yet have been expected from him, had not his life of unwearied activity been prematurely ended. He has accomplished much for the advancement of Homœopathia as an art, as well by delivering it from many errors, as by reconciling the extremes by which it was in danger of being rent; but still more indisputably by his efforts to bring the new doctrine into harmony with the laws of nature and life, by which efforts he aided in securing it its proper rank among other curative methods, and in delivering it from the reproach of being unscientific.

Frank in his deportment, concise and clear in his expression, Rau not only won the confidence of others by his external appearance, but secured it by his philanthropy, his sympathy, and his unwearied care. Devoting himself attentively to every patient without respect of persons, he was especially kind to the poor, who lost in him a steadfast friend. As District Physician he distinguished himself by his great punctuality, order and scrupulous exactness in the transaction of his affairs. Versed in all the duties of his district, quickly comprehending the most intricate matters at the right moment, he possessed the rare faculty of exhausting and clearly representing the most weighty subjects with conciseness and brevity. His reports and opinions, which he never published, were in this respect always considered as models by the higher authorities. In the year 1839, as an acknowledgment of his long-continued labors, he received from His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Ludwig II., the Cross of the Hessian Order of the first class.

Of a lively temperament, and endowed with an unusually vigorous con-

stitution, he was seldom the subject of disease. In the earlier years of his practice, in consequence of a fall from his horse, he was troubled with spitting of blood, which in later years was complicated with great constriction of the chest and such excessive anguish that he was confined to the sick bed for weeks at a time. The supposed dropsy of the heart, which was even diagnosed by another physician, finally disappeared, as hæmorrhoids made their appearance. In subsequent indispositions, irregularity of the pulse and the heart's action were almost always present, with a transient melancholy, without inducing at any time more serious disturbances. For many years he had been subject, almost every winter, to bronchial catarrh. In the winter of 1838, he was attacked with the influenza, which became quite serious from exposures by riding at night, and finally settled down into a chronic cough, with diminution of strength. It was not till the end of a year that this dangerous condition was removed, when his former strength returned so perfectly that he could again endure, without apparent injury, the toils of his constantly increasing practice. It is remarkable that just at this time Rau should have experienced a presentiment that death was near, which he expressed to several persons. Besides frequent journeys to Frankfort, and the region of the Rhine, which, without regarding his health, he made chiefly in the night for the sake of saving time, he was much occupied, in connection with his usual duties, in consultations with foreigners, especially with Russians and English. Even from America he was consulted for many a chronic disease. Although unusually robust and youthful in his gait and bearing, and to the last an expert rider, even his powerful nature was at length forced to yield to excessively accumulated labors. Much exhausted by a tedious diarrhœa, he undertook, in September, 1830, his last journey to Frankfort and Mayence, but returned, after two sleepless nights, so much exhausted that he was obliged to betake himself to bed. An acute and apparently rheumatic fever, which proceeded, however, from an inflammatory excitement of the intestinal mucous membrane, and soon took on an adynamic character without forming any crisis, reduced his strength rapidly, and terminated his active life on the 22d of September, after an illness of fourteen days. Shortly before his decease, he had the pleasure of seeing all his family assembled together after a long separation. He left a widow, a son, and two daughters. His son, formerly Privat-docent at Giessen, was afterwards in 1834 called to the chair of medicine in Bern. * * *

Sit ei levis terra.

Translated from Beauvais' Clinique Homœopathique.

CLINICAL CASE.

OBSERVATION 2865. BY DR. GROSS.

PARALYSIS.

L de O., a young man seventeen years of age, of a rather delicate constitution, devoted to the study of the sciences, was taken sick suddenly without any known cause, and was afterwards attacked with paralysis. His appearance was that of one reduced by excesses of different kinds.

In the morning on rising, there was an unusual stiffness in the thighs and arms without pains. This phenomenon increased from day to day, and became more constant. The hands and feet became more and more feeble, and the body itself lost its support. On trying to go up stairs, he felt as if on the point of falling, and was obliged to support himself in some manner with his hands. At the end of two or three weeks, he could not walk alone on a horizontal plane; he had to sustain himself with two crutches, and he held up also by a stout man, and frequently even this did not prevent his falling. Once seated he could not rise again, nor could he use his fingers for the purpose of writing. If he laid hold on any object with the hand, he generally let it fall quickly. Finally, he had no pain,—so far from it, indeed, that there was general insensibility. If his boots were put on for him, it was necessary that he should see them, else he thought they were his feet. He no longer knew whether he really held anything in his hand unless he saw it. He would withdraw his hand from his pocket without mistrusting what he had done; he thought that it was still there, at least if he did not see it. His extremities were cold, especially one leg, which seemed cold and dead like that of a corpse. His mind was quite tranquil. Appetite but little impaired. Sleep was generally too good, but occasionally disturbed by dreams. Evacuations less frequent than usual. From the beginning of the disease, the patient complained of seeing things double.

I gave him *Oleander* 6, after having regulated his diet, and recommended out-door exercise.

At the end of a few days, the symptoms which, till then, had continually increased, not only became stationary, but even commenced to diminish a little. On the 16th of May, the improvement was manifest, and became more and more so. On the 28th it became stationary, which made it manifest that the *Oleander* has ceased to act. The patient no longer fell when he walked without support. The limbs had more heat and sensibility; he could

raise himself from his seat with the help of his hands,—could take several steps without his crutches, though with a tottering gait,—and could stand upright several moments, balancing his arms. The legs particularly had gained strength; the condition of the arms and hands had not changed much, and the body was still quite weak.

I gave *Cocculus* 6, which caused the cure to make new progress. His condition was sensibly ameliorated till the 5th of June, at which time the remedy seemed to cease its action. The patient frequently took several steps without his crutches, he no longer used them except to go up stairs or to rest himself when he was weary. On the 6th I gave him *China* 9, which helped to perfect the cure. Gradually he left the use of his crutches, and could walk without support. His step, although a little heavy, was firm and confident, and he could ride on horseback by the hour together without weariness. The upper part of the body had regained its power of supporting itself, and the hands had recovered their strength to a considerable extent.

Anxious to see if nature alone would suffice to remove the remainder of this debility, I left him till the 20th of June without further medication, but I thought proper then to administer *Arnica* 3, on account of a certain heaviness and lassitude of the limbs, especially after a slight movement. The cure was soon quite complete.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

DR. HERRICK'S ADDRESS

Before the Graduating Class of Rush Medical College, has found its way to our table. We are under more than usual obligations for the civility, as it is the first of the kind which we have received from any of our city compeers. The spirit of the Address is liberal, as those would expect who were acquainted with its author; and though he makes, as before stated, a jocose allusion to other methods of cure, yet he evidently shows that the regular-old-fashioned, rough-and-tumble practice is getting out of date, in evidence of which we only have room for the following paragraphs:

“In truth, it is our opinion that the time is not far distant when the truly scientific physician will use, as remedies, such only as help to constitute in health, the blood and tissues, and which are therefore, as nature dictates, the only proper substances to be taken or administered.

Even now, the best informed and thinking men of our profession are beginning to practice in accordance with these views, learning, as they are, from reason and daily experience, that the best materials with which to repair a broken fabric are those used by the great master builder in its first construction."

We hope some day to be able to announce that the Dr. has found something better even than that.

THE HOMŒOPATHIST,

By Dr. Lewis, Buffalo, a semi-monthly, comes to us this month in a new dress, and as spicy as ever. The Dr. surely has an "ear for music," and he touches up his correspondents in the following style—(if it fits any of *our* friends, we hope they won't blame *us*):—

"Gentlemen write their signatures in such outlandish hieroglyphics that an Egyptian priest would be puzzled. If the name is "SMALL," why not write "SMALL," and not put in the place of the signature, a squirming knot of uneasy scratches, that we have to conclude is LARK.

When one of these convulsive signatures comes as a subscriber, we get along very well, for in this case we have given directions to our clerk to make as near as possible the same looking thing in the book as is found in the letter. We have a good many such already, and have no more idea what they are intended for than if they had been copied from Cleopatra's Needle."

We do not know where our friends could spend fifty cents to better advantage than by subscribing for this Journal. We shall be happy to forward any names left with us for that purpose.

ANNUAL ADDRESS, Delivered in Albany before the "Academy of Medicine," of the State of New York, Feb. 19th, 1851; By *F. Vanderbergh, M. D.*

Our thanks are due to the author for this Address, which has reached us too late for any further notice at present. We shall attempt to give our readers an abstract of it in our next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

We are indebted to some friend for a copy of Dr. Williamson's Valedictory Address before the class of 1850-51. The Catalogue shows a list of 70 Matriculants, and 29 Graduates. The College, we learn, is in a flourishing condition. The next course will begin on the second Monday of October next, of which further notice will be given in due time. Dr. W. Williamson,

No. 80 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, is Dean, to whom letters of inquiry may be addressed.

HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE AT CLEVELAND :

We are indebted to Dr. Wheeler for a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of this College, and an account of the Commencement. The matriculants were 62 in number, 17 of whom were candidates for graduation. The affairs of the College, we are happy to learn, are in a flourishing condition, much more so than the most sanguine hopes of its friends anticipated. Such an Institution cannot but have a happy effect upon the progress of Homœopathia in the West, and western practitioners should see to it that nothing is lacking to ensure its success, if for no higher reason, as a matter of interest.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We have the gratification of laying before our allœopathic friends a great discovery recently made by one of *the* profession in this city. We would fain enlarge upon the wondrous consequences likely to flow from it, but we will regard the anxiety of our readers to learn what it is, and not keep them needlessly in suspense. To be brief, then, it is this—that a patient may be salivated with two or three pellets of the 12th attenuation of Mercurius. Where is Oliver Wendell Holmes, with slate and pencil, to express in rows of cyphers the exiguity of such a dose! and yet it *has* been known to produce tenderness of the gums, increased discharge of saliva, &c. &c. That was in a homœopathic patient, to be sure, but then, says the Dr., “you know that homœopathic patients are peculiarly susceptible to the action of drugs.” How *very* peculiar! What is still more peculiar, the tenderness of the gums, &c. &c. existed *before* the Mercurius 12 was given. But “coming events cast their shadows before,” and probably the system of this patient which was so *very* susceptible, felt what was coming. When will the wondrous discoveries of Allœopathists have an end?

CONVENTION IN JUNE.—In conformity with a suggestion of Dr. Melrose, of Canton, Ill., and with the concurrence of many Homœopathists, notice is hereby given that a Convention of Homœopathic Physicians will be held in this city in June next. A preliminary meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, June 3d, at the office of Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne, N. E. corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

We do not pretend to speak authoritatively in the matter, but suppose that the qualification to membership will be similar to that of the American Institute—a diploma, or five years' reputable medical practice, and a good moral character. Though the design is chiefly to organize a *Western Association*, yet we take the liberty of assuring our brethren in other sections of the land, that they will meet a hearty welcome should they find it convenient to be present.

 *Editors of papers friendly to the cause, will please notice.*

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.
DISCOURSE UPON HOMŒOPATHIA.

DELIVERED BY DR. FRANÇOIS, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY
OF LOUVAIN,

Before the Royal Academy of Medicine of Brussels, Feb. 25, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:

In taking part in the grave debate now open, it is not my intention to expound or support by argument, the entire principle of homœopathic medicine, nor to reply to the attacks directed against it; this twofold object having been already gained to the satisfaction of the advocates, and, as I cannot doubt, of the opponents of the system.

What then is the position which I propose to take at this time? Is it that of a controversialist, or rather a special pleader, who undertakes the defence of one of the parties, by caricaturing, abusing and calumniating the other,—a task as easy as it is common in certain quarters? By no means: rather that of a conscientious man, whose heart prompts him to tell you what he has tried, what he has seen, without prejudice, and above all, without pretension. Now what I have tried, has been tried after twenty-five years of the study and practice of medicine,—at a time when my practice and the confidence of my friends left me nothing to desire—when I was in the enjoyment of professional, and may I be allowed to say scientific, success, which could not but presuppose some acquaintance with medicine. It was in such a situation as this, that I have frequently realized, as most of you, as indeed

all candid practitioners have undoubtedly often realized, how insufficient is our science—how great its inability in the presence of many diseases, and have deplored this insufficiency. I have regretted that I have had no more resources at my disposal, no better arms against such obstinate foes.

It would illy become me, already an old practitioner, to deny to medicine a beneficent action—effectual relief—substantial cures,—this would be at once a condemnation, alike of my past and present life, since I am charged with the elevated duty of communicating to youth the precepts which I myself still apply in every day practice. I am happy in the thought that after this exposition of my principles, no one will accuse me of partiality: I enter the arena free, entirely unfettered by prejudice, and if I speak of a therapeutic method, different from that adopted by a majority of the physicians of the present day, let no one say, he comes to plead *pro domo sua*, publicly to take the position of an intrusive defender of a system which he knows and practices *grâce à Dieu*. The accusation which such a phrase as this implies, could not be brought against any physician worthy of the name. I hence shall express myself fully, without fear, anxious as I am to prevent even the least suspicion of seeking to derive any other benefits from the profession of faith which I now make public, than to render homage to truth, and to defend, as far as they need it, those practitioners with whose opinions I to some extent sympathize.

Deeply realizing then the insufficiency of our art in many cases, I have seen not without satisfaction, nay, I have hailed with joy the appearance in the medical horizon of a new doctrine, the principles and therapeutic laws of which, although in direct opposition to all ancient and modern rules of medicine, nevertheless promised results heretofore unknown. Able at first to gain no idea of the system but from statements in which contempt, irony and abuse had usurped the place of a wise and dignified criticism, I had opportunity, at last, to read the works of the founder of the system, and I may well say that my surprise was boundless: I beheld all my knowledge of medicine, acquired at the price of so many sacrifices, and such an expense of time and labor, attacked, overthrown, well nigh annihilated. Now, my first impulse, as you may well suspect, for this is the case with the most of those who have read the Organon, my first impulse was to close the book and declare it the words of a dreamer.

I should probably have remained for an indefinite length of time under the influence of this impression, if I had not been induced to assist, rather

from kindness than curiosity, in treating a case according to the rules of the new method.

One of the chief duties of a man of honor is, in my estimation, to acknowledge as a fact that which bears every impress of truth, however much this fact may be opposed to opinions better established. Well, Gentlemen, the treatment of which I was a listless spectator, developed before me a series of pathogenetic and therapeutic phenomena, so new, so striking, so often reproduced, that one must close his eyes voluntarily against the evidence, or yield to its claims. Do these infinitesimal doses then really have any effect, thought I. It is impossible. I have perhaps been duped, and yet I have seen it—I have observed it carefully, and as often as I wished. Let us then repeat these experiments.

I experimented once, twice, ten times, and the results were far from satisfactory. Nevertheless, there remained from these experiments one or two striking facts in favor of Homœopathia, but these would not warrant me in adopting it. After having abandoned it for a time, I returned to it again in the case of diseases considered incurable by the ordinary methods. I renewed my endeavors, I studied my cases better, more attentively, with more exactness. I met with some success, but many failures, and once more retired before my own insufficiency or that of Homœopathia. The same cause, however, producing the same effects, I returned to it again in other obstinate cases: I applied it in a greater variety of cases, and at each trial I acquired some new evidence of the efficacy of the minute doses prepared according to the directions of Hahnemann. As for the principle of Homœopathia, or that which determined the selection of the remedy, however much I might have regarded it, I gave it but little attention, reserving for another occasion the study of the theory, in order to give myself more closely to the observation of facts, when they presented all the conditions which might render them worthy of credence: that is to say, if they were clear, precise, simple, and if they had taken place in presence of witnesses free from prejudice, and influenced solely by a desire to determine whether the homœopathic doses were a fact or a falsity. I acknowledge that I can no more comprehend the doctrine of similars than that of contraries, neither can I explain how it is possible that Hahnemannian doses have any effect; but the former is practically true, and if these latter do have effect, what necessity is there for the explanation? It becomes then a question of fact, and we may say with Quarin, *Frustanea est ratio ubi natura loquitur*. Undoubtedly it would be much bet-

ter if we could give an exact and satisfactory account of the homœopathic law, and of the principle of minute doses, but the explanations heretofore adduced have been scarcely satisfactory: for my own part, I candidly confess, after having studied the doctrine of similars for a long time, and if I may say it, profoundly, I am still utterly ignorant in what manner a medical substance is introduced into the human economy.

You will not require of me, Gentlemen, that I should pass in review all the diseases which I have successfully treated with the so-called infinitesimal doses, confirming them by certificates, for this would be a task well nigh endless, and would too much resemble the boasting of quackery, that shameful blot upon our noble profession. But should I set these cases before you accompanied with needful confirmation, how could I imagine that you would receive them, having heard you declare that, as regards this subject, facts proved nothing—that they constituted no ground for belief. Hitherto I have always supposed that in the natural sciences, and more particularly in the medical, facts *were* something—were *everything*, as one of our masters has it, *Ars medica tota in observationibus*, (Hoffman). However, as I am convinced that many of you are of my opinion, I insist upon the facts which I have observed, in proof of the activity of infinitesimal doses. These facts have been observed during a long period, in subjects of different age and sex, in infants at the breast, many of whom have been cured of asphyctic whooping cough, some in twenty-four hours, others in two or three days. In general I have been led to experiment upon individuals affected with diseases which had resisted all the resources of the ordinary therapeutics; more than once I have had opportunity to establish evidence and counter evidence, by alternating the homœopathic and alloëopathic treatment—a favorable condition to compare their respective value: finally, it has only been after a long course of experiments, tried not only upon strangers, but upon those most dear to me, that I have found the opposition within me against the action of infinitesimal doses to yield, an opposition as violent and deep seated as that entertained by any here present. To avoid all mistake and every occasion of error, I have employed in these investigations all the known methods of seeking truth, the gaining of which has been my only object, and I am fully persuaded that I have not been led astray.

So far, Gentlemen, from denying the evidence of my senses, and acknowledging myself deprived of reason and judgment, so far from supposing that I have been for twenty years the dupe of deception, the sport of my

own imagination, I declare to you that I have repeatedly administered and seen the effect of homœopathic remedies given in infinitesimal doses: shall I say that always and in all cases with good effect? Not at all, for this again would not be true. No! often enough have I looked in vain—no effect whatever ensued; it is a serious charge which I bring against them: at other times a decided reaction was developed, with various disturbances, but without any benefit at last. Was it the system which was found at fault in these cases, or myself? Be that as it may, I affirm, upon my conscience and honor, that, according to my experience, certain substances, even those which are considered inert, prepared and administered as Hahnemann directed, do exert an undisputable influence.

My convictions of this truth are so strong, and whatever may be said, such is my confidence in the truthfulness of the impressions which my senses have recognized, in the certainty of my reason and judgment, that I do not hesitate, every day, to prescribe remedies in infinitesimal doses in certain given cases, and no earthly power can prevent my doing it, assured as I am that in so doing I can relieve many and various sufferings.

Having no other object in these remarks but to unfold and defend my opinion upon one of the most contested points of Homœopathia, I might here leave the subject, but allow me to add a few reflections suggested by this interesting question. Had I just read before you, Gentlemen, a memoir upon any medical subject whatever, and had I cited in its support observations relative to a new mode of treatment, you would find no difficulty in giving me your confidence—no doubt would arise in your minds touching my veracity, and that merely because I should produce facts which you are in the habit of observing; while now, because I present you such as run counter to your every day observations, you withhold from me that approbation, that confidence of which you had but just before held me worthy! And yet *I* have not changed: it is only because I have faith in minute doses. Does it not seem to you that there is something here besides justice?

Truly when I consider the cause of this rude separation between us, I may well be astonished. On what does it depend? Upon the difference which is established between the small and great. But allow me to inquire with Professor Bérard, what is small and great in the eye of nature, that we should dispute thus about their relative force? For myself, the reality of the therapeutic action of infinitesimals being well established, is enough, and I can content myself to say with Quarin, *Frustanea est ratio ubi*

natura loquitur, but with a modern medical philosopher, M. Réveillé Parise, I like to explain the reason of my actions, and thus to account to myself for the possibility of the action of small doses. Now it is not repugnant to my reason to admit that the more a substance is broken up, reduced, divided, the more readily are its particles absorbed, or introduced, in whatever way, into the circulating fluids, and brought into contact with the tissues on which they have their specific effect, which would be impossible if these bodies were less minutely divided.

In any simple medical substance, what is the part or quality which is invested with activity, with therapeutic virtue? Without doubt the integral molecule, that which constitutes the substance itself, however great may be the number of them, or however great may be the force which unites them in one whole. This being the case, is it not evident that the virtue of a drug can only be extended in proportion to the great number of molecules which are set at liberty, capable of exerting every force with which they are endowed, or where, in other words, each one is permitted to act for itself? This does not appear to me so very unreasonable, and it is thus that I find a satisfactory explanation of the efficacy of infinitesimal doses.

As to the pretended dynamization, or what is more, as to the spiritualization of drugs by trituration, succussion, &c., I do not understand them. I reject them as contrary to the laws of physics, and otherwise useless. These substances are nothing more or less than bodies endowed with properties common to all bodies in nature, and possessing, moreover, special properties as they are individuals or special entities, and which only have an effect when brought into relation with the human economy in a state of health or sickness. To act they have no need to be supplied with borrowed faculties: it is enough that they are put into a condition to act, and it is this that their division, their attenuation, accomplishes.

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS

*At the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, by Jno. Wheeler, M. D.,
President of the College.*

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:

It is my privilege, and becomes my duty, to confer upon you the evidence of your having completed your apprenticed pupilage in those labors which are designed to fit you for a useful and honorable practice in the profession

of your choice. In the discharge of this duty, it may not be improper for me to suggest to you some principles which my own observation and experience have taught me should not be overlooked. In certifying you to the public as worthy of confidence and patronage in your profession, we commit interests of vital importance to your keeping, and assume responsibilities of a weighty character in your behalf. The degree which we here confer upon you, carries with it all the influence which the character of our institution possesses, which influence you will appropriate to your own benefit in the commencement of your professional career; but however great may be the reputation or influence which this institution or any other may confer upon you, at this or any future period, it will be of little avail to you, unless you shall prove yourselves worthy of the honor conferred. In conferring upon you this degree, Gentlemen, we become responsible to the public for your qualifications as medical practitioners: by this responsibility, we, in some measure, commit the character of our institution, and of our profession, to your keeping, and in committing to you so sacred a trust, we have a right to demand that you keep it faithfully. This confidence which we repose in you, and this responsibility that we assume on your behalf, connects us with your future success and welfare.

You are about to enter, Gentlemen, upon the practice of a profession most intimately connected with the vital interests of individuals, and of communities. Any lack of knowledge or of faithfulness on your part, may be fatal to the lives of those committed to your professional care, and involve families in the deepest suffering; it may be the cause of depriving a dependant family of a kind and provident father, the community of a most valuable citizen, and the world of a great benefactor.

In other professions and pursuits in life, accidents or mistakes may often be committed without serious injury to others; but in the treatment of diseases, which are sapping the foundation of the constitution and draining the fountain of life, mistakes are liable to prove fatal, and when made, are often without remedy; hence it is of the utmost importance that the physician should be learned, skillful and faithful in the discharge of his professional duties. When patients are committed to your care, you assume the responsibility of doing for them all that can be done to relieve them of their sufferings and restore them to health. Those who employ you, and thus commit the wellbeing of the dearest objects of life to your charge, have a right to expect that you will faithfully respond to these responsibilities. If

through your ignorance of the nature of the disease which threatens the life of your patient, or of the appropriate remedies which should be used in the restoration of health, or from neglect or unfaithfulness in watching the progress of the disease, or any omission whatever, you abuse the confidence thus reposed in you, you are morally responsible for the consequences which follow, for having employed you and trusted their dearest rights, their lives, to your skill and fidelity, they have cast their hopes upon you, and have neglected to call in the council and aid of others who might have been more competent and faithful. Hence, Gentlemen, I cannot urge too strenuously upon your consideration the importance of fully storing your minds with a knowledge of all that can be known on the subject of diseases and their cure. Your professional position in society imperatively demands this at your hands, and you cannot discharge the mighty responsibility imposed upon you by your profession, without devoting a large portion of your time in the acquisition of such a knowledge. Much of this knowledge you will be able to obtain from books. In them you find recorded the observations and experience of those who have spent years in the practice, and who have lost no opportunity of witnessing almost every variety of disease, and learning by experience, their appropriate remedies; much also, you will learn by your own observation and experience. This part of your knowledge should be most carefully attended to. Every case of disease which may come under your treatment should be most thoroughly examined, for the purpose of understanding its true character. The time best suited for investigations of this kind, you will find to be on first entering upon the practice of your profession. Your previous studies will have fitted you for pursuing your investigations understandingly, and perhaps I may say that they are chiefly designed for that purpose. The studies through which you have passed, and upon which you have been recently examined, are but the rudiments of the profession. They embrace, it is true, the leading principles of the science, and although you have acquired a reputable knowledge of them, yet you will find that vastly more remains to be learned by experience. When you first enter upon practice you will find much time for study, and ordinarily you will have full opportunity to investigate carefully every case which you are called upon to treat, and even make a record of it and of your treatment. This you should continue to do so long as time permits, because the time will come, should you be successful, when a multiplicity of business will not permit you to do so. Therefore, most industriously improve the leisure of the

early period of your practice to store your minds with medical knowledge. Let me most earnestly admonish you not to neglect your books. Think not because you have completed the usual course of studies and have received your diploma, that you have completed your medical education. Should you do so, community, no less than yourselves, will have occasion to reject it. You have but just entered upon your educational course in the science of medicine, and with all the knowledge which years of close application and extensive observation can give, you will even then find yourselves not too far removed from the threshold of medical science. Wait not for age before you attempt to distinguish yourselves in your profession. "The man of wisdom is the man of years." If by close application you become acquainted with the nature of diseases and their appropriate remedies, and know when and how to apply those remedies, you will not long lack opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge and skill. The question then will not be, what is his age? but, what has been and is his success? and if, as a young man, your labors are crowned with success, that of itself will give you a greater name for ability and power.

Be at your office at all times when not professionally engaged abroad, and spend your time in that only which is legitimately connected with your profession. Let it be known, and always understood, that you are devoted to your profession, and that you improve all your time either in your practice, or in the better fitting for it, and you will not need age to commend you to the confidence of the public. Be not discouraged if you do not at first obtain a lucrative practice, but rather rejoice that you have time and opportunity for study and investigation.

In your practice, especially at the bedside of your patient, never forget to be gentlemen. If others prove themselves boisterous, reckless, and lost to all self respect, let it never be so said of you. In your professional intercourse with your allœopathic brethren, let your conduct be kind, conciliatory, ever ready to instruct them in the beautiful system of practice founded upon the law *Similia Similibus*.

Be particularly attentive to the calls of the poor: let not innocent children suffer because parents are too poor to pay for medical attendance, for none can feel so deeply grateful for kindness and attention bestowed, as those who have nothing but gratitude to give in return. The blessings and prayers of the poor, are among the richest rewards that man can receive; it is a lending to the Lord, a laying up treasures in heaven.

Be always cheerful and pleasant in the chamber of the sick : breathe forth kindness and sympathy towards the sufferers ; make yourself acquainted with their disease, and make them feel and know that you understand it. Strive to obtain their confidence in your skill and treatment, and make both your skill and treatment worthy their confidence. Never abuse the confidence that is placed in your professional keeping. Of all men the physician should be a man of the strictest honor and integrity ; nothing should ever permit him to swerve from the purest paths of virtue. He often is placed in the most trying circumstances, but that offers no excuse for departing from the strictest uprightness of conduct.

In respect to our institution, perhaps a word ought to be said. It has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends : it is yet in its infancy and could not be expected to have the wisdom and strength of age. But its healthy and vigorous infancy is a sure pledge of a mature age. The faculty was appointed, as you know, but a few months previous to the commencement of the present term, and from professional and other engagements, had but little time to devote to the specified duties they were called upon to perform. But the fidelity and ability with which they have performed their several duties, is an earnest of their future success, and that an institution under their instruction, will become one of the first in our country, and will be entitled to, as it will receive, the confidence and respect of community.

Finally, Gentlemen, I charge you in all things appertaining to your responsible calling, be wise, prudent, faithful, diligent, honorable, upright, virtuous, and true, and you will be successful in your profession, prosperous in your circumstances, respected in society, and benefactors of mankind.

“ If physicians would endeavor to understand the fact, that the powers of remedial agents are modified by mixing up a number of them, we should have a great many less reports of cures by means of compound prescriptions, leaving it doubtful what remedy effected the cure. Such reports are ridiculous, and yet our journals are constantly teeming with them. Physicians who are in the habit of using compound medicines, cannot comprehend the efficacy of single medicines, even when administered in very small doses. They can easily convince themselves of the power of those medicines to affect the organism. Every day we use the common table-salt in our food without distinguishing its peculiar properties, and yet a very small portion of that substance, dissolved in pure water, would affect us very sensibly. Facts like these have led Hahnemann to the theory of dynamization, or development of power by the progressive trituration and succussion of the drug. This doctrine will be examined hereafter.

Translated from Neues Archiv.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS AS A VULNERARY.

BY DR. THORER, OF GÖRLITZ.

(Continued from p. 166.)

The *Calendula* was used by me in the treatment of the following cases:

1. The coachman of R. K. had had the right side of the lower lip torn loose by the kick of a carriage horse but recently shod. The rent in the lip was an inch long and ragged: it was first held together by a narrow strip of adhesive plaster, and compresses wet with the *Aqua Calendulæ* were laid upon the wound. Before the end of three days, a good scar had formed without suppuration. The healing process by the first intention progressed rapidly, and the scar on the wounded lip is now scarcely perceptible. The patient did not complain of any particular pain.

2. M. A. had the misfortune to fall down a whole flight of steps, and besides having the chest badly bruised, as also the back and nose, a deep hole was left in the forehead. The patient complained much of the pain, and the nose was shockingly disfigured. The *Calendula*, however, effected such a rapid and perfect cure without suppuration, that no one can now see how severe was the wound, nor how readily a frightful deformity might have ensued.

3. Floder, an unfortunate youth 16 years of age, received, on the 16th of July, 1844, still more frightful wounds, with lacerations of the soft parts, and fracture of bones. This boy worked in a cloth factory in the country, and from carelessness got his left arm caught in the fly wheel of the machinery, and was carried up to the ceiling: he was injured as follows:—

1. The left arm was broken, the sharp extremities of the broken bones projecting through the soft parts.
2. There was a deep flesh wound in the bend of the elbow.
3. The flesh on the fore arm was torn off the ulna, the radius being quite bare for the space of six inches, and
4. The hand only hung by a few shreds of flesh.
5. On the exterior surface of the right leg, the skin and muscles were torn off, and there was a large and deep wound extending to the bone.
6. There were many small flesh wounds about the face, where there was much sugillation, and also about the chest which was badly bruised. The eyes were also badly ecchymosed.

This lad, so frightfully mangled, was excessively exhausted by the loss of blood and the severe pains. However, amputation of the left arm was necessary, and this I performed on the spot, at the point where the fractured bones pierced through the soft parts. It is needless to detail all the treatment, and I will merely state that the lacerated flesh of the right leg was covered with compresses which had been dipped in Calendula water. Nothing but these compresses were used till the cure was effected, which took place about the latter part of August, and it was remarkable how granulation advanced without suppuration, when compared with the suppurating and healing process in the amputated arm which was subjected to the usual surgical treatment. I was not then acquainted with this peculiarity of the Calendula, but I delayed no longer to apply the same treatment to the amputated part. The healing process went on as favorably here, as previously in the wound in the leg. All the wounds were filled up, skinned over and healed beautifully; and no one who should now see these parts which were so terribly mangled, would imagine from the fullness of the parts and the smallness of the scars, to what injuries they had been subjected. The lad is now, except the loss of his left arm, perfectly sound, and, as far as I can judge, the recovery of a patient so mangled and so sadly exhausted, can only be ascribed to the promptness of the granulating and healing process occasioned by the Calendula.

4. C., a land owner in G., had the misfortune to have the first joint of his forefinger, two joints from the ring finger, and the fleshy extremity of the middle finger, torn off in a mill. On the ring finger, there was still a small portion of the bone of the second joint left, but entirely denuded, and the patient was desirous to have this taken off with the rest: I left it on, however, in the hope that a favorable granulation might yet cover it. And it so came to pass. After the flow of blood had been suppressed with cold water, the Calendula water was applied to the wounds on the second day by means of compresses. The patient did very well, though he attributed some sensations to the use of the Calendula, which I had not observed in previous cases. The wounds had a drier appearance, granulation progressed without interruption, and a perfect cure ensued. On the ring finger alone there was a trifling exfoliation of the denuded bone, while the part nearer the joint was covered over. The patient when cured was highly pleased with the result, and with the admirable effect of the Calendula.

Surgeon Schulz also was induced by me to try the Calendula. He used

it frequently in the course of two years, and has sent me the following cases:—

5. A laborer in Trintschendorf, while loading stone, crushed the right index finger and splintered the bone. The broken bits of bone which were more or less loose, were removed, and the Calendula water applied. The cure was rapid and without any marked suppuration.

6. A miller's apprentice in Sohrneundorf had two fingers so badly crushed by a pestle, that as in the previous case it was necessary to remove the splinters of the bone. The Calendula effected a rapid cure in this case also, and without decided suppuration.

7. In case of a complicated fracture of the leg with a wound nine inches in length, where the tibia was laid perfectly bare, Arnica was used in dilution for some days, on account of the severe bruising and sugillation of the leg; afterwards the Calendula water was employed. The cure was rapid, without suppuration.

I could detail many more successful cases treated with Calendula alone: I will, however, merely state that in all cases, where there is loss of substance in the soft parts, and the wound cannot be brought together with adhesive plaster, Calendula is the best vulnerary.

Although the foregoing observations are few in number, yet they may suffice for the present to turn the attention of Homœopathists to the virtues of the Calendula, and to demonstrate its efficiency in recent wounds, with or without loss of substance; and homœopathic surgery may rejoice in the acquisition of a new remedy which has the great excellence of dispensing with any considerable suppuration,—an excellence not to be lightly esteemed, especially in case of extensive wounds where tedious and exhausting suppurations so fearfully wear upon the strength of the patient.

Let me add one question: Has Homœopathia never employed the Calendula in case of uterine diseases? Allœopathia has tried it, though, as in all other cases, in conjunction with other remedies, that is, irrationally. From this nothing can be learned. The homœopathic provings on this point are not perfect, nevertheless the symptoms No. 17, 18 and 19 seem to point that way. Schneider, at Fulda, uses the extract, with the best effect, in case of induration of the stomach and womb.

*Translated from Neues Archiv.***EUROPEAN HOMŒOPATHISTS.****DR. MÜHLENBEIN.**

George Augustus Henry Mühlenbein, Doctor of Medicine, Privy Counsellor, Knight of the Order of Henry of the Lion, Fellow of several learned societies, died on the 8th of January, 1845, at Schoningen, in the Duchy of Brunswick, in the 81st year of his age.

In him Homœopathia has lost one of her oldest veterans, one who has been a most faithful champion since 1822.

He was born October 15th, 1764, at Königslutter, where his father was civil officer, and received, from a private teacher, and afterwards in the public school at that place, his first instruction, but perfected his studies in the Ancient Languages in the school at Holzminden. In 1784 he entered the university of Helmstadt where he derived great advantage, in studying medicine and chemistry, from the lectures of the widely distinguished Counsellors, Beireis and Von Crell. In order to study Anatomy, he went for a time to Brunswick, but returned again to Helmstadt for his Doctorate, which he received there on the 2d of November, 1789, after presenting his Thesis "*De Typho.*"

At first he practised for a short time in his native city, but moved thence to Nienburg upon the Saale, where, however, he remained but a short time, on account of the inefficiency of the medical police and the wretched condition of the Apothecary shops.* He returned thence to Brunswick, where he received the appointment of physician to the poor. Soon after this, the district physician at Schoningen died with the putrid fever, then raging there, and Mühlenbein received from the then Duke of Brunswick, the honorable but dangerous commission to render the destitute inhabitants of Schoningen professional aid and counsel. He well nigh became a victim to his zeal and humanity, being attacked by this malignant disease, and it was only after a long illness that his powerful constitution gained the ascendancy and he recovered. In reward for his services, he received the situation of District Physician at Schoningen, and afterwards, having refused an invitation to Heiligenstadt and the better district at Blankenburg, on which he had some claim, being pre-occupied, he received also a personal remuneration. It was about this time that he first became acquainted with Hahnemann, then resident at Königslutter, but differ-

* In Germany physicians were not at this time permitted to dispense their own medicine, but all prescriptions were put up by the Apothecaries, and them alone.—Ed.

ence of views and sentiments prevented a nearer and more friendly approach to the great Reformer.

He rendered an essential service by extending the practice of vaccination in his District and vicinity. On this account and on account of his self-sacrificing disinterested activity in the treatment of the epidemic diseases then prevailing within the borders of Prussia, especially a highly malignant epidemic of scarlatina, he received from the Royal Prussian Academy of Science the great silver Medal of Merit, (*Verdienst medaille*), and from the Count of Hesse Homburg, the Patent of Counsellor.

After the death of Dr. Caspari, in Brunswick, he removed thither, having received a requisition to that effect. His fellow townsmen, many of whom owed to him their life and health, saw him leave with regret, and followed him with their blessings.

Upon the return of the Duchy of Brunswick to the sway of its hereditary prince, he was appointed Assessor of the Sanitary Commission, and somewhat later, was appointed by the Duke Frederic William, his Physician in Ordinary, and when the Duke was absent during the strife for freedom, he committed the two Princes to Mühlenbein's professional care. In this situation he labored to establish gratuitous vaccination, to procure a fund for the compensation of physicians employed in the labor, and to ensure thorough vaccination. Even while an allœopathic practitioner he enjoyed the greatest confidence, and had an extensive practice, so that during the 33 years in which he practised Allœopathia he treated 75,300 patients.

In the year 1822 he became acquainted with Homœopathia from reading the *Materia Medica Pura*, as he himself states in *Stapf's Archives*, Vol. 6, page 3. Then began a strife with his colleagues and the medical authorities, and he fared no better than other recent converts, and was persecuted in every possible way which prejudice, selfishness, malice and ignorance could devise. His firm, violent and easily inflammable disposition peculiarly exposed him, however, to severe conflicts, so that once, for an affront offered to the Medical Board, he was sentenced to prison, which sentence, however, the Duke, who knew how to prize his great services, reversed.

In the advancement of Homœopathia his labors were of great importance. His reputation as a successful physician was alike firmly established and wide spread: his practice extended all over Northern Germany, and he was consulted even by patients from across the sea. In the seventeen years preceding his jubilee, he treated 27,078 patients homœopathically, of whom

only 1 out of 105½ died. His industry and zeal were unwearied; he helped rich and poor, without respect of persons, with great disinterestedness, which his lucrative practice and wealth enabled him to do better than others. By his successful practice and the force of his example he induced many others to come over, whom he always encouraged by aid and counsel. As his strength would not permit him, however much he might tax it, to answer all the calls which were made upon him, he induced Dr. Hartlaub, Sen., and after his death, Dr. Fielitz, to remove to Brunswick. He ever enjoyed a high reputation from having introduced and disseminated the new doctrines in Northern Germany. He thus gained the affections and received the thanks of many during his life time. On his birth day, Oct. 15, 1835, a Society of ladies honored him with a set of embroidered furniture, an Association of gentlemen, a great silver goblet. In the following year he received from the Duke the golden Cross of Henry of the Lion.

Thus loved and honored, the festival so seldom enjoyed drew near, the Jubilee of the Fiftieth year of his Doctorate, which took place, November 2d, 1839. A company of his friends and admirers, both professional and lay, had arranged to celebrate this day in an appropriate manner, and they presented him an address written by me, entitled "Glance at the history of Homœopathia during the last ten years," and also a medallion of himself; and there remained, after these expenses, about 400 dollars, which Mühlenbein might bestow as the first donation towards the establishment of an institution projected by himself for the proving of remedies. The Duke made him on this day Privy Counsellor, the Medical Faculty at Gottingen sent him a new Diploma, and Elwert bore from his admirers at Hanover, a wreath of laurel. Thus the hale old man joyfully celebrated this day so seldom seen, and commemorated it in the company of his friends and that of the physicians of the Homœopathic Union of Northern Germany, first by scientific discussions, and then by a convivial entertainment. * * * * Even at an advanced age he undertook, with zeal and cheerfulness, the unpleasant business of drug proving, and it was long his wish and endeavor to collect a fund, the interest of which should encourage and remunerate those engaged in the labor. * * * *

The prohibition against physicians dispensing their own medicines, occasioned him as well as other Homœopathists, much trouble, and he had many conflicts on this behalf, with the authorities and the unfriendly Apothecaries and Doctors. Since he could not, with all his toils and conflicts, obtain this

right, he provided for the establishment of a Homœopathic Pharmacy in Brunswick, in which enterprise he received much assistance from his able nephew, the Apothecary Muller of Schöningen.

His active life, and the multiplicity of his professional labors, did not leave him much time for the duties of authorship, yet he contributed many articles of sterling value for the Archives and the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, and surprised his friends on his Jubilee with an "Account of his Medical labors at the close of a professional career of fifty years," in which he unfolds the difference of the results from allœopathic and homœopathic practice, and endeavors to demonstrate by figures, &c. that the results of the allœopathic cannot compare, in the most distant manner, with those of the homœopathic. * * * * *

Mühlenbein was of a powerful frame—large, broad-chested: his movements were lively, his gait right manly. He was a fine-looking old man, with lofty brow, a fearless eye—eloquent lips—sometimes mild and delicate, at others passionate and severe, but always frank and true-hearted; a friend of truth, he allowed himself not unfrequently to be carried away by his eagerness, which, however, his friends readily forgave, knowing that he always spoke honestly. His whole *personale* was venerable, and calculated to inspire confidence: his manners with his patients were truly pleasing, except when they irritated him by being obstinate and refractory. Although unmarried, he had gathered around him a family circle of relations, but, before everything else, Medicine in its new form was his chief delight, and he was, even in advanced years, truly indefatigable as a physician, and most exact in the discharge of his various duties.

To many of his patients he stood in a relation almost paternal, and treated those whom he had known from infancy as if they had been his children.

A remarkable trait in his character appears from the fact that he never stood in a truly friendly relation with Hahnemann, although he inwardly loved and admired his nature: both individuals were in many particulars too diametrically opposed, to permit them ever to be very closely united, while they were very much alike in their steadfastness in holding to that which was once recognized as truth.

Such a man could not well fail to have enemies, but even these were ever ready to confess the uprightness of his intentions, while they condemned his hastiness and his determination which was sometimes inconsiderate.

His health was firm: he tried it in many a toil, while his life was simple

and cheerful: only in his later years was he the subject of disease; even then he did not spare himself, but forgetting his approaching old age, he overtasked his failing powers by unceasing activity. He at length withdrew to his previously prepared asylum at Schoningen, and lived more retired in the midst of his studies, a hearty but no longer an active man, till death removed him in the midst of the days in which, as the wise man says, we find no pleasure. Again, as on the day of his Jubilee, can I with entire truthfulness exclaim, "Man without fear, with determined will, thou servest as a spotless priest, a pure Divinity."

RUMMEL.

A COUNTER-EXPLANATION.

The American Journal of Homœopathy, Vol. 6, No. 1, has found its way to our sanctum, and contains, as we find, an article entitled "An Explanation," in which allusion is made to a notice that appeared in the 6th No. of the current volume of this Journal: we give the article entire, as far as it relates to ourselves:—

"In the 9th No. of Vol. 5 of this Journal, we, in good faith, claimed to be 'the only Journal of Homœopathy in the country.' We did this, we say again, in good faith, as an explanation will show. About eighteen months ago, the 'North-Western Journal of Homœopathia,' published at Chicago, Ill., ceased to come to this office, and we knew of no reason why we should be removed from the exchange list of that print. We continued to mail our Journal regularly to the Western Journal for about eight months thereafter, at which period we came to the conclusion, from not having received it nor heard of it, that its publication had been suspended; and in truth, of our own knowledge, we do not know that it has an existence even now, but a friend of ours in New Jersey writes that he has lately received a copy, and that the Editor complains bitterly of the claim we set up as above in January last, which is the occasion of this explanation. We are aware that the Editor of the Western Journal, from causes unknown to us, was never very friendly to the American Journal of Homœopathy. We suspected, however, that it arose from our opposition to eclecticism and a mixed practice, which we at one time thought was too prevalent in some parts of the West, and spoke out our mind freely on that subject. We remember to have received a letter from the neighborhood of Chicago, suggesting that unless we changed our course in regard to a mixed practice, the American Journal would be superseded by the Western Journal. We were surprised, because we had always regarded that Journal as a zealous co-laborer in the propagation of

genuine Homœopathy, and we don't know anything to the contrary now, for we have not seen it for eighteen months, and if its publication has been regular, we do not believe we have been omitted unintentionally. So much for the Western Journal, except that we would be obliged to the Editor if he will send us the last eighteen Nos. of that Journal, and we will remit the full subscription price for them as soon as received."

In reply, we shall notice the *items* in the order in which they appear.

1. No doubt was entertained about the good faith of the Dr. in thinking, and consequently in asserting, that his Journal was the *only* one in the country, but after having sent him our Journal for one whole year without receiving one from him in return, and knowing no reason why we should be removed from his exchange list, we were a little surprised at the announcement already alluded to. Somebody between New York and Chicago must have profited by the exchange.

2. The Dr.'s friend in New Jersey who informed him that we complained *bitterly* of the notice aforesaid, quite misapprehended the intention of our notice. If there be any bitterness therein, let it be expurgated: we intended nothing more than a jocose assertion of our own continued existence.

3. The Dr. is "aware" that we were "never very friendly to the American Journal." Mistaken again, Dr., entirely: we have always read your Journal with pleasure, and, as far as we can now remember, have concurred in every sentiment therein expressed, as fully as we have with the sentiments of any Journal. No one has been more opposed than ourselves to "eclecticism and a mixed practice," as the pages of our Journal will testify. True we have introduced articles which looked that way, but never with a word of approbation. One object in publishing the Journal, is to furnish Western practitioners with the opinions and practice of European Homœopathists. Having avowed this object, it would not be proper merely to show one side of the case. Moreover, dwellers in these parts are in the habit of judging for themselves, and we only extend to them the right which we exercise. Sometimes we add our own reflections or criticisms upon selected articles, and sometimes we do not, just as we think proper. Dr. Becker's article upon Homœopathia Complete, in the recent numbers, could not pass without our dissent, and yet one of our correspondents says, "*Jubilate*, all but the dissent," and another says some of our translations are *disgusting*.

In conclusion we will add that the Dr. has been beguiled and deceived; that we have not now, and never had, any unkind feelings towards him or his Journal; and that neither with him, or any other person or thing, have we any rivalry inconsistent with kind and honorable feelings.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The North Western Intelligencer, supplementary to the Medical and Surgical Journal published in this place, contains an article headed thus, "Alopathic Physicians—who are they?" The writer rejects, denies that this term is distinctive of the Regular Orthodox Scientific gentry—that the title originated with Homœopathists, while "without perceiving its influence, many physicians have accepted the title." The term Allæopathia was applied by Hahnemann to the then prevailing system of medicine, and however inappropriate the term may seem, it *has* been accepted and adopted by many of the best medical writers. But the article before us objects to the name because, forsooth, "an Alopathist (we are not responsible for the spelling) must be a special system man too, and of course an irregular practitioner. The true scientific physician will use all remedies that experience has proved to be good, let their *modus operandi* be as it may." In other words, a medical man who is guided by any *system* is an irregular practitioner, most likely a knave, a quack and a fool—at all events, a man to be looked down upon by those high minded, generous souls who practice medicine without any system, any fixed principle. Professing to be pilots ready to guide shattered barks through perilous straits, they need neither chart nor compass: let those who will, be held in such trammels—they are above such weakness. They are regular and scientific pilots, not to be tied to any system, but at liberty to rove, unrestrained, hither and thither. What danger can ensue from such course? it has been the practice of all regular and scientific pilots, and innovations are not to be allowed. For twenty centuries diseases have been combatted by men with their eyes shut: "what a shame to us," might the Regulars say, "to open our eyes now." Our opponents may boast of their lack of system and make their glory of what should be their shame, but they cannot, with any show of truth, pretend that they use all remedies that experience has proved to be good. Such a man does not exist in the ranks of the Regulars, or if he does, nobody knows it, for he would be cast out at once. Testimony, abundant and conclusive, can be produced of the effect of homœopathic remedies in various diseases, yet where is the Regular Doctor who has acquainted himself with the fact, or if he knows it, *dares* practice upon it. The boast is a vain one, and absolutely *false*. Our opponents would be glad to shine in this self-appropriated garb of liberality, but the cloven foot cannot be hid, the deception is too shallow.

We do not insist on the term "Allæopathists." We would readily adopt any

term to distinguish them from other schools which they might select. "Regular" was for a while the rage, but some of the shrewd ones saw how silly it made them appear, and now it is affronting to call one of these gentry "Regular." We trust the American Medical Association will relieve us. We do not wish to be uncourteous to our opponents, still we must call them something. The article before us suggests "Saintopathy." We do not catch the allusion—is it to the *saintly* lives of the advocates thereof?! Or "Cureopathy," it continues, "as the ultimatum of our principles is to heal." This latter would not distinguish the Regular and Scientific, honorable and high-minded, orthodox practitioners from the others: as we take it, the *object* of all systems of medicine is to cure, though the *end* of many is "to destroy, to kill and to cause to perish."

Dr. Hooker says that the majority of the profession, (he means the *Regular* profession,) are quacks. *They* are soon disposed of as regards providing them with a name—call them Quacks. The remainder are the generous souls already attended to, who have no fixed system or principles. Pseudo-Liberalists would be an expressive name for them—so would Helter-skelterites, or Rough-and-tumbleites, or many others which might be suggested, but we shall wait in hopes that these gentlemen will find a name for themselves, characteristic of their prevailing sentiments, if they have any, and so constructed that it can be used by their opponents without seeming discourteous or giving offence.

THE LAST BLOW.

"The following has been adopted by the Massachusetts Medical Society:—
'*Resolved*, That a diploma from a Homœopathic Institution shall not be received as any evidence of a medical education; nor shall the censors of this Society regard the attendance on the lectures of such institutions, nor the time passed at them, as qualifications which shall entitle candidates to an examination for a license from this Society.'—*N. W. Med. Intelligencer*."

To what sad straits are we driven! If we have no diploma—if we have one from a Regular Orthodox College, or from a Homœopathic, it all amounts to the same; we are to be cast out, we cannot be recognized. But we not make the quotation for the sake of lamenting over it; the intercourse of men who would pass such a resolution as the above, would be degrading to

any one who has the feelings of a *man*; but we wish to contrast it with the assertion in Dr. Hooker's *Physician and Patient*, referred to in a previous No. The quotation is from page 255:—

“We are called, in vulgar cant, *regulars*, and we are supposed to have ‘regular’ systems of doctrine and practice, and to maintain a deadly hostility to any opinion which is opposed to these systems. This may be true of individuals, but it is not true of the great body of the profession. We allow of the utmost latitude of belief. We have no creed, nor sets of creeds. We thrust none out of our medical societies for opinion's sake. Any member may adopt any doctrine or system he pleases, however much opposed to the opinions of the great majority,—Homœopathia, Hydropathia or even Thompsonism. Education is the qualification for admission to our ranks; and nothing but a gross and obstinate infraction of our rules of intercourse, which are based upon truth and honor and benevolence, can be made the ground of expulsion.”

What a comment upon this text does the preceding resolution contain.

In this connection we will state that Dr. Hoyt has been indicted and tried by the Onondaga County (N. Y.) Medical Society, for having *consulted* with Drs. Richardson and Loomis, Homœopathic Physicians, in a case where amputation was necessary. What the verdict is, we have not yet learned—most likely “CAST OUT.” That Dr. Hoyt is a man not much to be moved by such folly, is apparent from his defence, an extract from which we find in the Homœopathist:—

“Thus far, Mr. President and gentlemen, have I gone, and no farther. Now, if it be required of me that I shall not yield to Homœopathists, in their researches after truth, what they so generously and frankly yield to me; or if it is required of me that I shall howl at every corner of the streets, like a seeking—I had almost said like a sneaking—office politician, at those who have embraced a different creed from me; then I reply, **THIS I SHALL NEVER DO.** My neighbors—and I reckon Homœopathists among the kindest—are Drs. Clary, Loomis and Richardson, all Homœopathists; and they are among the best Anatomists, Surgeons and Pathologists of this city and county—and them I shall not vituperate. With these gentlemen I shall have no controversy. It is uncalled for, by any duty I owe to myself, to the profession, or to society.

Suffer me now, Mr. President, to propound this question to this body, especially to the *informer* under this charge. How much acquaintance have you with the new system, save what report has given you? The strong probability is that you have never spent one hour in such an investigation, or half an hour in testing the operation of homœopathic medicine. If you know nothing about that of which you affirm, how can you condemn one who does? In this matter, therefore, I charge you not to introduce here and

exhibit to the public, before the light of this day, the *inquisitorial* and *exterminating* spirit of the Middle Ages. Why, Mr. President, in such a matter

‘ I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman.’ ”

The course of time shows that there are many “hard cases” among the Regulars,—men who will do their own thinking; they will all be cast out in due time. Men of candor and independence can no more be endured amongst the Regular Medicals than honest men among thieves.

CONGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

We are indebted to the Cincinnati Journal for the following notice of the Congress, to be held at London :—

“ LONDON, Feb. 20, 1851.

“ SIR—Permit us to call your attention to the Second Annual Congress of Homœopaths, to be held in London in July next.

The constitution and objects of these assemblages are stated in the following extract from the first circular issued:

‘ Judging from an experience of past years, it is considered of importance that a meeting should be annually held in some town in England; the place of meeting for the ensuing year being fixed by a majority of those favorable to such an assembly: That the meetings be open to all practicing homœopathically, and that they be fettered by no laws except such as usually govern public meetings: That a committee arrange, beforehand, some subject or subjects for communication and discussion: That at such meetings, a Chairman be chosen by the majority of those present: That the meetings be held on two successive days, and conclude with a public dinner.’

These suggestions were carried into effect at a meeting held at Cheltenham on the 12th and 13th of September last, at which it was agreed that the next congress should be held in London in the month of July next, and that we should act as Secretaries to the same. You are, therefore, requested to write to us on or before March 21st, stating, if you purpose being present, what days you consider best for the meeting, what subjects should be there discussed, and what paper you will read, or what communication you will furnish, if absent.

On a comparison of the several suggestions, a course of action will be decided on, the particulars of which will be communicated in another circular.

It is suggested that the first days proceedings commence at 6 P. M., the second at 11 A. M., and terminate about 4 P. M., to be followed by the dinner. And to enable our transatlantic and continental coadjutors in the great cause (who may be coming to the exhibition) to arrange to be present, that the two days of meeting be Wednesday and Thursday, 30th and 31st of July.

It is also desirable that those parties who will require domestic accommo-

dition, signify the same, and those resident in London, willing to receive inmates, do the like, as from the influx of visitors, some difficulty may exist in relation thereto.

We are, Sir, yours truly,

WM. HERING, }
THOS. ENGALL, } *Honorary Secretaries.*

P. S. All communications to be addressed to THOS. ENGALL, 15 Euston Square, London."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CINCINNATI JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHIA:

The Second No. of this Journal is just received. The First No. came too late last month for a notice. It is published under the direction and supervision of the Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Cincinnati. We are much pleased with the appearance of this Journal, and are happy to welcome it as a co-adjutor in the labor of defending and propagating a knowledge of true Medical Science. The editors are Drs. B. Ehrmann, A. Miller, and G. W. Bigler. The Terms are One Dollar per annum. Any names left with us with the accompanying dollar, will be duly forwarded.

The friends of Homœopathia in St. Louis have formed an Association under the title of "The St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society," composed of Physicians and Laymen, or junior and senior members. The officers are—

DR. JNO. GRANGER, *President.*

DR. T. J. VASTINE, *Treasurer.*

DR. T. G. COMSTOCK, *Secretary.*

One object of the Society is to publish a monthly periodical, to be distributed gratuitously, except to those who wish to pay. A subscription is now being raised for that purpose.

CONVENTION IN JUNE.—In conformity with a suggestion of Dr. Melrose, of Canton, Ill., and with the concurrence of many Homœopathists, notice is hereby given that a Convention of Homœopathic Physicians will be held in Chicago in June next. A preliminary meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, June 3d, at the office of Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne, N. E. corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

We do not pretend to speak authoritatively in the matter, but suppose that the qualification to membership will be similar to that of the American Institute—a diploma, or five years' reputable medical practice, and a good moral character. Though the design is chiefly to organize a *Western Association*, yet we take the liberty of assuring our brethren in other sections of the land that they will meet a hearty welcome should they find it convenient to be present.

 *Editors of papers friendly to the cause, will please notice.*

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.
HOMŒOPATHIA THE BASIS OF RATIONAL MEDICINE.

BY DR. VEIT MEYER, OF LEIPZIG.

The first duty which the physician owes to the public is, to cure those who have entrusted him with the care of their health. The second duty is, to give an account of the cure obtained.* In a very great number of cases this cannot be done, and we must content ourselves with the mere fact, *i. e.* with having obtained the cure without being able to explain how it was done. We should, however, never lose sight of this duty. The physician who would merit the title, who would conscientiously discharge his toilsome duties, should keep pace with the progress of science, cast off the trammels of party, and despise no discovery, no experience, come from what source it may.

There are two branches of the science of medicine—so vast in its extent—which chiefly claim his attention, constituting, as they do, the two chief columns of the art of healing: we refer to Diagnostics and Therapeutics. A system which pretends to cure without a knowledge of the disease, or without even seeking such knowledge, never will be a true medical system, nor be adopted by any rational physician. And yet there was a time, and that not very far distant, when it was thought that diagnostics might be neglected. There was a time, and unhappily this time still exists as regards

* May we not add—or the cause of failure. All are ready to publish their *successful* cases, —detailing those which are unsuccessful is not so pleasant, but perhaps quite as profitable. The advice given by an eminent member of the bar to a student about to set out for himself, is quite as applicable to medical men. “Study,” he said, “the cases you lose, more carefully than those you gain, and determine, if possible, the cause of your ill success.” S.

many of our colleagues, when the physician thought he had done quite enough if he had found a high sounding name for the disease under treatment.

As regarded a cure, such a physician need give himself but little trouble, for the boasted formulas against diseases, or rather against their names, were learned on the benches of the medical school, and, if he had not learned them, the *Materia Medica*s, the *Manuals*, the *Formularies*, would supply them abundantly.

There came at last a physician, who recognized the errors of this fatal empiricism, and who, richly endowed with knowledge and a clear understanding, gave himself to the task of seeking some new way, by which the by-paths of error might be avoided. The name of this great physician was Hahnemann. After unheard-of labors, and the most painful researches, together with profound study and experiments upon himself, he at length discovered a new curative method, which he has bequeathed to posterity as a precious legacy. In the forefront of this doctrine, he inscribed the aphorism *Similia Similibus Curantur*, which, like the lightning in a clear sky, sent dismay and astonishment through the medical world. But scarcely had the first alarm subsided, when the majority of the disciples of Æsculapius returned quickly to the leeks of Egypt, indignant that they could allow themselves for a moment to be diverted from the good old ways so respectable from their antiquity, and so commodious to the indolent. They were but few in number, who, feeling with Hahnemann the defects of the Old School of Medicine, attached themselves with zeal and affection to the great master, and joined in his labors; while the success with which they met disease at the bedside of the sick, was a speedy recompense, and established their conviction of the excellence of the new system. Notwithstanding the opposition and raillery of the partisans of the Old School, the New School extended more and more, and in our day, there is no civilized country where numerous disciples of Hahnemann may not be found.

This rapid propagation of Hahnemann's system proves beyond a doubt that it is not a "baseless fabric," which the first breath of air may hurl to the ground: at the same time, it is not in itself sufficient proof of its impregnable firmness. Let us inquire, then, what are the necessary conditions of a good and true system of medicine, and see if they are fulfilled in our system.

The solidity and excellence of a curative system depend upon three conditions:

1st. It should teach the true effects of the drugs which we wish to employ.

2nd. It must be founded upon a rational pathology, which pathology, as well as the system itself, must be susceptible of a gradual and simultaneous development. And finally,

3rd. It must attain its chief practical object, *i. e.* it must be able to cure in accordance with the old formula, *tuto, cito et jucunde*.

No medical system since Hippocrates, has fulfilled the first of these conditions better than Homœopathia. All others grope at random in the dark: all others derive their knowledge of drugs from the most troubled sources, *ex usu in morbis*: all declare those diseases incurable which they could not cure, for want of a knowledge of the proper remedies: all, having acquired knowledge of certain drugs after long and frequent gropings, ended by rejecting these very drugs as worthless. Homœopathia alone, has pursued the true course to acquire knowledge of medicinal virtues—that of *physiological experiment*. It is only by experimenting with the drugs upon healthy individuals, and by observing their effects upon the healthy organism, that it is possible to gain a reliable knowledge of the effects of drugs, or to learn how to employ them efficiently in the treatment of disease. The only method by which the *Materia Medica* could be established upon a truly scientific basis, was, to determine what changes might and should be induced in the phenomena and elements of the organism. by the irritation set up by the drug in the healthy system, for it was there alone that Therapeutics could be subjected to a positive law. There is then, at present, no more certain way of arriving at a precise knowledge of remedies than by experiments upon persons in health. We shall take occasion hereafter to examine this assertion in all its aspects and consequences: we need not then stop at present to prove it, but pass to the consideration of the second condition of a good medical system.

All the systems which have existed any considerable time, have sought to derive their principles, it is true, from the source of pathology; but to show how these efforts have failed, we need only remark that every new pathological system has been followed speedily by a new system of therapeutics. Did a pathological system succumb beneath the blows of new ideas and new experiences, the system of practice which it had called into being shared the same fate. Homœopathia alone has stood firm, and has bid defiance to all the new medical schools which, since its announcement, have defiled before it in rapid succession. Its adversaries, however, have not failed to reproach it, as being devoid of any rational pathological basis. Those who

could not deny that it had effected many cures considered impossible by Al-lœopathia, have entrenched themselves behind the pretext that they could not give their entire confidence to the new system, because it was nothing but mere empiricism, and in no sense a scientific system. Had these reproachful charges been well founded, Homœopathia would have disappeared as rapidly as it sprang into being, and would never have been adopted by so many highly educated physicians. We declare then, boldly, that in our opinion Homœopathia is, more than any other curative method, founded upon a rational pathology, and that the only reason that it has not been shattered and overthrown by any new theory, is that it possesses—that which most other therapeutical systems have not possessed—an intrinsic power of vitality which permits it to follow the developments of pathology. Nay more—we hesitate not to assert that Hahnemann has not only created a new science of healing, but that he has driven the stakes, and clearly marked out the line which must be followed, to carry pathology itself to the greatest degree of perfection which it is capable of attaining. These assertions may appear *rash* to many of our readers, but I shall prove them true. I only request that I shall not be required to exhume from their sepulchres all the theories of the past, but that I may be permitted to confine myself strictly to the present state of the science.

Medicine has received a powerful impulse from the progress made in the pathological acquaintance with disease, a progress which every well-informed physician can properly appreciate. The new medical school has supplanted *faith by authority*: it swears no longer in the name of a master: it founds its principles exclusively upon the conviction that material facts alone can explain the doctrine of forces. The chief object of its studies is physiology, and hence it is called the physiological school. But it is chiefly to the progress of pathological anatomy that it owes its origin, that is to say, to that branch of the science which seeks to lay hold of organic changes at their birth and during their development, and to discover the law of succession of morbid phenomena. The first principle of the nosological system, as has been expressed by one of the leaders of that school, is that *the physician has nothing to do with diseases but with patients*. It results from this axiom that the end of diagnosis is to recognize the state of the affected organ, and that the diagnosis should be chiefly anatomical. An attempt is made to connect symptoms with anatomical changes, and to explain the former by the latter. In all cases, the explanation of phenomena must be based upon anatomical

changes. The physical method of investigation should be familiar to every physician; for who can dispute the merit of those methods which have shed such new light upon the art of diagnosis? When the physiological physician has determined the state of the diseased organ, he seeks to follow the natural course of the disease, and to discover from the data of pathological anatomy, what may or should be the consequences of the affection, as well as regards certain organs as the entire organism. This is, in a few words, the tableau of the medical school prevailing at the present day. It justly advances pretensions to the title of a rational pathology: it believes nothing but what it perceives by the senses, and it is wise enough to fix the limits of science at the point where perception ceases.

We acknowledge that we are indebted to this new method of investigation, for the true and scientific knowledge of many diseases of which we had before but indistinct notions, or of which our conceptions were entirely erroneous. It should, however, be remarked that this school has not thrown any adequate light upon a very great number of affections, and that, like other schools, it is often obliged to recur to hypotheses, with this difference, that it acknowledges them frankly to be hypotheses, including them under the title of *probable diagnosis* (diagnostic vraisemblable.)

We consider it one of the first duties of every educated and conscientious physician to make himself familiar with the doctrines of this new nosological system. To the homœopathist, especially, is it indispensable, since by it, he will not only increase his knowledge of the nature of diseases, as we are about to demonstrate, but will become more successful in his cures, and in a better condition to prove that Homœopathia is a rational method.

But upon the Therapeutics of the physiological school we cannot bestow all the commendation which we have just rendered to its system of diagnosis. A majority of the physicians of this school, indeed, divide diseases into two classes: those which *may be cured* by the efforts of nature alone, and those which *cannot* be cured, and *should be left* to the powers of nature. The former, they say, are cured spontaneously, without the use of drugs—these may be left to nature: the latter are incurable—hence should not be treated. Some partisans of this school, however, do not entertain notions quite so absolute. They practice bleeding now as formerly—give emetics and purgatives—have recourse to sinapisms and blisters—give opium to relieve pain for the time, and have no advantage over the other physicians, unless it be in the greater simplicity of their prescriptions. In a word, a part

of the new school are disposed to renounce medication in every form, while the rest abandon themselves to the antiquated errors of polypharmacy. It may then be asserted, that whatever the physiological school may have accomplished for Diagnostics, it has rendered but little service to Therapeutics. The physiological physicians acknowledge it themselves, for they confess their ignorance of the true effects of drugs. We cannot but commend their honesty, nor can we fail to express surprise that physicians so well informed can be content with such a state of things, and that they do not direct their studies and labors to the therapeutic side of medicine; an undertaking attended with less difficulty since Hahnemann has marked out the way which is to be pursued.

Physiology, while it is the chief source of a rational pathology, must also be the basis of rational therapeutics. Homœopathia then, has every title to the epithet rational—for while the physiological school declares that we cannot give account of the condition of a diseased organ unless we first understand the organ in its healthy condition, so does Homœopathia declare that it is impossible to understand the effect of a drug upon the diseased, until it has been proved upon the healthy, organ.

Homœopathia, as is evident, perfectly agrees with the first principle of the physiological school. This agreement will manifest itself more clearly in the sequel, and cannot but strengthen our conviction that Homœopathia is a system based upon a rational pathology, and capable of being developed with it *pari passu*. Let us continue then to try our method of treatment by the true touchstone of medical principles.

One of the principles of the prevailing system of medicine, is, that *the physician has nothing to do with the disease, but with the patient*,—a true and logical principle, which, as we view it, signifies that each case of disease, on account of the varied phenomena accompanying, should be considered as a disturbance of the health, entirely peculiar and independent; or, in other words, that the practitioner need not trouble himself to give a name to the disease, but be content with rightly apprehending the different phenomena for the purpose of securing an image of the disease, which is of no worth except for the individual case. But who has protested more firmly than the founder of Homœopathia against (relying upon) the names of diseases? Who but he taught, half a century ago—when medicine was far from the perfection which it has attained in our day—that the physician should abstain entirely from generalizing diseases, and that a permanent cure could only be gained by the most careful individualization of each case?

We grant, without hesitation, that at the outset, this theory of Hahnemann did not perfectly express all which is demanded by physiological medicine: but could this have been otherwise, considering the then state of medicine? Then physiology, as well as pathological anatomy, were so little developed that they could scarcely serve as a basis for a rational system of pathology. Pathology was yet in its infancy; ideas entertained in regard to most diseases and diseased organs were very defective—frequently, indeed, false. Hahnemann perceived this defect of pathology with the same sagacity which revealed to him the defects of therapeutics. He at once broke loose from the nosological system then prevailing—rejected the treatment of diseases by their names, denounced the division of diseases into genera, species and families, and taught the propriety of considering each isolated case according to its own particular symptoms, the difference of the symptoms announcing the varied troubles of the organism. Let us remember, among other things, what he said of Belladonna, and what he undoubtedly thought of all other drugs. He averred that he had learned by experimenting (with this drug) upon healthy organisms, “what organs it disturbs in their activity; what organs it modifies; what change it effects in the circulation of the blood and in digestion; in what manner it affects the mind; what influence it exerts upon the secretions, and what modifications it produces in the muscular fibre.” In accordance with the principle *similia similibus*, Hahnemann must needs seek in each disease that which he had found in the *artificial* disease. But truly to judge of the disturbed activity of the organs, of the morbid alteration of the tissues, &c., we must pre-suppose a knowledge of the manner in which these tissues and these vital organs discharge their functions in a state of health, while without a profound knowledge of anatomy and physiology, we are clearly not in a position to give account of the changes which take place in the organism. We have, however, already observed that the great auxiliaries of diagnosis (pathological anatomy, chemistry, the microscope, the physical method of investigation) had no existence at that period. It was only left for him then, to confine himself to a careful observation of the principal symptoms of the disease as they presented themselves, and hence to infer its nature.

From what has just been said, it clearly follows that, at this period, Homœopathia was firmly settled upon the basis of *a rational pathology yet future*—an evident token of the vigorous principle of development with which it was endowed. If the physiological school, by the means of which we have

spoken, and especially by the careful observation of diseased organs, has succeeded in shedding light upon diseases and their symptoms, our duty is to continue with the construction of our *Materia Medica*, upon the same basis which has furnished these results. We must no longer be content with observing, in our drug-provings, the symptoms which are reflected upon the exterior; we must go further, and examine the blood, the saliva, the urine, &c.; we must call to our aid every means offered by physics and chemistry, and especially labor to determine the organic modifications produced in the system by the drug. If this method has not hitherto been followed at all, or but imperfectly, it is not the fault of *Homœopathia* but of homœopathists. For our part, we are satisfied that in this way surprising results are attainable, and that in the case of Phosphorus, for example, we should not only observe the external phenomena of a pneumonia, but also, under certain circumstances, the physical modifications—alterations of tissues analogous to those occurring in inflammation of the lungs. We are already in possession of proof that the phenomena which have been observed in cases of poisoning, correspond exactly with those which post mortem examinations reveal after certain diseases against which this drug has been employed. As illustration I may mention, in passing, that Arsenic taken in too great a quantity produces intestinal ulceration, while we administer it with success in typhoid fever: that China, the abuse of which often occasions an enlargement of the spleen, is the most certain specific against intermittent fever, a disease in which that organ is enlarged more frequently than in any other. These examples show that in pursuing this method of experimentation, we shall not only elevate *Homœopathia* to the level of a true science, but that we shall moreover gain greater certainty in the choice of remedies, and, as a consequent, shall cure more of our cases. Let me briefly illustrate this position. The new school of medicine teaches, among other things, that cramps of the stomach may be induced, not only by an alteration of the nerves of the stomach, but also by ulcers that have perforated that organ. When we have a perfect *Materia Medica*, we shall see that against cramps in the stomach produced by this latter cause, we must use only those medicines which experience has taught us induce these very ulcers of the stomach. In the actual state of our knowledge, we prefer, in such a case, Arsenic to *Nux vomica*, provided that the generality of the symptoms indicate this remedy.

We think that we have proved, on one hand, that the homœopathic treat-

ment corresponds with the actual state of rational pathology, and where the correspondence fails, it may easily be brought about, if we are willing to take ever so little pains for the purpose; and, on the other hand, *that Homœopathia may claim the title of a rational system of therapeutics more justly than any other method of treatment hitherto known*: for it is Homœopathia which possesses exact knowledge of the effects of drugs; it is Homœopathia, as we have demonstrated, that is based upon a rational pathology, while it has within itself the power of advancing *pari passu* with such a pathology. And finally, that Homœopathia meets the third condition of rational therapeutics—that homœopathic treatment cures promptly and surely—this certainly, as I think, does not require proof: our daily experience and facts the most indisputable, furnish abundant and decisive testimony. We must acknowledge, it is true, that we are not able to cure every kind of malady; but this should not be considered a reproach against our therapeutical principles, but only shows, on one hand, that our drugs are not yet sufficiently known, and, on the other, that medicine in its present actual condition, and notwithstanding all its advancement, is far from having attained perfection. While it sheds light upon certain diseased organs, it yet leaves us in the greatest uncertainty, in the most perfect obscurity, as to the chief agent in most diseases,—I mean, the nervous system.

It only remains for us to clear up one point which was only touched upon in passing. We affirmed that Homœopathia not only possessed the power of developing itself, with equal pace, with a rational pathology, but that Hahnemann, by the manner in which he had formed his medical system, had marked out, in more than one particular, the path that must be followed to bring pathology—as yet but imperfect in his day—to perfection. In support of this position, we shall advance a few but weighty considerations. In accordance with the law of analogy, Homœopathia recommends Aconite and Belladonna as the two principal remedies in ordinary inflammations. Hahnemann could not have been better informed than his cotemporaries as regarded the nature of inflammation, and in his day, inflammation was supposed to depend upon a sanguineous engorgement of the vessels, and hence was treated with repeated bloodletting. It was not long after the announcement of Homœopathia, that it was shown that the sanguineous engorgement of the vessels in inflammations was but a secondary symptom, and that the *first cause* was a relaxation, or alteration of the activity of these vessels. It was well known to the ancients that aconite and belladonna produced their chief

effect upon the nervous system—hence they were classed among narcotics. In establishing the principle *Similia Similibus*, Hahnemann has then given an explanation, sufficiently clear, of the true nature of Homœopathia. Homœopathia recommends, moreover, in dropsy, a multitude of remedies of which but a very small part possess really diuretic virtues. At present we regard this disease as only a secondary affection—and with good reason—having its rise in disturbances of one or more very important organs (the heart, the liver, the spleen, &c.) Each one of us has already had numerous proofs of the salutary effects of many remedies which do not possess, strictly speaking, any diuretic properties, such as *Arsenic*, *Mercury*, *China*, *Chelidonium*, *Sulphur*, *Phosphorus*, &c. How could it be that the exhibition of these drugs should be so often attended with success, if they did not act upon the organ which occasions the dropsy?—a new evidence that in this relation also, homœopathic therapeutics were in advance of pathology, and that it might be possible for an attentive observer to deduce from the efficacy of homœopathic drugs in dropsy, the conclusion that this disease is not an essential affection, but merely the consequence of some other disease. We think then that we may well advance the opinion of Homœopathia already expressed.

We shall reserve for another memoir the discussion of the question—How does the fundamental principle of homœopathic therapeutics agree with the actual state of medicine? At present we content ourselves with the expression of a hope that future experiments with drugs will not be, as heretofore, confined to narrow limits. Above all, we should not neglect to experiment upon animals, in order to have opportunity to see Homœopathia confirmed under its pathologico-anatomical relations—perhaps even to gain new light upon regions of pathology yet obscure. We have shown that the road is already well beaten.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

*A Case of Poisoning related by M. Gruner, Pharmaceutist, at Dresden,
followed by a Note from Dr. Trinks.*

The doubt which I expressed several years ago in a note in my Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, upon the virtues of the *Rhus tox.* as it is found cultivated in the gardens of Europe, especially those of Germany, has, during the present summer, been completely overthrown. I feel under greater obligation to communicate the fact to the professional public, as it may prove instructive in several other relations.

On the 10th of July, while the heat was oppressive, I repaired to the garden of a friend, at a late hour in the morning, for the purpose of gathering

a supply of the fresh leaves of the *Rhus tox.* for my homœopathic preparations. The vine—a very thrifty one—clung to a curved wall looking E. N. E., and was quite exposed to the sun.

I neglected, at this time, every precaution against being poisoned, less because my previous observations made me confident, than for the sake of confirming them in this very particular. I betook myself then to collecting the leaves with my bare hands, with so little care, that when I had gathered my supply, my hands looked as if they had been washed with a solution of nitrate of silver. It is known that the juice of this plant not only becomes black when exposed to the air, but that it also produces upon the skin, black spots which do not disappear for several days and only after frequent washings.

Arrived at my rooms with my leaves, my first care was to cut them up, bruise them, and cover them with alcohol to prepare the tincture. As I still took no pains to protect myself, the number of spots on my hands continued to increase; frequent washings, however, made them nearly all disappear in three or four days, without my having experienced the least symptom of poisoning or any other inconvenience whatever.

Eleven days after, on the 21st of July, I experienced on the ears and hands an itching as if from the sting of insects. I was the more disposed to attribute it to this cause, since while taking a walk the evening before, I had been annoyed by gnats: only, I was surprised that my companions, who were more exposed than I—as I was smoking—experienced nothing of the kind.

The itching not only increased, but it extended itself upon the face, chiefly about the eyes, the zygomatic bone and the eyebrows. Little by little, in the course of twenty-four hours, all these parts became swollen in a remarkable manner, and about the ears, the tumefaction was accompanied with considerable redness. Still adhering to my opinion, and attributing all this trouble to the stinging of gnats, I stated my case, with this view of it, to Dr. Trinks, my usual medical attendant, who advised me to take a dose of *Rhus*.

I did so, but as might naturally be expected, without any good effect; on the contrary, there was an aggravation of all the symptoms, which became quite annoying. Still more, similar sensations were experienced in parts of the body which were covered, especially the scrotum, which became red, at first on the left side, then all over—then became much swollen, and itched violently. It then extended to the left thigh; this part, however, did not swell, but was covered with red spots, with an insupportable burning and itching, much more painful than that occasioned by the stinging of nettles, and increasing when, yielding to the itching, I scratched the parts even lightly, in hopes of gaining a little relief.

July 23d, I was so much bloated and disfigured that every one noticed it. My hands, but only on their dorsal surface, and upon the first phalanges of the fingers, were very much swollen, and the tumefaction extended even to the middle of the forearm so that my waist-band was too tight. A con-

siderable number of isolated vesicles were also observed, filled with a white fluid, and these vesicles were doubly painful when scratched. The itching and the red spots on the left leg also extended downward, and I lost no time in consulting my physician again. He considered the disease to be a nettle rash, and persisted in prescribing *Rhus*, saying that the symptoms indicated this drug.

On returning home, I reflected upon the prescription of the doctor, and the scales fell from my eyes. I called to mind what I had done fifteen days before, and which had been long ago forgotten, and from that moment I had not the least doubt of the cause of my sufferings.

The cause having been determined, I gave myself no further uneasiness regarding the result. I took no more medicine, but resolved to allow the *Rhus* to continue its action undisturbed. I will detail as briefly as possible my observations and experience.

The tumidity and itching about the ears and face diminished, and ceased entirely about the 26th of July: the ears became white, and desquamation ensued.* There was still a tumidity of the hands, especially of the right, but no more vesicles were produced; while on the contrary, on the inferior extremities, the symptoms continued to develope themselves: on the left leg, the red spots descended as low as the ancle, which also began to swell: upon the internal surface of both the thighs, as upon the external surface of the right thigh, there were red spots which itched violently; the spots resembled those of measles, but larger, and not having a circular form. It was with difficulty that I could refrain from scratching; but every time I yielded to the inclination, I was punished by a smarting still more severe—nevertheless I would fain continue scratching. My sleep was in no wise disturbed, and I could not perceive in the morning that the heat of the bed had exerted any influence in increasing the pain.

It was not till the 29th that there was a decided improvement. The swelling of the right hand subsided; the itching, however, continued—sometimes even amounting to a burning. Some days later, the parts on which the vesicles had been, desquamated. The desquamation proceeded gradually all over the external surface of the hand, as if the epidermis had been scalded: I did not observe the same state of things upon the legs. To-day, August 7th, this symptom also has nearly disappeared; however, there is still a constant itching of the right hand, and also of the left leg, which has been swollen. Thus a month, nearly, after the exposure, the symptoms have not yet entirely disappeared.

I cannot close without adverting to the fact that neither my friend, the proprietor of the garden, who assisted me in gathering the leaves, notwithstanding my caution to him to be more prudent, nor my lad who bruised them after they had been cut up, experienced the least effect from contact

* The tumidity of the scrotum disappeared in the same manner, and about the same time, the redness and itching having extended to the prepuce.

with them, and they did not even have any black spots upon the skin. As for myself, my hands were neither wounded nor bruised, nor anything of the kind, except a blister in the middle of my left hand, about the size of a ten cent piece, the effect of breaking the fresh leaves of the *clematis erecta*, and resembling perfectly a blister produced by burning wax.

I have gained the certainty that the *Rhus* cultivated in Germany is not without virtue, and I have not paid too dear a price for the knowledge, in what I have suffered. I have also been led thereby, to place more confidence in the extraordinary effects attributed to plants, in those countries to which they are indigenous.

NOTE BY DR. TRINKS.—To these facts detailed by M. Gruner, I may add another, which I myself observed ten years ago, in case of a gardener who had handled the *Rhus* in his garden. Shortly after, the peculiar erysipelatous eruption occasioned by this plant appeared, at first upon the scrotum, then upon the hands, accompanied by an itching burning, which parts were covered with large vesicles filled with lymph. It was only at the end of several days, that they disappeared, being followed by considerable desquamation. I immediately informed Hahnemann of this fact—a record of which may be found amongst his papers.

It is remarkable that in the case of M. Gruner, the effect of the *Rhus* did not manifest itself till the eleventh day. This circumstance may well draw attention to the progress of miasmatic and contagious diseases, which are only developed after a longer or shorter period of incubation. At the same time, it may serve as a warning to all who experiment upon themselves with drugs, not to overlook the symptoms, which frequently do not present themselves till after the lapse of several days, even in the most sound constitutions, nor to regard them as effects of some other cause. These symptoms are often very slow in manifesting themselves upon the skin, the glandular organs and the bones. The *Rhus* occasions an exanthem very like a pemphigus. Against erysipelas, with or without vesicles, it is the most efficacious remedy,—in every case preferable to *Belladonna* and many others.

A TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF HOMŒOPATHIA.

BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

Abridged from the "British Banner," Sept. 9th, 1850.

In the year 1830 I happened to be at Paris, and there met the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, the well known oriental linguist, and Professor of Eastern Languages. He was then bordering on seventy years of age; but, after a long and active life remarkably free from illness, he had become the victim of some disease which rapidly exhausted his strength, reduced his

size, and brought him to such a state of imbecility, that he was in his second childhood; his eyes protruding, his under lip fallen, his hands tremulous and paralysed, and his memory and consciousness so obscured that he could recognize no one except his affectionate wife, whose attention was such that she scarcely ever left his presence. During all the period of his suffering, the best medical advice that money could procure in London and in Paris, was had for him, but without avail; and when, with some difficulty, he was removed to Brussels, we expected that the next intelligence we should receive of him would be that of his death.

About six months after this, in the spring of 1831, while walking in Piccadilly, near the doctor's usual residence in Clarges Street, I met, with as much astonishment as pleasure, the same Dr. Gilchrist, walking erect, with firm and healthy step, his person filled out to its former size, and his whole aspect more full of strength, activity and vigor, than I had ever before seen him in his best days,—for I had known him several years before his illness. Filled with my surprise and delight, I asked him to what cause was to be attributed his almost miraculous resurrection, from the brink of the grave, to his present happy condition? He replied, that when at Brussels he had been placed under the homœopathic treatment by a physician there, and his recovery was as rapid as it was effectual, astonishing all his friends as well as himself. He asked me if I had ever read anything on the subject of this new system, to which I replied in the negative; when he told me that he felt so grateful for his cure that he had determined to write a pamphlet on his case.

In 1837, on resigning my seat in Parliament, I made a visit to the United States of America, for the double purpose of giving my Lectures on the Countries of the Oriental World, and acquiring all the information I could respecting the institutions and the condition of the Great Republic. We landed at New York in October; and, my public labors commencing immediately, they were followed up so incessantly, that the continued excitement of the throat, from much and loud speaking, and the extreme variability of the climate, brought on so severe an attack of bronchitis, that I was obliged to suspend my labors altogether. I had recourse to the best medical advice of the city; and, after the treatment prescribed by three separate physicians in succession, each persons of the largest practice, I derived so little benefit, that I entertained the resolution of abandoning my original intention of journeying through the country, and returning to England, from an impression, that, owing to my peculiar liability to quinseyed sore throat (with which I had been afflicted on four different occasions in England and in India, and each of such severity as to excite the greatest alarm for my safety), added to the trying severity of a North American climate, and its severe cold in winter, there was great danger of my sacrificing my life, if I persisted in my public labors under such circumstances as these.

At this conjuncture of affairs, an acquaintance invited me to dine with him. I felt obliged to decline, from the state of my health (wasting night person

rations having accompanied this inflammation of the throat, and greatly reduced my strength), when he asked me if I knew anything of the homœopathic treatment, and whether I should be willing to try it. I remembered the case of Dr. Gilchrist; and though from that period, 1830, to the year of this interview, 1837, I had had no serious ailment, requiring medical advice, so that I had had no occasion to have recourse to any change of system, I felt strongly disposed now to try it. To this, indeed, I was greatly encouraged by the many proofs which this clerical friend adduced, of the efficacy of the homœopathic treatment in cases similar to my own, once in his own person, and several times in that of his friends.

In the course of the same evening, he brought to me Dr. Vanderburgh, a gentleman born and educated in New York, descended from one of the old families of the original Dutch settlers there, and for many years one of the most eminent and successful physicians of the allœopathic school, but now *as extensive a practitioner of Homœopathia*. This gentleman, then about fifty years of age, had from severe professional labor and the effects of a trying climate, fallen into a state of consumption, a disease more prevalent, perhaps, in the Northern States of America than in any part of the world; and was so reduced in strength by the ravages of this disease, which was manifested in its worst forms, that neither he himself nor any of his friends entertained the least hope of his recovery. At length one of his relatives advised him to give Homœopathia at least a trial, as all hope from every other source was gone: to which he replied, with as much of indignation as his strength would admit, that he would never so far stain his professional reputation as to encourage this "humbug," and that he would rather die than submit to be deluded by such "arrant quackery." In his case, as in most similar ones, these terms were applied in utter ignorance of all the works written on the subject; the pride of professional eminence, and the indolence and aversion to innovation, so common to almost all professors of established systems, preventing his taking the only rational course of carefully examining a thing before condemning it. The near approach of death, however, and the quickened sense of duty which that solemn hour begets, induced him to rescind his former inconsiderate refusal. He submitted to homœopathic treatment, and in six months he was gradually, but steadily and substantially, restored to his former state of health. As might have been expected in a conscientious man, he soon felt that it was his duty to study and practice a system from whence he had derived so much benefit, and he issued notices to his former friends and patients accordingly; when such was the confidence in his sincerity and skill, that ultimately his practice became larger than ever; and, at the period of his calling on me, which was about a year after his recovery, he had a practice which kept him in constant motion from early in the morning till late at night, and was as vigorous and healthy a man in all respects as any person of his age in the whole city.

Dr. Vanderburgh commenced his duties with me, by a long, careful and

patient examination of the history and progress of my disease, and, having satisfied himself on the minutest matters of symptoms, diet, &c., he took from his pocket medicine-book some of those globules—the smallness of which is made the subject of so much ridicule by those who ought to know that much smaller globules than even these, which float invisibly in the air; and can neither be seen, handled, weighed, tasted, nor felt, are powerful enough to convey pestilence from one region to another across the widest oceans; and that the poisoned arrows of the Indians, and the bite of the scorpion, the cobra, and other venomous animals, will kill the strongest man with smaller globules of poison than any that are *administered* by homœopaths; and to *cure* need hardly require larger quantities than to *kill*. I am free to confess, however, that having, through all my previous life, seen medicines administered in copious draughts and bulky pills, and habitually associating quantity with force, I at first felt a little incredulous as to the power of such an apparently simple agency to remove so confirmed and severe a disease as that from which I was then suffering; and, therefore, I had no active faith in the efficacy of the remedy applied.

A few days were, however, quite sufficient to prove its salutary effects; and, without any other change than that of ceasing to take the larger pills and copious draughts prescribed by the regular faculty, and substituting for them the smaller globules of belladonna, bryonia and sulphur, in highly diluted forms, and in succession at intervals of several hours apart for each separate medicine, and of two days between each change from the first to the second, and the second to the third, I was in three weeks restored to perfect health, my night perspirations ceased, my strength and appetite returned, and my throat was rendered so sound, and my voice so clear, that I speedily resumed my labors. From that time till I quitted America at the close of 1840, I passed three years of severe labor, in giving public lectures, or speaking at public meetings, almost every evening, from one to two hours at each time, and to audiences varying from 500 to 2,000 each; and in the daytime, either traveling from town to town, or visiting the institutions and establishments of the country; enduring all the vicissitudes of weather; sometimes melting beneath the heat of Philadelphia, with the thermometer at 104°, or braving the cold of Boston, with the thermometer at 8° below zero; traversing the mountains of the Alleghanies, the swamps of Virginia and Carolina; sleeping in log huts in the forest among the wild Indians; driving in open wagons across the prairies of the Illinois, or sleeping on the decks of steamboats along the sedgy banks of the Mississippi; from Canada in the north to New Orleans in the south, and from the borders of the Atlantic in the east to the banks of the Missouri in the west; enjoying, during all this period, almost uninterrupted health, and removing every symptom of disease as soon as it appeared, by the prompt and timely application of homœopathic remedies.

It would fill every column of your paper, ample as is its space, if I were

to narrate to you the scores of cases well known to me in the circle of my immediate friends and acquaintances, as cured by Homœopathia, when the allœopathic physicians and surgeons had effected no benefit by their treatment, to say nothing of the cases of which I have heard through the testimony of others. But it will, perhaps, be sufficient to say, that from that period to this, now thirteen years ago, from 1837 to 1850, we have used no other remedies than homœopathic ones in my own family, and that we never, at any period of our lives, enjoyed better general health.

St. John's Wood.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

—*London Journal of Homœopathy.*

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

We beg leave to refer our readers to a statement in the last No. of our Journal, taken from the North-Western Medical Intelligencer, relative to the action of this Society in regard to Homœopathia. It seems from a letter recently received from Dr. Wild of Brookline, that our friends of the Intelligencer were *rather* fast. The resolutions have not yet been acted upon, having been merely proposed by the Committee; they are to come before the Society on the last Wednesday of May: the result we shall lay before our readers. Meantime, we are enabled, through the kindness of Dr. Wild, to present them with the Report of the Committee, and also a Report from a Committee of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, which we commend to the candid perusal of all lovers of truth and fair dealing; they both speak a language which such minds will not misinterpret.

We need not apologize for the length of the articles. If our friends think that they take up too much room, they have only to furnish us the means, and we will make *more room*; till then, much must be crowded out which we would gladly insert.

Report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society on Homœopathia.

Adopted by the Counsellors, Oct. 2, 1850, and ordered to be printed.

At a meeting of the Counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, held May 30th, 1850, an application was made by Dr. Isaac Colby, of Salem, to resign his Fellowship, assigning as a reason for so doing, that he had become a convert to the doctrine of Homœopathia. It was therefore "resolved, that the documents (Dr. Colby's papers) be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to devise some course of action to be pursued by the Society in regard to all homœopathists, and report at the next meeting."

The undersigned regret that they were selected to serve on this committee, because they feel that the subject is a delicate one, and that any course which may suggest itself will be attended with some degree of difficulty and embarrassment. At the same time, however, they do not intend to shrink from the duty that has been imposed on them. They are satisfied that the period has arrived when the Society should decide and make known what position it intends to take in relation to homœopathic practitioners. Whether it means to regard them as fellow-laborers in the great cause of science and

humanity, in which its own members profess to be engaged; or whether it will hold no communion with them, but place them on the same footing with the various classes of irregular and empirical practitioners with whom it acknowledges no fellowship.

It is obvious that one of these courses must be adopted, and yet the Society will bring upon itself some degree of odium whichever it may choose to pursue. It does not seem right that individuals, who hold in contempt the commonly received doctrines of the medical profession, as received by this Society, and who freely denounce them as unsound, if not unsafe, should at the same time be enrolled as members of our deeply-cherished institution, and thus gain a position, which they perhaps would not otherwise have so readily attained.

On the other hand, it may probably be urged, that some of the practitioners of Homœopathia are men of talent and education, who have been well instructed in the commonly received doctrines of medicine, but who, from some new light with which they have been favored, feel bound to abandon them and adopt a very different course of practice from that pursued by the great mass of medical men. That they have done nothing to forfeit their good name; that they are acting conscientiously, being fully convinced that the world was in the dark in relation to the healing art, till it was enlightened by the revelation of Hahnemann.

The Committee are not disposed to deny the truth of this statement; at the same time they cannot perceive that it should have any influence on the course which the Society may think proper to adopt.

A great majority, probably, of the Fellows of our institution, believe that the homœopathic physicians are mistaken in their views of the nature of disease and the mode of treatment. They believe that the system is radically wrong; based on false views of pathology; resting rather on gratuitous assumptions than well founded facts. They do not believe that there is anything to support their doctrine of the nature of disease, or their principles of its treatment, or their mode of administering remedial agents. It is of no consequence to us whether this system is adopted by individuals in good faith, from a conviction of its truth, or whether it is taken up from mercenary or other sinister motives. If the system be a bad one, mischievous and unsafe when carried into practice, it is of very little consequence to the community whether its disciples are honest or not; whether they are trying to dupe others, or are merely duped themselves.

The Committee, however, have neither time nor inclination to discuss at large the doctrines of Homœopathia; nor do they think it necessary to do so, as they have no doubt that the subject is well understood by most of the Fellows of this Society. They will merely remark, that in their opinion, the boasted cures that have been effected by this mode of practice are attributable to the unaided efforts of nature; to the fact that the medical attendant did not interfere with the natural restorative processes, by means of which a vast many of the maladies to which human nature is subjected are brought to a favorable issue. It is enough for us to believe that the doctrine of the origin of disease, of the principles by which it should be managed, and the method of administering remedial agents, as proposed by Hahnemann and his disciples, are untrue and unsafe, and that therefore we cannot give to those who adopt this mode of practice the sanction of our Society by receiving them as members of our fraternity. We cannot say to them in good faith, as we do in our diploma to all who become our associates, that they are well skilled in the healing art, and most worthy of the honors and privileges of the Society.

It does not seem to your Committee that either the homœopathic practitioners, or the community at large, would have any right to complain of this

course. If these practitioners honestly believe the system they have adopted, they can surely have no wish for any professional connection with individuals whose doctrines they repudiate; and the public certainly could derive no advantage from an association, whose members entertained such discordant opinions.

It would, perhaps, be doing injustice to Homœopathia, if it were not admitted that the promulgation of its doctrines had, at least indirectly, been of some service to the cause of medical science. It may have taught us to place more confidence in the curative powers of nature, and less in medicinal agents, in the management of disease, than we have hitherto done; and it may well be doubted, if it has exerted any salutary influence beyond this.

It cannot be denied by any one, who has given any considerable degree of attention to the subject, that the present period is an inauspicious one for the success of any medical theory, that does not rest on a substantial basis. At no time in the history of the world, has the science of medicine been cultivated on principles so philosophic as at the present. All theories have been abandoned; we hear nothing of the humoral pathology or the doctrine of solidism. There are none at the present day who acknowledge themselves to be the disciples of Boerhaave or Hoffman; of Cullen or Brown; and there is not probably an individual who now supports the once popular doctrines of Rush or Broussais. All the true votaries of our profession are earnestly seeking for truth alone; accumulating facts by patient and toilsome observation of disease and its effects, and drawing conclusions from them by the cautious process of inductive reasoning. At no period have the various changes which disease produces in the different tissues, organs and secretions of the body, been subjected to so rigid a scrutiny. The microscope and animal chemistry have been enlisted in the service of the pathologist, and we are already reaping rich fruits from his labors. If we have not yet gained more control over disease than our predecessors had, we better understand the power of remedies; we know more than was formerly known, when it is best to withhold them altogether, relying on the powers of nature, and when they can be used advantageously in aid of those powers.

At such a period as this, your Committee cannot persuade themselves that the doctrines of Homœopathia can have any very extensive or permanent influence; at the same time they think that it is the duty of this Society to avoid giving them its sanction in the slightest degree. They therefore beg leave respectfully to offer, for the consideration of the Counsellors, the following resolutions:—

1st. RESOLVED, That any Fellow of this Society who makes application to resign his Fellowship in consequence of having adopted the principles and practice of Homœopathia, may be permitted to do so, on paying his arrearages; but he shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of Fellowship, nor shall his name be retained in the list of Fellows.

2d. RESOLVED, That a diploma from a homœopathic institution shall not be received as any evidence of a medical education; nor shall the Censors of this Society regard the attendance on the lectures of such institutions, nor the time passed at them, as qualifications which shall entitle candidates to an examination for a license from this Society.

Which is respectfully submitted, by

GEO. HAYWARD, }
J. B. S. JACKSON, } Committee.
O. W. HOLMES, }

Boston, Oct. 2, 1850.

Report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, Occasioned by a Report of a Committee of the Counsellors of the Massachusetts Med. Society.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, held April 25th, 1851, the following report was received, adopted, and ordered to be published.

HIRAM L. CHASE, Sec.

The very unusual course adopted by the Counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in giving such premature publicity to the report of their Committee, with the resolutions prepared for the future action of the Society, indicates a determination, on their part, to avail themselves of a long-sought opportunity of publicly denouncing its homœopathic members. The proceeding seems to us to be an attempt, under a specious show of argument, to coerce the medical profession by restraints, which are entirely at variance with a truly scientific spirit of inquiry, and with the true purpose and objects of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Professing to devote themselves to the cause of truth by the investigation of facts, they endeavor to limit the range of those facts to their own sphere of vision; and by the agency and influence of their association, to bring into disrepute all who are disposed to take a more extended and liberal view of the resources of nature in the cure of disease, and to affix the stigma of quackery on such as may dare to reject the stereotyped dogmas of the schools.

The evidence of this is found in the garbled statement of Dr. Colby's reason for asking a dismissal; which was not so much the change in his medical opinions, as the refusal of professional intercourse, and general discourteous deportment of the members of the Society in his vicinity on account of that change. The case constitutes an individual grievance, and furnishes in itself no satisfactory reason for contriving a summary mode of disposing of all similar cases by a standing rule, the operation of which would declare a constructive falsehood, viz., that Fellows coming under this rule were never members of the Society, or had been expelled from it for some act of fraud or contumacy; and would thus impose the penalty of indiscriminate disgrace upon a large and respectable portion of its Fellows, should similar unkind treatment compel them to request a dismissal.

We discover no reason why "the period has arrived when the Society should decide and make known what position it intends to take in relation to homœopathic practitioners," except the fact that the number of such practitioners is steadily increasing, as well from the ranks of that Society; as from the classes successively graduating from the allœopathic and homœopathic schools of medicine; and that the homœopathic theory has indisputably attained to a rapidly increasing success, notwithstanding "the present period is an inauspicious one for the success of any medical theory that does not rest on a substantial basis;" and that one of the Committee nine years since vouchsafed his oracular prediction of its then speedy downfall. Hence the necessity of an effort to arrest the progress of its benign and transcendent truths by the whole conservative force of the Society, not in the form of arguments appealing to the convictions, but of anathemas and resolves addressed to the moral courage of its adherents.

We grant the position of the Committee, and rejoice with them that "at no time in the history of the world has the science of medicine been cultivated on principles so philosophic, as at the present;" and we concede to them with pleasure, that "all the true votaries of our profession are earnestly seeking for truth alone; accumulating facts by patient and toilsome observations of disease and its effects, and drawing conclusions from them by the cautious process of inductive reasoning." Now we claim to be fellow-workers with them in this laudable cause, superadding, however, to those labors a "patient and toilsome observation" of the minute and recondite effects of remedies on the healthy, as well as the invalid, subject; a field of observation, which has been hitherto deplorably neglected by our allœopathic brethren, but into which homœopathic science has poured a flood of light, whose influence any careful reader may trace in almost every allœopathic production of the day.

Allœopathia is already indebted to Homœopathia, though in its infancy, not only for much valuable knowledge of new properties and uses, as well as mischievous effects of old remedies, and a more accurate mode of investigating them, but for the introduction of many new and well-proved articles to enrich their *materia medicas*. The Committee say, "If we have not yet gained more control of disease than our predecessors had, we better understand the power of remedies; we know more than was formerly known, when it is best to withhold them altogether, relying on the powers of nature, and when they can be used advantageously in aid of those powers." And again, "It would, perhaps, be doing injustice to Homœopathia if it was not admitted, that the promulgation of its doctrines had, at least indirectly, been of some service to the cause of medical science. It may have taught us to place more confidence in the curative powers of nature, and less in the medicinal agents, in the management of disease, than we have hitherto done." Thus the "indirect service," which they grudgingly acknowledge to have derived from Homœopathia, constitutes just all the improvement they profess to have accomplished in medical science.

The Committee felicitate themselves that in their school, which one of their writers has termed the "beautiful system," "all theories have been abandoned," and they have been employed in "drawing conclusions from facts by the cautious process of inductive reasoning." Yet thus far they do not claim to have deduced any fixed principle of action, or "gained more control of disease;" and, according to their own showing, the beautiful system reduces itself to a mere chaos of discordant elements. They are scandalized, however, that Hahnemann by the same process of induction should have deduced from well observed and well supported facts a simple yet comprehensive theory, proofs of which his followers are still constantly deducing from similar incontestable facts accumulating in their daily experience.

On the other hand, we would express to our allœopathic brethren our conviction, that the cause of their failure in eliciting any grand law of remedial action, from their (we doubt not) most earnest and sincere search after truth, is, that all theories have not been *completely* abandoned, nor old prejudices *thoroughly* subverted; that between the lingering claims of Stahl, Boerhaave and Hoffman, Cullen and Brown—between the humoral, chemical and mechanical pathologies, solidism, animism, dynamism and vitalism, their minds are still fettered by a heterogenous eclecticism, embracing many of the errors of all the old schools, with the consistency of none. And before induction can have full scope for its exercise, before facts can be fairly appreciated, these musty relics of by-gone doctrines must be swept away, the old pride of science must be humbled, and the conservative spirit brought to contemplate well-attested facts, even though not strictly accordant with antiquated principles of medical philosophy and practice.

It was upon these terms, only, that Homœopathia was vouchsafed to the highly gifted mind of Hahnemann, and has been thus far transmitted to his followers. The apparent absurdity of the system weighed with us, we venture to say, as strongly, at first, as it now does with its opponents. There is nothing attractive in its first announcement to the mind. And had not Hahnemann, like his followers at the present day, been driven by the unsatisfactory results and the dangers of allœopathic medication, to seek for some new and safe principle of practice, and to seek it from facts, Homœopathia, the only medical system which has ever resulted from inductive reasoning, would not now have dispensed its glorious light upon the world.

It is only by the rejection of this true spirit of induction, that our allœopathic brethren are still groping amid the ruins of the old theories and doctrines which they profess to have abandoned, and find no resting place. It

is in the old spirit of pride and conservatism, that, entrenched behind chartered privileges and conventional forms, they assail with gross misrepresentations a system, of which it is but charity to assume that they know nothing; and that hence they "have neither time nor inclination to discuss its doctrines." It is in this inflated spirit of dictation, that they presume to say conclusively, that it is "enough for them to believe it untrue and unsafe." It was in this spirit that one of their number,* in a public address, had the effrontery to style as a "German charlatan," the profoundly learned and conscientious Hahnemann, whom the "great and good Hufeland," though always an allœopathist, delighted to call his friend, and with whom through life he maintained a constant correspondence.

We are charged by the Committee with declaring the "commonly received doctrines" of Allœopathia unsound, and its practice unsafe; as if such a declaration were chargeable upon us only. We are constrained here to inquire, what are the "commonly received doctrines," to which they allude? We confess we know of no other, than a mass of unconnected and mischievous dogmas, and think they might find it difficult to convince any one of their own members of the soundness of every such "commonly received doctrine." And to prove their practice unsafe, we have only to quote, and that abundantly, from their own authors, among whom it is an axiom, that the occasionally fatal effect of a remedy is no valid argument against its employment.

If "at such a period as this, the Committee cannot persuade themselves that the doctrines of Homœopathia can have any very extensive or permanent influence," whence the necessity for their labored report, their gratuitous condemnation, and their offensive resolutions? If the "commonly received doctrine" of Rush, with the almost universal acceptance of the Society, could not protract its influence beyond thirty years; and if at the expiration of that time, the equally popular doctrine of Broussais, similarly sustained by the Society, could not survive half of that period; surely the Committee need not fear that the homœopathic system, upon which the Society frowns, and which "is radically wrong, resting rather on gratuitous assertions, than well-founded facts," can ever subvert the "beautiful system." It is true, that since its birth it has witnessed successively the rise, the triumph and final extinction of both these "commonly received doctrines." It has struggled onward for nearly fifty years, against professional prejudice and pride, against oppression and persecution, against invective and sarcasm, against ridicule and contempt, through good report and evil report, until it has its numerous advocates in every civilized land, and in every class of society. We have no fears for its success. And we think it quite possible that the Massachusetts Medical Society, as in its estimate of the doctrines of Rush and Broussais, may be compelled, at no very distant day, again to doubt its own infallibility.

In May, 1841, the Homœopathic Society consisted of five members; on the appearance of Dr. Holmes's highly imaginative "Lectures on Homœopathia and its Kindred Delusions" in the year following, the number was doubled. It now enrols about sixty, who are, with two exceptions, members of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and there are probably at least as many more such now carefully testing the claims of Homœopathia, a majority of whom have already become its converts. These facts furnish our reply to the assumption of the Committee, that "if these practitioners honestly believe the system they have adopted, they can surely have no wish for any professional intercourse with individuals whose doctrines they repudiate; and the public certainly could derive no advantage from an association, whose members entertained such discordant opinions." Now it is only to their the-

* See Dr. Reynold's annual discourse, May 26, 1841, and the vote of thanks of the Society for his learned, interesting and candid discourse."

raputies and to their materia medica (which we call toxicology) that we object; on all the other collateral branches of medical science, we are agreed, and our pursuits are the same. It is by the interchange and discussion of "discordant opinions," that truth becomes established, and errors in doctrine repudiated; on the other hand, an entire unison of opinions in any pursuit tends to limit improvement, and to confirm error. It has been our pride that, as pioneers in the cause of truth, we have patiently borne these and other fulminations; and thus, being enabled by our position to keep the merits of Homœopathia constantly before the eyes of our allœopathic brethren, have in so many instances enjoyed (to us) the most desirable triumph of gradually converting them to our views. We think the public does "derive advantage" from our position, and moreover, that it has become sensible of it, as well in the direct results of Homœopathia, as in its "indirect" influence in mitigating the severities of old school practice. Hence as a body we desire to retain our connection with the Massachusetts Medical Society, in the humble hope that, if we are in error, its wholesome influence may reclaim us; but if right, that we may eventually furnish it with some "commonly received doctrines."

It is therefore resolved:—

1st. That the members of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society were not cognizant of Dr. Colby's intention of applying for a dismission from the Massachusetts Medical Society; and though they deem it perfectly expedient under his peculiar circumstances, and sympathize with him in his position, they do not hold themselves responsible for his individual conclusions.

2d. That we protest against the prospective measure of stigmatizing all such homœopathic members, as may hereafter be driven by insult or persecution to seek release from the Society. And we hereby declare it to be a transcending of its chartered rights, and a violation of all conventional rules, to falsify its records by striking from the list of its Fellows, the names of members who have never offended against its laws.

3d. That the Législature of 1781, when incorporating the Massachusetts Medical Society, contemplated the establishment of a "medical institution founded on liberal principles, for the encouragement and promotion of the knowledge of the animal economy, and of the properties and effects of medicines;" and not for the perpetuation of any then "generally received doctrines," nor the suppression of any new and valuable discoveries for the alleviation of human misery. The dynamic theory of Cullen was then culminating amid the fast expiring glories of the animism of Stahl, the eclecticism of Boerhaave, and the rationalism of Hoffmann; and there was quite as good ground for its advocates to denounce the followers of Brown, who soon formed no contemptible body in the Society, as there now is for the contemplated persecution of the disciples of Hahnemann.

4th. That while we feel a high regard for the Massachusetts Medical Society, acknowledge the past efficiency of its labors in advancing medical science, and are still ready to devote ourselves to its honor and welfare, in every respect consistent with our experience and convictions, we do not acknowledge the pretension of a majority of its members, or any other clique, to dictate to us any particular mode of investigating the laws of the human system, or of administering to its diseases. And that while in the faithful discharge of our duty in combating disease, by those agents which we have found to be the most efficient, and conscientiously believe to be the most safe and expeditious, we shall not be deterred by the threat of the Society, "to avoid giving us its sanction in the slightest degree." We neither ask nor need its sanction to the doctrines we have embraced; but we do ask, and of right claim, the courtesies due to honest and diligent inquirers after the truth, and suggest to them as a reciprocal principle, "IN CERTIS UNITAS, IN DUBIIS LIBERTAS, IN OMNIBUS CHARITAS."

5th. That the proposed measure in their second resolution of ignoring the rank and merits of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in Ohio, and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, is unworthy of the intelligence and self respect of the Committee. The former is as amply provided with professors, and we believe of as great merit, as a large majority of the allœopathic institutions of our country; while the latter certainly exceeds in the number, and, from personal acquaintance we can attest, fully equals in the talents and attainments of its officers, any of which the Union can boast. Their legal foundations are the same, their courses of instruction as full, and their educational requirements for a degree as great, as those in any allœopathic institution; and superadded to these, is the laborious attainment of the principles and practice of Homœopathia. And we venture to predict, that the pupils from these institutions will eventually reflect as much honor upon, as they can derive from, any allœopathic school which may acknowledge their qualifications.

6th. That we have scrupulously abstained from entering into any controversy, whereby acrimonious feelings might be engendered between us and our allœopathic brethren; not because we feared for the strength or safety of our cause, but because it is in the spirit of conciliation that truth can be best discerned, and facts be most justly appreciated. That we are

grieved to see names, which we have been accustomed to respect, appended to such an aggressive document; but we do feel a confidence that when it shall be presented to the members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, their sense of honor and justice will insure its prompt rejection.

Respectfully submitted.

April 25, 1851. CHARLES WILD,
DAVID OSGOOD, } Committee.
SAMUEL GREGG, }

WISCONSIN HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Racine, May 16, 1851.

DR. SHIPMAN—*Dear Sir*: I send you a copy of the proceedings of the Wisconsin Institute of Homœopathy at its annual meeting, held May 14, 1851, with the request that you will publish them in your Journal:

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The Wisconsin Institute of Homœopathy, convened at the office of Dr. Douglas in the city of Milwaukee, May 14. Dr. Robt. J. Wilcox was admitted as a member.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Greves, President; Dr. Burke, Vice President; Dr. R. J. Wilcox, Secretary and Treasurer.

Partial reports were made by several members of the provings of the *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

Resolved, That the members continue the proving of this article, and institute provings of the *apis mellitis*, and report at the next meeting in writing, the symptoms, and the order, and the time of their occurrence.

Resolved, That five members be appointed delegates to the Western Homœopathic Convention, to be held at Chicago in June next, with instructions to add to their number all members of this Institute, who shall be present at the said Convention.

The following members were appointed: Drs. Tracy, Giles, R. J. Wilcox, Douglas, and Burke.

Resolved, That the Secretary give notice, at least three weeks before the next meeting, of the Institute, to every homœopathic physician of the State, of the time and place of meeting.

Resolved, That candidates for membership shall apply, at least one month before the annual meeting, to the Secretary, and transmit to him their testimonials, which he shall immediately lay before the Committee on Elections.

The President appointed the following members a Committee on Elections, viz: Drs. Hewitt, Tracy and Douglas.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Western Journal of Homœopathia for publication, and also that they be published in the city papers.

An address was delivered by the President, Dr. Giles, on The Mission of the Institute.

Adjourned to meet at this place in one year.

J. S. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

THE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a notice, issued through the North-Western Journal of Homœopathia and other papers, several homœopathic physicians assembled at the office of Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne, in Chicago, on Tuesday evening, June 3, 1851, to adopt such measures as might be deemed conducive to the advancement of true medical science. On motion of Dr. Smith, of Chicago, Prof. L. Dodge, M. D., of Cleveland, was called to the chair, and T. G. Comstock, M. D., of St. Louis, appointed Secretary.

The Convention then, through their chairman, proceeded to appoint a committee to examine the credentials of those present, and report a list of members. The committee appointed were—

D. S. SMITH, M. D., of Chicago.

L. M. TRACY, M. D., of Milwaukee.

GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M. D., of Chicago.

The committee having retired, drew up the following Report, as a preliminary step:

The Committee on Elections beg leave respectfully to report the following resolution, as a basis for the action of the Convention:

Resolved, That those present shall be considered members of this Convention who have conformed to the regulations of the existing medical institutions of the country, or who have been engaged in the practice of medicine for five years, (being avowed believers in and practitioners of Homœopathy,) or who shall have passed an examination before the committee.

The Report aforesaid having been accepted and discussed, was unanimously adopted, and the committee instructed to examine the credentials and qualifications of those who should present themselves, and report the same to the Convention. The following names were reported and accepted :

LEWIS DODGE, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri.
 H. C. FOOTE, M. D., Galesburgh, Knox county, Illinois.
 A. GILES, M. D., Southport, Wisconsin.
 DR. M. D. COE, St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois.
 DR. A. P. HOLT, Lyndon, Whiteside county, Illinois.
 DR. WM. VALLETTE, Elgin, Kane county, “
 DR. W. C. BARKER, Waukegan, “
 D. S. SMITH, M. D., Chicago, “
 L. M. TRACY, M. D., Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
 GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

A committee of three was then appointed to prepare business for the Convention, and a suitable place of meeting. Drs. Shipman, Smith and Comstock were appointed as such Committee, and Drs. Giles and Tracy were subsequently added to the number.

Dr. Dodge, Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, Cleveland, was invited by the Convention to deliver an address to-morrow evening, June 4th, at Warner's Hall, which invitation was accepted.

Dr. Shipman announced that the friends of Homœopathy in the city would be happy to receive as guests any members of the Convention during its session.

Convention then adjourned, to meet at Warner's Hall to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday, June 4th, 1851.

Convention met pursuant to notice at Warner's Hall, and the committee on business presented a draught of a Constitution and By-laws, which, after various modifications, was adopted.

Convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee on Election of Members, reported Dr. *I. S. P. Lord*, of Batavia, Ill., as worthy of membership, who was balloted for and

duly elected. The following names were also reported by the Committee and duly elected :

John Granger, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri.
Thos. J. Vastine, M. D., St. Louis, "
Prof. Chas. D. Williams, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
John Wheeler, M. D., "
M. S. Carr, M. D., Peoria, Illinois.

Convention then appointed a Committee to report nominations for Officers, who reported the following ticket, which was unanimously elected :

President—*L. M. TRACY, M. D.*

Vice Presidents, { *T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.*, Mo.
D. S. SMITH, M. D., Ill.
PROF. L. DODGE, M. D., O.
A. GILES, M. D., Wis.

Secretary—*GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M. D.*

The newly appointed officers having taken their seats, *Dr. N. Clark Burnham*, of Peoria, was presented by the Censors and duly elected member of the Institute.

Prof. Dodge presented an invitation from the Homœopathic Physicians at Cleveland, to hold the next Session of the Institute at that place. A Resolution to accept the invitation, offered by *Dr. Dodge*, was unanimously carried, and Cleveland designated as the next place of meeting.

The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Institute by a special vote:

E. H. Kennedy, M. D., Galena, Illinois.
D. T. Brown, M. D., Waukesha, Wisconsin.
G. W. Chittenden, M. D., Janesville, Wisconsin.
E. H. Clapp, M. D., Farmington, Illinois.

On motion of *Dr. Smith*, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify each member elect of his election, and to enter upon the records as members those who shall remit to him the sum of Two Dollars.

Institute then proceeded to the election of Censors, and the following persons were duly elected :

DR. I. S. P. LORD, Batavia, Illinois.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri.
JOHN ELLIS, M. D., Detroit, Michigan.
PROF. LEWIS DODGE, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. S. DOUGLASS, M. D., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

At request of Institute, Prof. Dodge gave a statement of the condition and prospects of the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland, whereupon, on motion of Dr. Coe, it was

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, and cordially recommend it to the patronage of Western Homœopathists.

The Institute then proceeded to the election of the Bureau for the improvement and enlargement of the Materia Medica, and the following gentlemen were duly elected :

Drs. GILES, GRANGER, FOOTE, WHEELER and MELROSE.

On motion of Secretary, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to present a list of drugs at the next meeting, to be proved by the members of the Institute during the ensuing year.

The President appointed Drs. SHIPMAN, DODGE and COMSTOCK.

Institute then adjourned, to meet at 7½ o'clock, to hear an address from Dr. Dodge.

Wednesday Evening, June 4th.

Prof. Dodge delivered an address before the Institute and a highly respectable audience, in accordance with previous invitation, after which, on motion of Dr. Giles, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be presented to Prof. Dodge for his highly interesting and instructive address, and that a copy be requested for publication in the North-Western Journal of Homœopathia.

Prof. Dodge then presented the following resolution, which was carried :

Resolved, That we recommend the hearty and effective support of the North-Western Journal of Homœopathia, and that we will endeavor to obtain additional subscribers, as we approve of the manner in which said Journal has been and is conducted by Dr. Shipman.

Adjourned to meet Thursday morning at Dr. Smith's office, at 8 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, June 5th.

Institute met at the office of Dr. Smith, pursuant to adjournment.

The Secretary reported expenses of the Institute as nine dollars and fifty cents, which sum was assessed upon the members present and by them paid.

The Committee to whom it was left to present the names of drugs to be proved by the members during the ensuing year, presented the following :

Arseniate of Lime,
Æsculus glabra or Buckeye,
Apis Mellitus, and
Iodide of Sulphur.

Censors reported that Mr. *H. M. Rogers* was found, upon examination, admirably qualified to enter the Institute as junior member—whereupon Mr. Rogers was duly elected junior member.

On motion of Dr. Shipman, it was

Resolved, That those not graduated, who engaged in the organization of the Institute, shall be considered as full members.

On motion, Institute adjourned, to meet at Cleveland on the 4th Wednesday of May next.

—O—

Other members were elected, beside those whose names appear in the proceedings, but the membership was not to be considered complete, until they had accepted the election by remitting the initiation fee to the Secretary. The recent heavy floods have doubtless delayed the communications of some, whose names will appear at a subsequent time. The Journal has already been kept back as long as possible in hopes of hearing from all.

As all members elect were notified of the terms of membership, there can be, we think, no misapprehension upon the subject—should there be, the proceedings of the Institute will make it perfectly obvious.

—O—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be styled: The Western Institute of Homœopathy.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

This Institute shall have for its object the diffusion, advancement and extension of the principles and practice of Homœopathy.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

This Institute shall consist of those physicians, and students of medicine, already members, and of such others, as may hereafter become members, in conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The officers of this Institute shall be a President, a Vice President from each of the Western States which may be represented, a Secretary, and such Censors as may be required by the By-Laws. The Secretary shall also act as Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting by the votes of a majority of the members present.

ARTICLE V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 1. There shall be a meeting of this Institute annually on the fourth Wednesday of May, at such place as the previous annual meeting may designate.

Sec. 2. This Constitution may be amended by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—OF ELECTIONS.

Sec. 1. The officers chosen at any election, shall hold office until the adjournment of the annual meeting next after that at which they were elected, and until their successors are chosen.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot. No candidate for membership shall be balloted for, unless proposed and recommended by the Censors.

ARTICLE II.—OF MEMBERS.

Sec. 1. Any person who shall have pursued the study and practice of medicine, and shall have obtained a certificate from three members of this Institute, as to his good moral character and general reputation, addressed to the Censors, and by them shall have been found properly qualified in the principles and the practice of medicine, and so reported to the Institute, may be elected a member thereof, and shall be entitled to the privileges of membership upon the payment of Two Dollars.

Sec. 2. Any person who may be pursuing the study of medicine, and is an avowed Homœopathist in principle, may become a junior member, upon the recommendation of the Censors, and the payment of Two Dollars, and entitled to vote on all questions which may come before the Institute, except as regards any change in the Constitution or By-Laws.

Sec. 3. Expenses incurred by the Institute shall be equally assessed upon the members.

Sec. 4. All members shall be entitled to certificates of membership to be provided by the Institute.

ARTICLE III.—OF ORDER.

Sec. 1. Five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. The usual order of business shall be as follows :

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the Minutes of the last Meeting.
3. Proposition and election of Members.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.
7. Election of Officers.
8. Adjournment.

Sec. 3. Communications read before the Institute become its property, to be deposited in its archives ; but no paper shall be published as a part of the transactions without an express resolution to that effect.

ARTICLE IV.—OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Institute. In his absence one of the Vice Presidents designated by the Institute shall supply the vacancy. The President shall deliver a valedictory address on retiring from office.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall have charge of the archives of the Institute, keep a record of its proceedings, and a list of its members, and give notice of meetings. He shall also make an Annual Report of the state of the funds of the Institute.

Sec. 3. There shall be three Censors appointed annually, whose duty it shall be to examine all candidates for membership and report the same to the Institute.

Sec. 4. The Institute may appoint a Committee annually, to consist of five members, to be called the "Bureau for the Improvement and Enlargement of the Materia Medica," whose duty it shall be to propose drugs for trial, and adopt such other means for the promotion of those objects as they think expedient. They shall also present a report of their proceedings at the ensuing Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE V.—OF AMENDMENTS.

The By-Laws may be amended by a majority of the members present at any Annual Meeting.

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY L. DODGE, M. D.,

*Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland.**Delivered at Chicago, before the Western Institute of Homœopathy, Wednesday, June 4th, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

As the tide of emigration, the centre of power and the circles of influence extend westward, among a people of such enterprise and perseverance as our western people possess, it is reasonably expected that every measure adapted to promote the public and private interests of community and individuals will be adopted and perseveringly carried forward. No one perhaps fully estimates the power of judicious associations, where mind confers with mind, and thoughts are freely exchanged, and truth elicited by discussion, even when to some extent difference of opinion exists. Most of the public meetings of homœopathic physicians have been held at the East, and it now becomes *us* to unite our efforts (in a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether,) to extend in the West the glorious principles in which we all so much confide. When changes are about to be effected in society, they are usually preceded by a sensation in the public mind that points out the necessity for such a change. This is true in relation to political, social, moral or scientific improvements. It is hardly necessary to illustrate this proposition by a reference to history. Our meeting here on this occasion is sufficiently indicative that a work of improvement in the science and practice of medicine is demanded, and we rejoice to know that such a work has already been commenced and carried to a high degree of perfection. I will not devote this address to the so-oft-repeated history of medicine, which has had so prominent a place in public addresses from homœopathic physicians of late; neither will I stop to discuss the principles of those monuments of folly which, under the name of medical theories, stud the pathway of medicine from its early history to the present time. These have been numerous—but few of them survived the age in which they were first promulgated. Their history might furnish much to amuse us, but little of practical utility to the physician at the sick bed; it will be our effort to advance such principles as we believe are best adapted to promote true medical science. This, we are aware, is a duty that should fall to abler hands, and men of more experience than I possess; but relying on your indulgence as we have met for mutual improvement, I proceed to state some of my views on the best means for promoting and accomplishing our objects, and shall ever be willing to be instructed more fully by the combined and associated wisdom of the much esteemed

brethren present, whose objects and aims are to do good, not simply in the present hour, but by educating young men for the high and honorable service of relieving human suffering, exert a lasting influence that shall be felt through all coming time, and forever free the community from the abominable system of drugging, which, in the name of the sacred healing art and under the direction of the self-styled regulars, has exerted so extensive and pernicious an influence, and been so destructive to human life that the community demand something better. Public expectation now looks to the practitioners of Homœopathy to establish a system of medical practice on which they can confidently rely, for all are liable to disease, and none are exempt from the laws of mortality; all are destined to die, and in the trial of sickness no one thing contributes more to recovery, or to smooth the passage to the grave, than a well-founded and confiding trust in the attending physician, an assurance that, in an enlightened judgment and experience he has adopted the true science, and followed the best system for the preservation of his patient's life. To insure this confidence is one of the objects of establishing colleges, ordaining a regular and systematic course of instruction, and, when men of good moral character and suitable ability have acquired sufficient proficiency in science, giving to them a diploma which shall serve to recommend them to the confidence of community in the commencement of their practice; but we trust the time has gone by when the possession of a diploma shall screen the ignorance, carelessness or neglect of the person, who, on receiving the honors of graduation feels that his education is completed, and that henceforward he is to live on his dignity.

The student, setting out for the honors and practice of any of the learned professions, may be compared to a traveler on the top of a hill, commanding a view of a wide-spread and beautiful valley, variegated with delightful scenery; and far in the distance he beholds another hill, on the top of which stands the temple of fame. To this he aspires to attain, and commences with high hopes. But as the traveler overlooks the craggy rocks, the deep ravines, the swollen stream and the rapid current that may obstruct his way over the valley ere he reaches the summit of the hill on his onward course to his place of destination, at times he may almost be led to give up in despair. So is the student liable to count too lightly of the labor he has to accomplish, and be too easily discouraged with the obstacles he meets in his way, while pursuing the rugged paths of science and professional life. Too often is it the case that parents and others who select and direct the course of study for young men, will advise the weaker to study medicine, while the stronger will be directed to the legal profession; for, say they, "the best of talent is required for success as a lawyer." But is it not equally true that

talent, both native and acquired, is essential to the success of the scientific medical practitioner? On whom rests a greater responsibility when the lamp of life burns dim and low, and anxious friends seek his aid and skill to restore the system to its vigorous health? Let it ever be a principle with us to encourage only those whose original intellectual capital will well repay the expense of its full education, to undertake the study of homœopathic medicine.

Our practice demands the best order of talent, for our patrons are of that character. This is acknowledged by alloëopathic authors of distinction, who make assertions like the following: "That quackery has taken only among the ignorant and vulgar, whereas Homœopathy has its patrons among the intelligent and wealthy."

Next to securing the best order of talent for the study of medicine, let us give to our Medical Colleges that degree of support and encouragement that the importance of a medical education demands. Our physicians ought to know all of practical utility in the various departments of medical science that the alloëopathist does, and infinitely more, for among the items of his instruction, should be those truths on which we rest, and a knowledge of which enables us to avoid the pernicious consequences of old school practice; hence we should know and teach what that practice is, but at the same time show the more excellent way. We therefore as fully appreciate a full and accurate knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Surgery, Obstetrics, Medical Jurisprudence, Chemistry and the other departments of natural and physical science as do the adherents of the old practice; and I believe our physicians of the present day are better instructed in all those branches than any other class of medical practitioners, or medical men. But as there is no royal road to science—the education and attainments of the father will not suffice for the son, nor that of our generation for the future; therefore we must educate, or our practice will suffer and perhaps perish for want of it. Hahnemann in his day, acted well his part, laboring not simply for the age and nation in which he lived, but for the rest of mankind. Instead of keeping his discoveries a secret, and trying to enrich himself in consequence, he freely published to the world his newly discovered principles, his medicines, the exact manner of preparing and administering them, boldly and openly saying, "do as I have done and you will obtain the like results."

We cannot too highly estimate the labors of Hahnemann and his associates, who by so much self-denial and patient observation in the proving of medicines, have set an example worthy of our imitation. Through them we have the pathogenesis of about two hundred medicines, reported with such a degree of accuracy as to entitle them to our highest confidence; however much we may wish that our *materia medica* were published in a form more adapted to oratory

in lecturing and less dry and tedious as a study. This improvement, I hope the combined labors of the profession may accomplish by going into the systematic proving of medicines, duly recording every sensation in our own familiar language, and thus we may avoid certain vain repetitions and useless expressions that we get in translation from foreign languages. If German, Austrian and French Physicians had not done more in proving medicines than Americans, we should not have the copious materia medica we now possess. I would particularly recommend the proving of our native plants, growing in this climate, that are known to possess active medical properties. This to some extent has been done, but yet there is room for much valuable knowledge to be gained in this way.

When Hahnemann first instituted his experiments on his own principle, he began with large doses, and his experience taught him to graduate his doses to the capacity of the organ to bear it; and our rule now is, that the intensity of the disease and the susceptibility of the patient must regulate the size of the dose. It was his experience in their effects that obliged him to reduce them into fractional parts. The experiments that led to the adoption of small doses by Hahnemann, are doubted and denied by many, yet strange to say, phenomena of every-day occurrence and of which they have no doubt, are far more difficult to explain than to account for the action of infinitesimal doses of medicine, administered on the homœopathic principle to the sick, whose affection renders him highly susceptible to the action of the appropriate remedy.

In connection with the argument in favor of educating and encouraging young men of talent to engage in the practice of homœopathic medicine, it will doubtless be expected of me to present some reasons why the homœopathic practice is superior to alloëopathic, which we certainly know it to be in every respect—not more in the size of the dose than the principle on which it is administered—not more in the apparent simplicity of the means employed, than in the brilliancy of the results obtained. There are advantages in every point of view in favor of the homœopathic method; advantages so great as not only to demand the serious consideration of every reflecting mind, but that cannot be appreciated except by an intimate acquaintance with the practical workings of the system, and nothing but a want of this acquaintance, and a knowledge of the characteristic peculiarities of the two systems, prevents its universal adoption. Homœopathy has a single rule of therapeutics upon which all medicines are administered. This law expressed in the phrase *similia similibus curantur*—like cures like—or, in other words, medicines, in order to cure diseases, must be capable of exciting a similar affection in the healthy subject, is the single pole star of the system. All medicines given upon this principle are homœopathic, no matter what

the size of the dose may be. The cure of frozen parts by snow, of burns by heating applications, of the itch by sulphur, of intermittent fever by quinine, and I may add all the numerous cures effected by homœopathic medicines, are familiar illustrations. This law has also been often verified by alloëopathic medical men who did not dream of any such law of guidance. Hahnemann enumerates upwards of two hundred accidental coincidents of this kind; similar researches conducted by others have been equally satisfactory. Distinguished alloëopathic authors, as Profs. Chapman, Lee and others, have freely admitted the truth of this law in some cases, and we know not why they should not admit its universal application, for it always acts whenever and wherever there is suitable adaptation. Electrical attraction operates wherever the suitable electrical states exist. In different conditions electrical repulsion is manifested, and again we may see the same remain in equilibrium, and no apparent force be perceptible till either positive or negative electrical conditions are supplied to one or the other of the substances, and again we see their appropriate action.

Will any one say that the law did not exist during the time there was no apparent action? All of nature's laws are universal in their existence, but require certain conditions for their manifestations. The laws that govern and regulate chemical action, vegetation, and even vitality, might be adduced and amplified for illustration, did it not appear already sufficiently plain. The law of Homœopathy is as old as creation. Hahnemann, under the guidance of Providence, brought it to attention, and the same Divine Providence still guides and blesses its onward progress. It took a period of four thousand years to prepare the world for the introduction of the Savior of mankind with the revelation of the Gospel, and the sublime and glorious influences of the Christian era. Eighteen hundred years after the commencement of this era, and cotemporary with other important discoveries in the arts and sciences, we are permitted to hail with joy the development and practically beneficial operations of this glorious law for the application of medicines in disease. The scientific use of this law has already gladdened the hearts of millions, and we believe it is destined to lengthen the period of human life, and bring to pass that prediction of prophecy clearly intimating that in the latter period of time the duration of human life shall be much longer than in the present age—even that the infant shall die at a hundred years old. Our work then we say is a noble one, and well demands our best energies, and is worthy of being adopted by our best students, and engaging the attention of our most scientific minds. The opposition manifested against us, is as unreasonable as that manifested against Galileo, Harvey, Jenner, Newton, Fulton and others that we might name. The arguments they use against us are about as rea-

sonable and conclusive, and bear a resemblance to the remarks of a mere observer of phenomena who thinks not, and is but the unenviable counterpart of him who

“Saw with his own eyes the moon was round—
Was also certain that the earth was square ;
Because he had journeyed fifty miles, and found
No sign that it was circular anywhere.”

The homœopathic materia medica is a pure record of the process of drugs upon the healthy system. In order to obtain these records, physicians and others in the highest possible state of health, of different ages, sexes and temperaments, take from day to day suitable quantities of the pure drug, continuing the experiment for weeks together, making during the entire period an exact and particular record of all the medicinal symptoms and appearances that declare themselves. In this manner by repeated trials of different persons, a perfect picture of the effects of the drug is obtained, every organ or tissue it affects, and every symptom it produces, is accurately known. Homœopathists have thus, within fifty years past, proved over three hundred different articles, and have exhibited in these trials, an amount of patience and perseverance unparalleled in the history of science, and have acquired from hence a far more intimate and perfect acquaintance with their remedial agents, than can be derived in any other mode.

In studying our materia medica, and indeed all that pertains to Homœopathy, we should follow the inductive method which founds science in facts, instead of assumptions. In regard to method of cultivation and certainty of conclusion, the new system of medicine approaches the most exact of those sciences which relate to inorganic nature. A class of facts obtained from healthy persons expresses the morbid properties of our materia medica ; another class of facts obtained from the sick expresses the therapeutic properties of the same agents ; a comparison of the two classes establishes as a universal law, “Like are cured by like, or *similia similibus curantur*.” Again, the facts of each individual case of disease determine the remedy to be in accordance with this law. Of all the physical sciences, that of Therapeutics has been the slowest in adopting the inductive method. Hahnemann was the first who made well ascertained facts, the essential basis of the whole therapeutic fabric ; the first indeed to discover a law which renders all the phenomena of abnormal action available in practice. His is the only known law which makes every morbid phenomena observable in the living body, subservient to the restoration of health. It is the availableness of the facts which stimulates the true physician to examine so minutely the active and living physiognomy of disease, the symptoms.

Homœopathic medicines act directly on the seat of the disease.

If a medicine given to a healthy person calls out a certain phase of symptoms, no matter what they may be, or how numerous or varied, and a disease invading a patient calls out the same symptoms, it is evident that it can only do so by invading the same organs, systems and nervous centres, and in the same manner. Hence medicines chosen homœopathically always act directly upon the seat of the disease, removing it without accessory disturbance, by virtue of the great law of cure. Homœopathy individualizes every case of disease, treating it as an individual existence, by and for itself. In cases of disease where a similar case has never been seen before, or even if there never was a similar one, if there be intimate acquaintance with the *materia medica*, the physician will at once, after proper examination, apply the proper remedy by virtue of the law of similarity. Thus Hahnemann, before he had ever seen a case of Asiatic cholera, merely from the description of its symptoms by others, pointed out the remedies that would be successful in its treatment, so accurately that the same medicines he then suggested, have been extensively used in the treatment of this disease, with a success that has astonished even our most ardent opponents, and led many to investigate and finally adopt the practice. Hence on the appearance of epidemic diseases, this system has been enabled to treat them at once successfully. In no case has the new system more clearly manifested its potent curative energies than in the treatment of cholera, and other new and malignant forms of disease. Homœopathic medicines are prepared in such a manner as to develop their remedial powers in the highest possible degree. The most obnoxious portion of the homœopathic creed, in the eyes of our opponents, is the power of small doses and attenuations. This doctrine, like other parts of Homœopathy, is simply a matter of induction—it may be proved by our own sensations. Hahnemann was led to it by pure experience, and not by speculative views. The process of trituration and dilution develop the remedial powers of medicines in the highest possible degree. Philosophers have long taught, even in the grosser subject of mechanics, that the least particle of matter, does and must exert a perpetual influence on every other mass, no matter how great its bulk; and the pebble let fall on the sea-shore, attracts the world to it as really as the world attracts the pebble. It is well known that strychnine still retains its intensely bitter taste, even when dissolved in water in the proportion of one part to six hundred thousand parts of the solvent. Here is a positive evidence of its action on the taste in the atomic state; who is prepared to state or assert that it has, in this condition, no action on other parts of the animal organism? It is stated by allœopathic experimenters that when a dose of calomel, or mercury in other form is taken in a purgative dose, being previously weighed, and the fœcal discharges preserved and washed, the whole of the mercury may be obtain-

ed, and no apparent portion has entered the system, notwithstanding the various morbid sensations and altered secretions resulting from its employment. What explanation can they give of this phenomena, if they deny that atoms have any influence on the vital economy? Modern physiology has shown, under the microscope, that muscular contraction, the power of which in some instances amounts to some thousands of pounds, depends upon the minute approximation of atomic disks arranged in series, constituting the ultimate fibre of the muscle. The particles of light so inconceivably small that they are freely transmitted through dense transparent media, produce a variety of sensations, some of them intensely painful when acting on an inflamed eye; at other times, when the eye is in health, producing the most pleasurable sensations, presenting every variety of hue that adorns the landscape, while their agency promotes the growth and perfection of vegetables, aids the development of animated beings, and, by the daguerreotype process, transfers the likeness of ourselves or friends to the polished plate, perfectly and instantly. If the attenuation of medicines, as practiced by our school, be a question of the division of matter, then that well established principle of philosophy comes in and declares that we know of no limit to the divisibility of matter. Again, if it involves the question, can there be power manifested without visible quantity? we would say, consider light, heat, electricity, galvanism, mesmerism, thoughts, miasms, life, and the Creator Himself, and we believe that the conviction will be irresistible that visible quantity is not essential to the exhibition of power. If this principle be true, then the doctrine of attenuation of medicines cannot be overthrown. Numerous other illustrations can be adduced, showing the power of infinitesimals in various chemical combinations, where the smallest appreciable quantity added to a mixture, has essentially changed its properties and appearance. Did time permit, we would adduce and illustrate the action of pepsin in the gastric juice, being the digestive principle; yet it is so minute that it has never been obtained in a separate state—still it possesses the following essential characters. According to Paris' Pharmacologia, (p. 164) it is soluble in water and dilute muriatic and acetic acids. It is not precipitated by alkalis, but it is thrown down from its neutral solution by acetate of lead, and can be recovered from this precipitate in its active state by means of sulphuric acid. Corrosive sublimate produces a precipitate both in the acid and the neutral fluid; tannic acid also throws down from it a precipitate; alcohol at the boiling temperature, causes turbidity in it, and all three render the fluid inert. Can it then be doubted that the appropriate specific homœopathic remedy, even in attenuations, acting on organs rendered highly susceptible by disease to the peculiar action of the remedy, can operate; acting as they do, on the disordered parts

in the right direction, and the powers of the medicine being exalted by a peculiar mode of preparation, by which it is freed from all crude particles which, in allœopathic medicines, often block up and obstruct the system, and thus hinder nature's own efforts to effect a cure? In the few cases where beneficial results follow the administration of calomel and other similar medicines, the mass of the article is thrown off with the forcible evacuations. But it is easy to believe that a certain portion might become comminuted in the stomach and intestines. When we can accomplish all these beneficial results without violently effecting the organic viscera, we should certainly do so, as the perfection of a cure consists in removing disease with the mildest means, and the least accessory disturbance.

Homœopathy makes a far more valuable use of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology than her older sister. These adjuncts of medicine come in to establish the diagnosis and prognosis of disease upon satisfactory grounds, which is their legitimate use. They do not direct the treatment, which must be in accordance with the existing symptoms, whatever pathological name may be given to the disease. Homœopathy arrests morbid secretions and excretions by restoring the diseased organ to its natural condition. By employing specific medicines, which are borne by their affinities to the suffering part or organ, the diseased action is arrested, and of consequence these morbid secretions and excretions are suppressed. Thus while Allœopathy would expel the mucus collecting in the larynx during croup by vomiting, Homœopathy would administer a medicine which should prevent the secretion altogether by restoring the mucous membrane to its normal condition. Homœopathic treatment tends to remove the predisposition to the return of the same disease. As most obstinate diseases are due to some latent "dyscrasia," "scrofula," "psora," "bad blood"—call it what you please—the remedies employed, and especially those called antipsoric, are peculiarly calculated to eradicate it from the system, and thus prevent a recurrence of the disease. In thousands of instances, persons suffering from frequent attacks of croup, rheumatism, bilious colic, and similar affections, after having followed this treatment for a time, have been afterwards entirely exempt from their customary attacks; whereas allœopathic treatment tends rather to invite than prevent a recurrence of the same disease, as the suffering organ is weakened by the effect of the treatment by depletion, irritation or excessive excretion, and in others but imperfectly cured by such revulsive applications; hence a tendency to relapse, or new invasion of the same disease is always present. Cathartics move the bowels, but leave them afterwards less capable of moving naturally. A plausible common-sense tells the physicing physician that he is removing costiveness; reason and experience should teach him that he is only stereotyping it—as the

cathartic, whilst removing the contents of the bowels, which in most cases were doing no injury, it leaves a chronic inflammation of the mucous lining, and a paralytic weakness of the muscular coat of the intestines. These practices account for the general prevalence of dyspepsia. If mercury salivates in curing, it does not cure by salivating; if it purges in curing, it does not cure by purging—neither does any other cathartic.

When the scientific barbarities of Alloëopathy are perpetrated on adults, who blindly submit to them as of necessity, believing that they cannot regain their health without them, the case is not so bad; but when their disgusting compounds, and cruel accompaniments, are choked down weak, sick, helpless infants for days and weeks together, it forms a scene of heartless barbarity, perpetrated in the name of the sacred healing art, over which humanity shudders. Were it necessary, there would be some apology, but there is none. Homœopaths discard these nauseous and irritating substances, and meet with better success than alloëopaths do, with them. In view of this fact, many alloëopathic practitioners of eminent attainments, have each in their turn, smiled at, spurned, abused, examined, been converted to, and now practice, the system. To those who consider the testimony of thousands of patients, saved even when past hope by other means, the growth of our literature, the records of the results of our treatment, in hospitals, dispensaries and private practice, and the establishment and maintenance of our medical colleges, it cannot but appear puerile, undignified and presumptuous, to denounce Hahnemann as a charlatan, to assail his disciples as visionaries or knaves, call the system a humbug, and array against it all the power which can be generated in what is arrogantly called the “regular profession,” united in county, State, and national medical societies, many of which have been organised for the express purpose of opposing us. If we are true to our own interests, and the cause of humanity, and are united in our efforts, we shall continue triumphantly to advance, till reformation shall no longer be demanded.

The medical profession is one of the most noble, and at the same time with one exception, the most solemn that man can undertake. Before it, most of the ordinary duties and offices of life, fade into insignificance. On the accuracy of the physician’s knowledge, and the correctness of his principles, depend, perhaps, a father’s happiness, a mother’s hopes, the enjoyment of a wide circle, the administration of justice, and perhaps the opportunity of repentance. In general, we claim for the new system much greater efficacy in curing what are classed amongst the ordinarily or frequently curable disorders, than that claimed for the old system. In fine, there is no known disorder which affects our race, to which Homœopathy, in its

present state of advancement, is not applicable, and in which it has not actually been applied, with a success which has given its practitioners a peculiar confidence in approaching their patients. There are, however, diseased conditions where this, and every other system fails, and where all hopes of cure would be chimerical. When the vital powers of the organism, or of the organs necessary to life, are so far overcome by disease, that a curative action cannot ensue from the application of appropriate remedies, the diseased state must continue, and death follow. We do not anticipate that Heaven's dread decree will ever be repealed; but as the physical evils of vice may be avoided by pursuing a course of virtue, so we hope to banish from the world the thousand evils of unnatural habits of life and diet, as well as the poisoning of the human body with immense doses of active substances, unsuited to nature's law of cure.

To promote results so beneficial as these, is the object of this Association, and to accomplish which, demands our most persevering efforts. By the systematic proving of medicines, and carefully recording our cases, both of successful and unsuccessful treatment, immense benefit to the profession will result. This, with the proper efforts to sustain our college interests, constitute the leading points to which I would invite attention; yet, knowing that other important points exist for others to illustrate, I will give way—not because my theme is exhausted, but because I have occupied all the time that properly belongs to me.

THE WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION.

The previous pages contain a full account of the proceedings of this Convention. The meeting was not as large as could have been desired; still those who did come, were disposed to do something in behalf of the cause, and we had assurances from many Homœopaths who were detained, that they were with us in spirit.

The organization of a Western Institute of Homœopathy, we look upon as a great point gained, the influence of which will be most salutary. As there may be difference of opinion upon this point, and as it may seem to many that we have rather trenched upon the rights of the American Institute, it may be as well, at the present time, to state in an informal manner what were the views on this subject of those engaged in the organization of the Western Institute. Nothing savoring of dissatisfaction with the American Institute was heard, but the want was felt of an influence nearer at home.

So difficult is it for physicians to leave their practice, that the great body of Western Homœopathists could never become members of the American Institute, or take part in its deliberations. Indeed we do not know that a majority of the *Eastern* Homœopathists even, have joined. For ourselves, during a residence of nearly eight years in Illinois, we have never seen the time yet, when we could find, or even make it convenient, to take the journey East necessary to becoming a member of the American Institute, although we have always regarded this Institute with favor. We know full well that not one in fifty of the Homœopathists in the West ever can or ever will come under its direct influence; hence the need of an Institute in our midst, something more than a State organization, membership in which shall be both desirable and attainable. As the Institute will hold its meetings successively in the various Western States, it will give all an opportunity to unite with it. The influence of our organization has already been felt. Some professed Homœopathists who have been content with the inspiration drawn from Hall's *Laurie*, or Hering's *Domestic Physician*, or kindred works, without any previous medical education, and who have found themselves shut out from our organization, have already expressed their determination to enter upon a thorough course of medical studies, that they may stand upon an equal footing with the best. This principle will continue to have an increasing power and efficacy, and on this account we trust that all Western Homœopathists will lend their aid and countenance to the Western Institute—not to the neglect of the American, of course—there is nothing to hinder those who can become members of both, nor is there any reason why we should not labor diligently in our respective fields without any jarring.

ADDRESS OF THE HAHNEMANN PUBLISHING SOCIETY

TO THE

HOMŒOPATHISTS OF AMERICA.

We take great pleasure in giving place to the following Address of the Hahnemann Publishing Society, with which we have been favored by Dr. Neidhard, one of the Society's Honorary Secretaries. The project is one which no Homœopathist can look upon without

the deepest interest. In no other way can such an amount of information be laid before the English reader at so small a cost, and we call upon all Homœopathists who would add to their own knowledge, or extend to others the means of obtaining proficiency in the theory and practice of Homœopathia, to enter heart and hand into the views of our trans-atlantic brethren.

We are requested by Dr. Neidhard to state that the price of the First Volume of the Pathogenetic Cyclopædia, has been fixed at two dollars, and that it will arrive by the next steamer. Those who wish the work, will therefore enclose the above mentioned sum to Dr. Neidhard, Philadelphia, (post paid) and a copy will be sent them forthwith. We will forward with pleasure any names which may be left with us.

It may be proper to state that the works issued by this Society, are furnished *at cost*, their object being not a speculation, but the benefit of the profession.

The acting committee of the Hahnemann Publishing Society beg to call the attention of their American Brethren to the establishment and objects of this Society. The object of this Society is, by the coöperation of a number of individuals, to procure the publication of homœopathic works of practical value, whose sale being probably limited to the members of the profession, would deter publishers from bringing them out at their own risk. The Society has already commenced the publication of a *Materia Medica* and *Repertory* on a more complete and extensive scale than has yet appeared in the English language. The first volume of the *Pathogenetic Cyclopædia* has been published, and the first part of the *Materia Medica* is now in press. The Society has already a subscribed capital of nearly £600. It is proposed that the works published by the Society be issued to American subscribers on the same terms as to the members of the Society in this country, viz: at prime cost. Dr. Neidhard, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Henry C. Preston, of Providence, R. I., have kindly consented to act as our Honorary Secretaries in the United States, and it is requested that those gentlemen who desire to become subscribers to the works of the Society, will forward their names to them.

We regret to find that a reprint of one of the Society's works has been commenced in New York, which will materially hamper the usefulness of the Society, and we therefore appeal to the scientific spirit and friendly feeling of the American homœopathic practitioners to support us in our undertaking, by discountenancing reprints

of the works, and we, on our part, pledge ourselves to afford all the support in our power to the sale of works published in America.

We shall also be happy to receive provings or other contributions to the *Materia Medica*. The manuscript to be sent to Dr. F. Black, Clifton, Bristol, or to our only accredited publishing agent in America, Mr. Bailliere, Broadway, New York.

F. BLACK,
S. DRYSDALE,
R. E. DUDGEON,
C. B. KER,
H. MADDEN,

Acting Committee of the Hahnemann Publishing Society.

A WORD ABOUT OUR JOURNAL.

We think that our readers will not accuse us of frequent appeals for aid in any form: the difficulties of sustaining such a periodical as ours we have met, as well as we could, with but little or no assistance from without. As, however, the Western Institute, entirely unsolicited on our part, has recognized the usefulness of our labors, it may not be deemed intrusive, if the attention of Western Homœopathists is called to the importance of sustaining a Journal in their midst, and some suggestions thrown out as to the proper manner of affording this support. As regards the importance of a Journal at the West, a few words may suffice. Western practitioners need some medium of communication through which they can alike learn the views of their brother practitioners, and make known their own. This is necessary, absolutely, indispensably necessary, not merely to give Western Homœopathists a character abroad, but to put Homœopathia on a proper footing at home. Homœopathists abroad have a right to require that the field in which we labor should be *cultivated*, and that the fruits of our labors should be deposited where they may be used by all; while each Homœopathist at home has a right to require that all his brethren should share with him the results of their observations and experience. This will tend to the improvement, not only of each individual of the profession, but of medical science itself; and it certainly should be the ambition of every member of a profession, to leave its science and literature better than he found it. To all Homœopathists who have this ambition, we call for aid, and

the previous remarks will indicate the aid we desire. The addition of a few names to our subscription list would be an affair of but little moment. It would add nothing to the interest of the Journal, nothing to its usefulness, nothing to its permanence. Had we a thousand new subscribers to-day, it would not make the Journal a whit the better. What is needed is that Western Homœopathists should take an interest in the enterprise, should feel that it is *their* Journal, should consider themselves under obligation to furnish it with original communications, on Medical Topography, on the history of epidemics, on the virtues of drugs, on the treatment of diseases, on anything, in fine, connected with true medical science. These communications need not be either long or labored, and probably there is no practitioner who could not furnish an article as often as quarterly, or semi-annually. We do not desire this to avoid labor: we cheerfully perform the labor necessary. It is, however, but too apparent, after all the labor is performed, that the Journal lacks that interest, and fails of that usefulness, which it should have, and which it might have, if it was the product of several minds instead of one.

We have spoken at some length upon this subject, and for the *last time*. Soliciting aid in any shape, is an ungrateful task. Should the aid desired be furnished, we shall accept it gratefully; should it be withheld, we shall continue the Journal, *unaided*, as long as there is any appearance or prospect of its usefulness, and then relinquish it with the hope that the enterprise may be taken up by abler and more successful hands.

We take this opportunity to state that the Journal will be published another year, that the first number of the Fourth volume will be issued on the 1st of October next, *Deo volente*, and that the commencement of a volume is an assurance that the volume will be completed, if life and health are spared. Terms as heretofore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER TO THOS. E. BOND, A. M., M. D., ON HOMŒOPATHIA; occasioned by the publication of his Address to the Graduates at Washington University, March 3d, 1851: by *J. Schmidt*. Baltimore: Sands & Mills.

We are under many obligations to Dr. Schmidt for a copy of this

Letter, the perusal of which has afforded us much pleasure. It is written with much elegance, and is full of humor. We should be happy to share our pleasure with our readers, did not the limits of our Journal forbid, and we regret that we cannot tell them where the Letter may be had short of the Publishers.

The Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung of April 21st, contains an invitation which we take pleasure in laying before our readers, and sincerely hope that some of them may have it in their power to accept thereof. At all events, those who stay away cannot say they were not invited.

On the 8th, 9th and 10th of August next,

All the friends of Hahnemann of every land, of every tongue, physicians and laymen, are hereby most respectfully invited to assemble at Leipsic, to give account, at the Session of the Central Homœopathic Union, of the condition of our well beloved science, and to assist in the ceremony of uncovering the statue of Hahnemann, on the 10th of August.

Homœopathic Journals, at home and abroad, are requested to insert this notice.

DR. F. MELICHER, *Director*.

Berlin, April 5th, 1851.

JOURNALS RECEIVED :

Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, *Leipsic*.

Homœopathic Times, *London*.

American Journal of Homœopathy, *New York*.

Cincinnati Journal of Homœopathy, *Cincinnati, Ohio*.

Homœopathist, *Buffalo*.

The Homœopathic Advocate and Guide to Health, *Keene, N. H.*

Has the North American Journal *stopped!* We do not get it, though we have heard that a number was seen in St. Louis recently. We suppose *precedent* will justify us in publishing it *dead*, by and by.

The Secretary of the Western Institute hereby acknowledges the receipt of the necessary acceptance of membership, from Jesse S. Hewitt, M. D., and Martin J. Burke, M. D., Milwaukie, but too late for insertion in its proper place.

WISCONSIN HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Racine, May 16, 1851.

DR. SHIPMAN—*Dear Sir*: I send you a copy of the proceedings of the Wisconsin Institute of Homœopathy at its annual meeting, held May 14, 1851, with the request that you will publish them in your Journal:

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The Wisconsin Institute of Homœopathy, convened at the office of Dr. Douglas in the city of Milwaukee, May 14. Dr. Robt. J. Wilcox was admitted as a member.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Greves, President; Dr. Burke, Vice President; Dr. R. J. Wilcox, Secretary and Treasurer.

Partial reports were made by several members of the provings of the *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

Resolved, That the members continue the proving of this article, and institute provings of the *apis mellitus*, and report at the next meeting in writing, the symptoms, and the order, and the time of their occurrence.

Resolved, That five members be appointed delegates to the Western Homœopathic Convention, to be held at Chicago in June next, with instructions to add to their number all members of this Institute, who shall be present at the said Convention.

The following members were appointed: Drs. Tracy, Giles, R. J. Wilcox, Douglas, and Burke.

Resolved, That the Secretary give notice, at least three weeks before the next meeting, of the Institute, to every homœopathic physician of the State, of the time and place of meeting.

Resolved, That candidates for membership shall apply, at least one month before the annual meeting, to the Secretary, and transmit to him their testimonials, which he shall immediately lay before the Committee on Elections.

The President appointed the following members a Committee on Elections, viz: Drs. Hewitt, Tracy and Douglas.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Western Journal of Homœopathia for publication, and also that they be published in the city papers.

An address was delivered by the President, Dr. Giles, on The Mission of the Institute. Adjourned to meet at this place in one year.

J. S. DOUGLAS, *Secretary*.

NOTICE.—We have just received from Germany, a few Engravings of Hahnemann, which we will furnish at cost.

We have seen with regret, in an Eastern paper, the announcement of the decease of CALEB BENTLEY MATTHEWS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Will some of our friends in Philadelphia, who were acquainted with the deceased, favor us with a necrological notice for insertion in the Journal?

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

From the London Homœopathic Times.
CHRONIC DISEASES.

BY DR. STRONG.

The following study, written solely for private use, arose from a perusal of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases," and was commenced many months ago, with the view of ascertaining how far his theory was consistent with acknowledged pathological truths.

To follow this subtle element psora, through all its Protean changes and polymorphic transformations, as portrayed in Hahnemann's essay, absolutely takes away one's breath; the cumulative argument appears to overwhelm and roll down all opposition, the bare enumeration of the various forms assumed by psora occupying no less than twenty pages. But even this metempsychosis is not without its type and analogue in Nature, and close at hand too, even in the infantile history of the "Drop of Water." * * * Condensed from the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, it glittered in pearly beauty upon a blade of mountain grass; then rolling to the ground it suddenly vanished, but in a few weeks reappeared gushing out of the hill-side. From babbling rill through brook and gathering streamlet, its course was open and unmistakeable; but who could have believed that it next ran races along the earth at sixty or seventy miles an hour, in conjunction with the incongruous elements of fire and iron and brass; and soon after with a sigh and a shriek, soared aloft in fleecy clouds, sailing over the moon, and riding on the whirlwind? * * * Hahnemann's startling doctrine of psora and his practice of employing antipsoric remedies, spring out of the debatable hypothesis of the repercussion of cutaneous affections. It cannot be concealed, but this is generally considered the least satisfactory of all the powerful

productions of his pen; as, indeed, is manifest by the cautious way in which even Hahnemann's greatest admirers approach the question.

Thus in Dr. Scott's able Lectures on Homœopathy, recently published in the Homœopathic Times, the subject is treated as follows:

"Hahnemann considered chronic disease, in a large majority of cases, to be due to what he denominated psora, a malady which ought to be developed on the skin, and there cured from within outwards, but which, being allowed to lie dormant, or being repelled by incorrect treatment or neglect, takes up its place in some more important internal organ. He established his theory by a most elaborate and erudite induction of instances in all ages and countries, and he conceived that by treating chronic diseases on this principle, he was able to effect cures where he had previously been baffled. The introduction to his work on chronic diseases well deserves careful study. It is not essential to Homœopathy: a man may adopt the characteristic law and reject this doctrine, or he may adopt this doctrine and reject the law."*

So Jahr (Man. Hom. Med. vol. ii.): "Those who see hidden inflammation of some organ at the bottom of every *chronic* disease, will find as much reason for reckoning on the extensive efficacy of *Sulphur*, as those who see in it only psoric corruption." Hartmann, in Germany, and Hempel, in America, agree in the opinion, "that the psora theory, which is undoubtedly true in many respects, has been stretched too far by Hahnemann." There are Hahnemannians in this country who openly pronounce all his *theories* to be incorrect, and that the great master contradicts himself in his various writings; others regard his statements as oracular, or something more.

Out upon the nosologist! but especially upon those who have so long kept science in a dead lock, by systematising maladies in accordance with a single principle—that of the kind of exanthem they throw out upon the surface. There is no limit to the errors both of thought and of practice into which the gaudy drawings and splendid prints of these professors have led, are leading, and will lead the plastic minds of the pupils under their instruction. These brilliant creations of Willan and Alibert and Rayer are based upon that most frail and unexamined fundamental theory,—that *cutaneous diseases are local*. Like the system of the great Swedish botanist, which severs whole natural families to class together chance individuals possessing the right number of stamens, so Willan's arrangement is a

* In ordinary medical phrase, a disease was *acute* which only lasted forty days, and *chronic* when its duration exceeded that limit. But the homœopath discriminates between *sub-acute* disease and *chronic*—the latter being a disease whose tendency it is to deteriorate to the end of life itself.

rude contrivance, useful only for description, or to some as an index; beyond this its value does not extend.

In this most crude and bewildered state of what is called *dermatology*, there was wanted a mind which with powerful grasp should generalize all the facts long stored up in the physician's treasury; that should ascertain, for instance—

What diseases unite such important con- ditions as of being:	{	1. Contagious.
		2. Constitutional.
		3. Inveterate.
		4. Hereditary.
		5. Subject to Metastasis.

These are symptoms confessedly of far more breadth and importance than the scaly, or pustular, or tubercular, or what other form an efflorescence may happen to assume. A patient and unbiased examination of the entire subject will evidence that a very large class of maladies exists, agreeing in these five important respects, and differing only in the tissue of the body to which the metastasis may take place. It is from this combination of signs that the existence of a miasma or virus is inferred. For a long time the infection may lie dormant, and we may know no more of it than of the invisible protective influence of cow-pox. But in general the miasma fastens upon some one organ or tissue, it has a *locus standi*; it is a Vesuvius continually sending up a stream of smoke to remind mankind of the hidden fire within. What more simple account or explanation could be given of hereditary psoriasis, hereditary asthma, repelled gout, rheumatism, &c., or of the combinations and alternations of these, which are so frequently noticed by medical writers as exceptional and inexplicable cases? Let us not be deterred by the difficulty of proof. A complete and direct experiment is scarcely within our reach. But we can show that a far larger number of chronic cutaneous affections than is commonly supposed, are secondary symptoms, contagious in their primitive exanthem—not so in their secondary form. From this demonstration likewise, the philosophic mind may infer that the malady is constitutional; its persistence for years, and its steady increase, strengthen this inference. But if we should find that the miasm is actually transmitted to the offspring, or even to the foetus *in utero*, all remaining doubt must be dissipated.

A cutaneous affection then—porrigo, impetigo, scabies—may be contagious, constitutional and hereditary, just like its congener, lues. Having thus, let us suppose, accompanied the miasmatic tetter in its progress from one party to another by contagion, and from parent to child or grandchild by inheritance, we shall no longer be startled at discovering that if by accident a metastasis should take place upon

the lungs or bronchia, or if the eruption, repelled by a lotion or by cold, should affect the joints or the head, such new affection will still remain as constitutional, inveterate, hereditary, and transmutable as ever. It will lose nothing of its main characteristics, and we shall be all the more strongly impressed with the error of those nosologists who have selected for the basis of their classification a single phenomenon, and that the most fleeting, uncertain, and unimportant of all the symptoms, viz. the precise form of the exanthematous eruption.

It is exceedingly probable that two or more genealogical taints converging and meeting in one individual, may often mystify or aggravate his condition to an extent baffling our present means of calculation; but when fresh insertion from a wet nurse, or from impure vaccination, comes still farther to complicate matters, who shall compute the diversities in form, in place, in time, in intensity, in development, in the moral or in the physical constitution, that shall be disseminated among our hapless race?

I confess, when I first attempted to assimilate the leprosy of the middle ages with any of the more common cutaneous affections of the present day, the difficulties appeared insurmountable.

Guy de Chauliac, the celebrated surgeon of the fourteenth century, assigns the following *six* symptoms as the most unequivocal of this malady, *Lepra Arabum*:—"Rotundity of the ears and eyes; thickening and tuberosity of the eyebrows, with falling off of their hair; dilatation and disfiguration of the nostrils externally, with stricture of them within, and foetidity of the lips; voice raucous and nasal; foetidity of the breath and of the whole person; fixed and horrible satyr-like aspect."

Glanville, another English author, who wrote in the fourteenth century, states, according to the translation of the Vicar of Barkeley, that leprous persons "have redde whelkes and pymples in the face, out of whome oftenne runne blood and matter; in such the noses swollen and ben grete, the virtue of smelling faileth, and the brethe stynketh ryght fowle."

So far the leprosy differs from any known exanthem. But on taking a wider view of the entire subject, it appeared that it was believed during the middle ages to have been *contagious*, as is proved by the strenuous efforts made to seclude the diseased, and prevent their communication with the healthy. On this subject, Dr. A. Edmondston remarks farther, that this disease is *hereditary*, "and has been transmitted to successive generations, without extending itself to individuals living under the same roof, or even to all the offspring of the same parents; nor does it seem to propagate itself by infection, unless in those cases where a matter is generated and discharged from the sores. This is the certain medium of communication,

and an inattention to this circumstance has given rise to contradictory views of its nature." (Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. vi.)

The learned Dr. Copeland has pronounced of this malady, "that it was once the most generally diffused, the most surely and slowly fatal, and the most permanent of all those which have prevailed at any time in the human species." "Persons who are the subjects of it are almost always carried off by acute or chronic inflammations of the respiratory organs and passages, and of the digestive viscera." "On dissection, Peyer's glands have been found enlarged; the intestinal tubercles ulcerated, and the mesenteric glands enlarged and tubercular. The lungs generally contain crude or softened tubercles scattered through them. Three patients examined by M. Rayer, had the lungs thus affected."

Or, as the Rev. L. J. Debes describes it in the Faroe Isles, anno 1676, "the blood is corrupted, the sickness gnawing itself through the body before it breaketh out." Taking this extended range, cutaneous diseases of the present day bear the same proportion to the leprosy of the middle ages that modified small-pox bears to the confluent variola; in other words, it agrees in the main symptoms, but differs in the degree of intensity. Copeland also insists upon the scarcity of salt at this period; upon coarse flesh, meats and fish cured by smoking, or merely dried in the air, and eaten in a rancid or semi-putrid state; upon frequent periods of scarcity, particularly of grain or vegetable substances; upon the general use of woollen clothing next the skin; and upon the very imperfect habits of personal cleanliness, as causes fully sufficient to have changed the forms as well as the intensity of these chronic maladies.

Now Hahnemann has founded an argument upon the great historical antiquity of cutaneous and leprous complaints, with the surprising predominance in early times of affections of the *surface* over all other diseases; but, probably from want of space, he has scarcely elaborated the resources of this argument as they deserve, or rather as we might desire. He remarks that all the notices of disease, thirty-six centuries ago, in the early sacred records, imply that the enemy attacked and afflicted the human race from without, which is amply confirmed by the later annals of the Greek and the Arab. He then, in few words, brings the account down to our own times, (p. 16.)

"The psora of the western world, which during some centuries had become so formidable as a malignant erysipelas, denominated St. Anthony's Fire, was brought back to the true leprous form, by the leprosy that the Crusaders introduced in the thirteenth century. It was thus indeed more widely spread in Europe than heretofore, since in the year 1226 no less than 2,000 lazar houses existed in France

alone. Yet the psora, as it multiplied from day to day its horrifying eruptions, received some check to the violence of its symptoms, in the habits of personal cleanliness borrowed from the East—in the use of shirts, now first popularized in Europe, and in the generally diffused taste which sprung up for hot baths. The genial influence of these auxiliaries, added to improved methods of preparing food and the progressive amelioration of civilized life, continued through two centuries, greatly mitigated the frightful external horrors of the psora plague, so that towards the termination of the fifteenth century, the eruption presented only the ordinary characteristics of psora.”

The frightful prevalence of cutaneous diseases at this period, as asserted by Hahnemann, is fully supported by historical evidence.

Thus Raymond states (*Hist. de l'Eléphantiasis*, p. 106), that Louis VIII. king of France, made bequests in the year 1227 to 2,000 leproseries within his own kingdom.

In this country likewise, there were a great number of these establishments; indeed the stream of charitable munificence, for at least three centuries after the Conquest, seems to have flowed in this direction.

The most extensive institution of this kind was in Leicestershire, at a place thence called Burton Lazars: it was founded, according to Dugdale, before the reign of King Stephen, for a master, eight sound and eight leprous brethren, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Lazarus. It ultimately became possessed of immense riches: so that all the inferior lazarus-houses in England were in some measure subject to the master of it, as he was himself to the Master of the Lazars at Jerusalem. (*Nichol's History of Leicestershire*.)

The city of Norwich alone is said to have contained five leproseries. In London there were six, the largest of which, St. Giles without Temple bar, was founded A. D. 1101, by Matilda, queen of Henry I. for forty lepers, with a chaplain, etc.; annexed by Edward III. as a cell to Burton Lazars; dissolved, says Dugdale, 36 Henry VIII. This indefatigable authority enumerates no less than eighty-five hospitals for lepers—scattered through the various counties of England—many of which are still in existence; to each he subjoins a little epitome of their constitution, with the founder's name, the date and the ultimate destination of the institution: the greater number seem to have been suppressed by Henry VIII.

Pennant mentions “that St. James's Palace was originally a hospital, founded and dedicated to St. James, by some pious citizens before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females; and eight brethren were added afterwards, to perform divine service. It was rebuilt in the time of Henry III. It was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1531, who founded on its site the present palace. At that time the revenue was valued at £100 per annum.”

Besides Dugdale's list, notices of other leper-houses are continually to be met with elsewhere: thus the Dukes of Hamilton show their descent from Robert, third Earl of Leicester, by the following genealogy:

"Eldest son, Robert, fourth Earl of Leicester.

"Second son, Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews and Chancellor of Scotland, d. in 1202.

"Third son, William, a leper, founder of the hospital of St. Leonard, at Leicester, d. s. p. before 1204." (Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.)

Altogether, little doubt can remain but the entire number, if known, would considerably exceed a hundred; a proportion very large to the population of Great Britain, which, according to Doctor Henry, did not exceed 2,500,000, or at most, 3,000,000, in 1485. At all events, from this date up to the period of the Conquest, the population of the entire realm can at no time have exceeded that of the metropolis in 1851. To form an idea, then, of the frightful prevalence of the leprosy of the middle ages, what should we think or fear in the present day, if London alone required 80 or 100 lazarettos for its diseased population, and these too of the class commonly called in-patients? How many thousands of out-patients, or incipient lepers, there must have been, we cannot now compute; that provision was made for these we gather from the existence of a large hospital at Ripon, "dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, founded by Thruston, who died 1139, for a chaplain and sisters, and relief of *all the lepers in Richmondshire*: finally suppressed by Henry VIII." (Dugdale). The very general existence of leprous diseases is still farther evinced by the creation of an order of knighthood, which sprung from the incongruous combination of chivalrous ardor with a zeal for the religion of peace, so prevalent in those times. The Knights of St. Lazarus had the double duty assigned them of holy warriors and attendants upon lepers; and the lazarettos were placed generally under their control. Lepers indeed were admitted into the order, and the master of it was also required to be a leprous knight. (Mœchsen, de Med. equestr. Dign. orn.)

1. CONTAGION.

In some popular homœopathic writings, it has been erroneously stated that scabies, or the itch, is identical with Hahnemann's term *psora*. An attentive perusal of his essay satisfies me that *psora* is intended to include not only this highly contagious affection, but the entire group of lepra, psoriasis, impetigo, etc. (vide pp. 11—13). Indeed, practical physicians have long ago known that scabies was not confined to the vesicular form. "The scabies cachectica," according to Willan, "is occasionally combined with patches resembling

lichen, psoriasis, or impetigo, especially in adults. In several instances, this form of scabies has been obviously contagious in its double character."

Dr. Mackintosh, in his "Practice of Medicine," says of scabies, "This disease, as Bateman admits, almost bids defiance to any attempt to reduce it to an artificial classification, as it appears sometimes in the form of pustules, vesicles, and papulæ, the one running into the other."

Dr. Billing (Principles of Medicine, 3d edition) follows in the same line: "The itch is sometimes papular, sometimes pustular; sometimes vesicular, sometimes scaly, though unequivocally the same identical disease: in other words, according to the state of the constitution, the same irritating cause—recently demonstrated to be a peculiar insect (*Acarus Scarabæi*)—may produce a disease resembling prurigo eczema, impetigo, ecthyma, herpes, or psoriasis; the itch, in fact, communicated from a patient who has it in the pustular form, may produce it in another, in the vesicular or papular state; and from analogy I infer that the various cutaneous eruptions are but degrees of one state" (p. 276). Add to these porrigo, generally admitted to be contagious by the best writers, and containing no less than six species, according to Willan. Some of them, as the crusta lactea and the *P. lupinosa* and *P. favosa*, are rendered common enough by their obstinacy, if not by their frequency. We are thus inevitably led to conclude, with the best allopathic pathologists, that a certain eruptive and contagious malady is much more frequent in this country than is commonly supposed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

BY DR. DAVET.

Madame Grav***, 36 years of age, tall and spare, has suffered some time from menstrual irregularities. The discharge continues but ten days and is scanty. In the interval she has had leucorrhœa, to which she has ascribed her loss of strength, which has incapacitated her for the least exertion—emaciation becoming more apparent every day, and especially a painful and difficult digestion, accompanied sometimes with acidity, more frequently with transient vomituration. The appetite is generally wanting; the patient has no

relish except for acids; no other food can be endured without suffering. She has, moreover, since her health failed—a period of about three years—been a prey to an over excitement of the nervous system, characterized by alternations of extravagant gaiety and of depression and sadness quite irresistible. Every evening she had a slight, dry, fatiguing cough. To this group of symptoms, slight febrile attacks every evening have been added, followed during the night by perspiration more or less copious, and finally diarrhoea. Menstruation completely suppressed.

The physicians whom Madame G. had consulted during two years, suspecting a pulmonary or intestinal phthisis, (but always a phthisis), had sent her to Italy. She set out upon her journey, she said, with an affection of the lungs, as she supposed, but hoping to obtain certain relief from the delightful climate of that country. She had hardly reached Naples, however, when her disease, instead of being relieved, became worse. The attacks of vomiting, which had till then been seldom, and so slight as not to excite the attention of her first physicians, suddenly became the most prominent symptom. The Italian physicians, after having tried in vain to relieve the vomiting by the use of the most approved remedies, sent Madame G. back to Paris, carrying with her, as the result of their consultation, a formal diagnosis of cancer of the stomach,—which diagnosis our academicians confirmed, a little later it is true, but adding thereto the prognosis that the disease was radically incurable.

At the stage at which the disease had arrived, any hesitation in determining its nature appeared impossible. The food was rejected by vomiting, some hours after its ingestion, mingled with matter, sometimes of a yellowish green, at others of a black color. In the interval of vomiting there were fearful, incessant cramps—constant nausea—acidity and a sensation of burning in the stomach, without lancinating pain: this pain was aggravated by pressure at the level of and below the left false ribs, became also a tearing pain, extended to the dorsal vertebræ and occasioned numbness of the left arm;—at the same point an unequal, protuberant, very distinct tumor might be felt. The tongue was pale and moist; there was profuse salivation without any appearance of stomatitis. She had a perfect horror of all drinks, especially of water. Diarrhoea and constipation, alter-

nately. The emaciation was extreme; the skin dry, cold, earthy no fever or perspiration; at night alone, the patient experienced in the lower limbs a decided sensation of heat, and a restlessness which compelled her to move them incessantly.

Such was the condition of Madame Grav***, when I was called to her, as a Homœopathist, the other physicians having withdrawn, after pronouncing the disease beyond the resources of art. Such were the particulars which I could gather concerning her health, previous to the period which I have just described in a few words.

This was the 20th June, 1835. A final consultation of Alloëopathists took place, in which I had the honor of taking part. The result of the consultation was, that these gentlemen, considering the severity of the case, and despairing of affording her any relief whatever, *saw no impropriety in resigning the patient to make trial of Homœopathy.* As they took leave, M. Guersant added these memorable words, which I shall never forget: "Sir," said this celebrated practitioner to me, "if you prolong only for a week the three days of life which we have allotted this patient, remind me of the promise which I here make to you to publish it as a marvel, in honor of Homœopathy."

With a fatal prognosis before me, and fully convinced, as well as my honorable colleague, of the incurability of the disease, I desired at least to postpone the fatal day, and relieve, if I could not cure. My success, as will be seen, quite exceeded my expectations.

The symptoms with which the patient was really the most tormented, were, besides vomiting of brown and black matter, cramps of the stomach and constipation. I prescribed *Ipecac*, 30, 2 globules, which was continued for three successive days. On the next day, after the first dose, there were abundant evacuations, *black* and fetid. On the following days, the vomitings were less frequent, the pains in the stomach seldom and less intense.

June 25th.—*Arsenic*, 30, 2 globules—three times in the twenty-four hours.

June 26th.—A decided remission in the whole group of symptoms. Cessation of the vomiting, the nausea and the pains continuing, though in a less degree; the tongue clean and moist; profuse salivation; natural evacuation; general sensation of well-being, which

the patient had not experienced for a long time. The numbness and pain of the left arm have ceased, and are replaced by a pain and continued humming in the ear of the same side: complete sleeplessness.

June 30th.—*China* 9, 1 globule—continued for three successive days. The nausea and eructations continue; not the least appetite; abundant salivation. In the course of the day, the patient took several spoonfuls of milk, which she bore quite well. On the two following days, a cup of custard with milk and a small crust of bread. After each meal, there were eructations, hiccough, aggravation of the pain in the epigastrium, yawning; then agitation, frequency of the pulse, heat of the skin, sleeplessness, constipation.

July 3d.—*Lycopodium*, 30, 2 globules. Gradual cessation of the nausea; the appetite returns slowly; she is sensible of the taste of such light food as is permitted; a general sensation of well-being. The patient frequently calls for food, and fears, she says, that, if the urgency of her stomach increases thus, she shall hereafter live only to eat. During the night, she slept and rested several hours. The tint of the complexion is better, the color of the skin less earthy; the constipation still continues.

July 10th.—The appetite becoming more and more decided, I ventured to allow a beefsteak with potatoes, at her earnest solicitation, and she felt quite well after partaking of them: this she has not dared to do for three years, and it was considered quite an event in the family. From this time forth, having little anxiety about the quality of her food—I left it entirely to her taste and caprices—I merely forbade acids, alkalies and spices.

As to the general symptoms, and others than those belonging to the gastric affection, the nervous agitation and the constipation were those most obstinate. Most frequently, the nights were passed without sleep; or even when she slept for several hours, she was harrassed by frightful dreams, which made her sleep rather wearisome than refreshing. From time to time the night through, the patient was tormented by muscular uneasiness (*impatiences musculaires*), or by fixed pains in the articulations of the inferior extremities. Two doses of *belladonna* overcame these nervous phenomena, at the end of eight days.

July 20th.—The constipation continued with great obstinacy after

the decrease or successive disappearance of the other symptoms. I prescribed *ipécac*, 30, 2 globules—three days in succession, and a diet nearly vegetable. Scanty but loose evacuations ensued each day.

July 25th.—*Lycopodium*, 30, 2 globules. The patient left her bed and began by degrees to walk about the room; her general powers returned; the epigastric tumor, though still perceptible to the touch, has sensibly decreased in volume, and is not painful when pressed upon: the emaciation is very striking, without presenting all the phenomena of the primitive cachexy; continuance of the salivation and of the epigastric pains, though in a less degree; good appetite—alimentation well sustained; from time to time, pains and numbness of the left arm, with humming in the ear.

Surprised myself at such a rapid improvement, to meet the symptoms which still continued, and at the same time to attempt to recall the menses so long suppressed, I gave in the course of the month of August, at different intervals, several doses of *pulsatilla*. Under the influence of this medicine, the salivation, the nausea, the pains in the stomach and of the arm, the humming in the ear, were completely removed; all the functions were regularly performed, the evacuations became regular every day; the sleep was healthy, the stamp of disease disappeared from the countenance, the vital forces were restored and a certain degree of *embonpoint* established—and at last the patient experienced an increasing sensation of well-being, and felt convinced that her recovery was complete. At the same time, the menses, for the return of which I had been hoping, did not reappear, and a new symptom, hitherto unknown, supervened—that is, attacks of fainting every morning when the patient rose, but which ceased upon the use of *nux vomica*.

In September, all treatment was suspended. The improvement was sustained. The tumor is still clearly perceptible in the left hypochondriac region, but without pain on pressure. The patient was left to hygienic treatment merely.

Early in October—suddenly, without any known cause, or possibly in consequence of some imprudence in household occupations, of which Madame G. had resumed the care, the pains in the stomach and the attacks of nausea returned.

October 6th.—I prescribed *sulphur*, 30, 2 globules every three

days, till the 27th of October. Far from relieving the symptoms against which I had directed it, its administration was followed gradually by oppression; a cough occurring every evening; restlessness; at night, a general malaise; manifest indications of congestion of the head (heavy headache with red face); sadness and dejection.

Oct. 27th.—I directed *sepia*, 30, 2 globules. On the day following the administration of this remedy, there was a marked improvement: then, at the end of a few days, a complete reëstablishment of the health and appearance of the menses, though in small quantity. This circumstance influenced the *morale* of Madame G. in a most remarkable manner. From that day forth, having no longer any doubt concerning her recovery, she returned to her accustomed course of life.

At the end of December, I was sent for again. The pains, the acidity, the sickness of the stomach, had returned; but above all, the patient was prey to a nervous excitability very distressing. I repeated the *sepia*. Some days after, these symptoms of the relapse disappeared. The tumor in the epigastrium, unequal and protuberant, was always apparent.

After this period and during the two following years, Madame G. enjoyed such perfect health that her friends and relatives having witnessed her unhopèd-for recovery from a disease already at its last stage, ended by believing that the diagnosis given by the physicians who had examined, judged and condemned her, was erroneous. The patient herself indulged no longer in solicitude regarding her disease: she even neglected the most common hygienic precautions, notwithstanding my attempts to prescribe for her a regimen and course of life the most proper to keep the tumor in the state of inaction and quiescence to which it had been reduced. These urgent attempts were considered intrusive, and I could only leave her to her willfulness and caprices.

One day, her mother, to whom the certainty of an error in the diagnosis on our part became more convincing as the cure became more complete from day to day during a period of two years, in one of those conversations which she often indulged upon the *romancing* of medicine and medical men, and especially upon my pretension to have checked in its course a disease, for a cure of which we may

search the annals of science in vain—one day, I say, her mother related to her the diagnosis which had been given by the Faculty and by Homœopathy upon the nature of her disease and its certain fatal termination. From this moment, the patient, for whom the tumor in the left hypochondriac region was as if it no longer existed, struck with dismay at the thought of a cancer, fell into a profound melancholy. Extreme domestic trials supervening at this time, the disease broke out anew, with the same train of symptoms as at its first invasion. Having ceased to visit Madame G. for a long time, I was not recalled: with the news of her relapse I received also that of her death, which occurred in 1838.

REMARKS.

The case which has just been related will no doubt seem quite incomplete in some respects. Having been drawn off from old notes, it has been impossible for me to present it with all the exactness of detail which a case of such a character would have merited. Such as it is, however, the character and progress of the affection of which it treats, would be on the one hand too exact and precise to permit any pathologist to doubt in the least as regards the nature of this epigastric tumor, while on the other they may serve as the basis for a few remarks on the check which its development received from the remedies directed against it.

A mistake in the diagnosis might easily have been committed at the invasion of the disease; but at the stage to which it had arrived with Madame G. when the last consultation was held, the epigastric tumor, the various symptoms which arose from it and which indicated it to us, the emaciation and the cachexy, the blackish appearance of the matter vomited and that passed off by the bowels—all this ensemble of symptoms not only excluded all doubt and hesitancy, but it indicated in a manner most distinct, that the cancer had arrived at its last stages. Moreover, the course which it had followed up to that time, the slow and regular advance which it had made, demonstrated that of the three principal forms under which cancerous diarrhoea presents itself, and under which it has been classed in our day—the *acute*, the fixed and the common form—it was with this latter variety that we had to deal. Now, in the present state of

science, it is perfectly well known, that in this stage the remissions which occur in the earlier stages of the disease, are never known in that to which our patient had arrived. *Common* form of cancer at its cachectic stage—such was the exact diagnosis.

Immediate termination by death—such was the legitimate prognosis which inevitably followed therefrom. From all known facts and laws touching the development of the cancerous product and the progress of the diathesis, any other prognosis was irrational and logically impossible. The evidence of this was so striking, that on this point there was the most perfect agreement among the various consulting physicians, whose name and celebrity would have been *authority* sufficient, in a case less classical and more obscure.

This first point once settled and accepted in good faith by every impartial observer, it remains to account clinically for this gradual but rapid return to perfect health, and the practical denial, in this case, to the fatality of the prognosis. I am far from wishing to draw from this isolated fact, however clear and precise it may be in its general signification, an absolute conclusion as regards the possibility of a radical cure of the cancerous diathesis. At the same time, taken in connection with other facts more or less numerous, but authentic, which may be found in the annals of the new therapeutics, it will add to their clinical value, as they will add to its value; and by engaging practitioners in reflection and research, it may perhaps aid in realizing that therapeutic advancement which should be the chief aim of our constant efforts.

The course taken by the disease, from the day when it was in my charge alone, is certainly remarkable. Till that period, all the resources of the ordinary therapeutics remained powerless, and could not effect the slightest change in its progress. It had arrived at the last stage of the cachectic period; and it is at this very period that we have seen it, contrary to all the predictions of science and all its known laws, not only suspending its fatal development, but even gradually giving way, and leaving the organism to renew its forces, its functions, and its primitive normal state.

It certainly would be uncalled-for in this connection, to defend the manner in which I have fulfilled the successive indications which presented themselves in the course of the disease. That the action

of each remedy corresponded most exactly to the totality of the symptoms at the moment at which it was given, is sufficiently self-manifest not to need any defense. At the commencement of the treatment, the medication is purely symptomatic. At first, I could only endeavor to control the predominant and most urgent symptoms, and check the farther progress of the disease. Thus, from the 20th to the 25th of June, under the influence of the *ipécac*, the vomiting, the cramps of the stomach, and the constipation, were the symptoms which were seen mostly to subside. From the 25th to the 30th, *arsenic* checked the vomiting entirely, and restored the natural evacuation. In presence of such a striking improvement, the indication for *lycopodium* was clear: from the time of its administration, the nausea disappeared, the appetite and taste returned, the sleep was restored, and the cancerous cachexy itself seemed to be struck in its very seat and nature. Repeated several times in the course of July, its action was never for a moment unsatisfactory: it was decisive and indisputable, and I hardly knew which was the most surprising, the precision or the promptitude of its effects. The other different phenomena which still lingered, finally yielded to the appropriate remedies; and at length, at the end of six months, the recovery was as perfect as could be desired.

What conclusion must we draw from this group of therapeutic data? As to the fact itself with particular reference to the patient, it is very probable that after so decisive and perfect a restoration to health, this state of things might have been sustained for a much longer time—perhaps indefinitely, if a regular treatment had been pursued. * * * *

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The friends of the Hahnemann Hospital, and of the London Homœopathic Hospital, each held their Second Anniversary on the 3d of April last—the proceedings having been terminated by a dinner. The account below is from the British Banner, and will show how fast Homœopathia is going down in Great Britain. The Bazaar referred to was held on the 12th and 13th of June, for the benefit of

the Hahnemann Hospital, (at London), and is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton, and a long list of Right Hon. Countesses and Ladies. Our next number will probably contain an account of the doings :

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

“As we intimated in our last, this great gathering of the Homœopaths came off on Thursday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P. Had the assembly been based upon Hydropathy, instead of Homœopathy, we should have said there was taste, tact and special pertinence, in the opening of the business, forasmuch as Admiral Mainwaring represented the ‘Navy,’ making a capital speech, and bearing his own personal testimony to the powers of the globule which, in the gallant Admiral’s estimate, appeared, in point of importance, although in a very different way, to rank next to the cannon-ball. Neither was the ‘Army’ overlooked on the occasion, inasmuch as Major Tyndale represented the ‘Forces of Her Britannic Majesty.’ Lord Robert, as usual, discharged his high functions with grace and dignity, dealing some rather hard hits at the Allopathists, whom he designates ‘an old established hierarchy;’ and truly the world knows it is no joke to deal with hierarchies ecclesiastical. Should doctors in medicine be as unmanageable as doctors in divinity, the Homœopaths have but a belligerent prospect before them. His lordship started the business excellently, and was ably seconded by Dr. Dudgeon, who eloquently expatiated on the evils of exclusiveness and illiberality, making just the sort of speech which became the occasion. The doctor laid down the principle, which we fear is too true—a truth fraught with but little comfort to inventors and philanthropists—that a man’s greatness is very frequently known only after his death; and so it was with Hahnemann. Well, no matter; if a man but gets justice and bread, he can dispense with praise; if he benefits his generation, and commends himself to his conscience and to his God, a fig for the calumny and traduction of unreflecting men! We find a gentleman succeeding Dr. Dudgeon, whom we really did not expect to meet in such company—no other and no less a personage than James Wilson, Esq. M. P., just about the last of living men to be captivated and carried away with whims and phantasies. Most of our readers are aware that Mr. Wilson established the *Economist*, and that his meat and drink is statistics; that he literally lives upon them, and sleeps, we presume, on a couch made up of blue books. After this, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. M’Culloch himself arranged on the side of the infinitesimals; for if a man of the abstract power and calculating genius of Mr. Wilson has been carried away, none can

tell where the business of proselytism may end. Mr. Leaf, a gentleman distinguished in the commercial world, next stood forth, to introduce the clergyman who had preached on their behalf on the previous Wednesday, when a collection was made of £20, a very insignificant sum, to be sure, but still it may serve as a nest egg; and, remembering the progress of our Bible and Missionary Societies, we shall not be surprised—always supposing there is some truth in the system—if, some twenty years hence, the revenues of the Society comprise tens of thousands,—a sum sufficient to endow hospitals and pay professors. We do not know much about the said Mr. Everest, beyond the fact that he is the vicar of some place in Gloucestershire, and was one of the first champions of Homœopathy.

D. Wilson, Esq. made a pleasant and appropriate speech, which appears to have been well received by the assembly. This gentleman's hopes are high, and he prophesied cheerfully. He argued for the establishment of a school of medicine, of a high order, and chartered, where chemistry and physiology might be taught as the basis, or at least as the handmaid, of homœopathic science. Doctor Chapman, in giving the health of the ladies, testified to the fact, that the committee had already proved the power of female agency in the work; forasmuch as their ladies' committee had contributed nearly £400 to the Homœopathic Hospital, adding, that the Duchess of Kent had consented to patronize the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Hospital; so that the seers of the earth will begin to foretell that its fortune is made. The evening passed away pleasantly; and there can be little doubt, that, whatever be the merits of the system, it received from that meeting—what with the dinner, and what with the doings that followed—a healthful impulse.

On the same occasion, the other branch of the homœopathic army was regaling itself in Aldersgate street, at which the Marquis of Worcester presided, supported by Lord Alfred Paget, M. P. On that occasion, certain parties appeared, whose names will astonish some of our unbelieving readers. Will they credit it, that there were amongst them the Rev. John Burnet, not the likeliest of men to be a dupe; and in this case, of course, the great orator was not, like ourselves, merely a curious overlooker, open to instruction, and conserving only for justice, but a party who made his usual ample contribution of eloquence, wisdom, wit, and broad humor on the occasion, tending not a little to throw a genial glow over the assembly. Nor was he alone; we see the names of other men who possess a large portion of what the world calls 'gumption,' which renders them very difficult to be duped. We have only to announce the names of Jas. Spicer, Esq., Henry Bateman, Esq., Thomas Piper, Esq., all shrewd, penetrating, hardheaded men, fit for the office of Bow-street magistrates. Now, these facts are curious. Of course, we still continue

to laugh at the globules as the representatives of a power; but we cannot deny the facts, and it seems pretty clear that, right or wrong, the thing is gaining ground. For our own parts, we still vouch for nothing beyond this—that, if it is founded in truth, it will live; and if not, it will go to pieces. But, to say the least, while it lasts, even if a humbug and delusion, it is the cheapest, most innocent, and, in many respects, the most useful of all delusions. We ask for it only justice, and on this ground we have given it the service of our pages. Whether men or systems, we say—Be just and fear not!”

Dr. Routh, the Honorary Secretary of the London Medical Society, recently read a paper before that body against Homœopathia, of which the reporter, after speaking of his severity against Homœopathia, says: “I was rather surprised to find Dr. Routh quite as severe upon most of his own fraternity: for he decried in no measured terms, (and in this, strange to relate, he was joined by some of his allopathic colleagues), the blood-letting and drenching system of the old school. He added, that he seldom used the lancet; and so convinced was he of the power of Nature in removing disease, that some of his most splendid cures had been performed by *bread pills* and *aqua mirabilis*! (colored water). The joke of it was, that after he had finished his attack upon Homœopathia, “some of the auditors commenced a furious onslaught upon *him*, accusing him of favoring Homœopathia by admitting it had ever performed *any* cures;” and the Lancet says, “there was a general feeling of regret that the subject had been brought before the society at all”—just as a few rays of light let into a dark room suddenly, will make the occupants thereof wince and scowl as if they were really hurt, shutting their eyes the while all the tighter and regretting that the light could not have been kept out. There is some satisfaction in knowing that Dr. Dudgeon, a noted Homœopathist, offered a few observations in defense of Homœopathia, which were very *courteously* received.

The past year has witnessed more opposition to Homœopathia from the great bodies and great men of *the* profession, than any for a long period. This fact makes a strange contrast to the assertion that Homœopathia is going down, which we hear every where repeated with such unblushing effrontery. Why make such an outcry about what was so long ago dead and buried? The following reso-

lutions will show clearly enough that the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh do not think it *quite* dead enough yet!

“Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, regarding Practitioners of Homœopathy.

At Edinburgh, and within the College Hall there, the 9th day of May, 1851, an Extraordinary Meeting of the Royal College was held, pursuant to a resolution agreed to at the last Quarterly Meeting, and of which Extraordinary Meeting due notice was given.—The President in the Chair. The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to:

I. That the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh did, several years ago, publicly express its opinion of Homœopathy and Homœopathic Practitioners, by peremptorily declining to admit into its body a Candidate for its Fellowship who belonged to that denomination; and, consequently, that no Fellow of the College can possibly be ignorant of the light in which all those who practise Homœopathy are regarded by the College.

II. The College regrets that, notwithstanding this decided expression of its opinion, more than one of its Fellows, after being admitted in a different character, have endangered the reputation of the College by becoming Homœopathic Practitioners; and the College expresses an earnest hope that these Fellows, seeing they have thus virtually separated themselves from the College, will spontaneously sever their further connection with an Institution which repudiates them, and from which they can derive, as merely nominal Fellows, nothing else than a false position and a spurious credit.

III. The College feels the more bound thus to express its opinion, seeing that those Fellows who have become Homœopathists, and any other Medical Practitioners who follow Homœopathy, must necessarily be aliens to the other Fellows, and to the profession at large; inasmuch as no Fellow of this College, or any other Physician can, by any possibility, without derogating from his own honor, and from the honor of the profession, meet Practitioners of Homœopathy in consultation, or coöperate with them in the other common duties of professional life.

IV. That although the College has not thought it expedient hitherto to take any active steps for disclaiming those Fellows who have become Homœopathic Practitioners subsequently to their admission to the College, nevertheless, since it has the power of dealing summarily with those who act in a manner so unbecoming the character of a Physician, it reserves its right to exercise that power when it shall be so advised.

Signed in Name, and by Authority, of the College,
J. Y. SIMPSON, *President.*”

THE STATUE OF HAHNEMANN, of which we made mention in our last number, is a colossal statue of marble, in a sitting posture, executed by Steinhäuser at Rome. It was intended to erect it at Cœthen, the town where Hahnemann first practised, and on this condition a considerable sum was subscribed by the town and Duke of Cœthen. At the instance of the English Homœopathic practitioners, seconded by many of the German, it was finally determined that Leipzig should have the honor for which several cities contended, and the authorities of Leipzig have given the ground necessary for its erection. It will accordingly be uncovered on the 10th of this month, in presence of the Homœopathic Central Union. The proceedings on this memorable occasion we shall be able to lay before our readers at an early day.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

ECLECTIC JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND LITERARY REVIEW,

Edited by N. S. Davis, M. D. of this city, has been laid upon our table, and we take pleasure in commending it to the favorable notice of the friends of education—or, in other words, *every body*. It may seem to be traveling out of our course to notice any other than a medical work, but the propriety of our doing so is *real* if not *apparent*. The province of medicine, as we have before intimated, is not merely or chiefly to *cure* disease, but to drive it from the face of the earth. To do this, we must have the aid of the *educators*—parents and teachers. The body as well as the mind must be trained up in conformity with the laws of our being—and the mind as well as the body; for to people the earth with a healthful and health-perpetuating generation, the *mind* must be healthy no less than the body. Such being the case, we look upon all well-directed efforts to *educate* as so much done towards gaining the above-mentioned end and object of medical science. The journal before us cannot but exert a desirable influence in this behalf. It contains 32 octavo pages, and is furnished at the low price of One Dollar per annum. Those who cannot afford to pay for such a journal, are just the persons who cannot afford to be without it.

We are indebted to Messrs. Rademacher & Sheek, of Philadelphia, for a copy of the Fifth Edition of Dr. Hering's Domestic Physician. This is an improved and enlarged edition of this highly popular manual, more than one hundred pages having been added. Perhaps no other work of the kind has had so extensive a circulation, six editions having appeared in Germany, (the *seventh* being in print), two in France, one in Spain, and it is now about to be published in Italy and Russia. The favor with which it has been received both by physicians and laymen, renders any commendation from us quite unnecessary.

Our thanks are due Dr. Neidhard for a copy of his address delivered at Providence, May 7th, 1851, at the Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society. Our limits forbid any extended notice. The tenor of the address which is original and highly interesting, is to show that the principle *similia similibus* is true not only in medicine, but is a universal curative principle, or in the Dr.'s own words :

“ 1. That the homœopathic law is not merely a rule devised by man, like Allopathy, Hydropathy and other methods, but a Divine Law of nature.

2. That all the greatest powers of nature are of the most subtile kind, but must have some affinity to man or his diseases, in order to produce a powerful and striking effect.

3. That both being thus related to each other, the dose must be necessarily small, and consequently the law '*similia similibus*' and the homœopathic dose must stand or fall together.

One word more in conclusion: The great issue between the ancient and new system of medicine is, the old contest between matter and spirit; and every one will be obliged to take part in it, sooner or later, and range himself on one side or the other. In the chemical laboratory, in Leibig's theories, is now sought the health of mankind, and this at a time, when all over the world the best minds are proclaiming the advent of a more spiritual era.

As yet there stand many proud structures, in different parts of our country, devoted to medical teaching of what we must call, the false and exploded doctrine of Allopathy. In saying this, I, of course, do not refer to the auxiliary sciences of medicine; I mean that the general prevalence of the present allopathic doctrines has been rather fatal to mankind, in which belief I am fully sustained by the testimony of the most celebrated allopathic names, which it will

not be necessary here to quote. In a reformatory science like Homœopathy, which still requires much cultivation to perfect it, I would however, rather favor a certain humility of spirit, and a contempt to win laurels by any unworthy means. Let its own inward truth be its only weapon, and that will surely in the end carry the day. In the distant horizon, I see a light arise, which is becoming gradually brighter and brighter; it is our own divine science of Homœopathy, whose rays will entirely dissipate the darkness created by the ancient method."

The last number of the Homœopathist contains the first of the Biographies which its enterprising Editor promises. These Biographical Notices, will add much to the interest of the journal, and we hope it may have a wide spread circulation. The Dr. is wide awake and ready to attack or defend, as the case may require. We shall be happy to forward any subscriptions which may be left with us.

The Secretary of the Western Institute of Homœopathy acknowledges the receipt of the necessary acceptance of membership from

JAMES MELROSE, M. D. *Canton, Ill.*

Dr. M. TROYER, *Peoria, Ill.*

A complete list of members will be published in the October number. Members elect, who purpose accepting their election, will see the necessity of remitting the initiation fee to the Secretary previous to the 15th of September, as no subsequent list will appear till after the next session of the Institute.

A few copies of No. 10, containing the proceedings of the Institute, may still be had at cost by applying (post-paid) to the office of this journal.

We have been obliged to defer an interesting communication from Dr. Carr, of Peoria, and other matter till the next number. All articles for insertion in the Journal must be sent in previous to the 15th.

We have received from Dr. Walker, of Pontiac, Michigan, a slip from a newspaper, containing an account of the proceedings of the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy: too late, however, for insertion. The Institute proposes to take steps to induce the proper authorities to establish a Chair of Homœopathy in the State University.

We hardly know whether to tender our thanks to Dr. Walker or to the Institute for this mark of attention, in sending us a notice of the proceedings in an indirect manner—probably to the former: so here's to you, Dr. Walker.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1851.

DEAR SIR: The members of our faculty have directed me to furnish a short account of the late Dr. Matthews for your next journal, and in obedience to their wishes I send you the following.

I am, with great respect, truly yours,
A. E. SMALL.

DIED,

On the 27th of May last, CALEB BENTLEY MATTHEWS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Matthews was every way worthy of the distinguished station he held previous to his death. He possessed a sound, discriminating mind, unusual sagacity, and a degree of acquirements in his profession, rarely if ever surpassed. He was esteemed in the community as an honest, upright man. He was not only beloved as a husband and father, but as a colleague, teacher and friend. He was actively engaged in the profession nearly thirty years. While yet a student, he evinced talents of a high order, that proved prophetic of his future career. With the exception of three or four years' absence in India, he spent his professional life in Philadelphia, the last fifteen years of which he was a zealous advocate and practitioner of Homœopathy. He was at one time an active member of the *College of Physicians*; one of the *Consulting Physicians* of the *Frankford Insane Asylum*; one of the *Editors* of the *Medical Recorder*, a quarterly journal of extensive circulation, through which medium he became extensively known as a writer upon scientific and medical subjects. For the last three years, he has discharged the duties of Professor of Materia Medica with marked ability and credit. He died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, in full hope of attaining a glorious immortality.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

BY DR. STRONG.

(Continued from page 252.)

I well remember in the year 1838, vaccinating, at Mordiford, a batch of little children—probably thirty-five or forty. The method adopted was to make three equidistant punctures near the insertion of the left deltoid muscle, into which the ivory points charged with vaccine were pressed for an instant. On the sixth or seventh day I revisited the village, and selecting the best and healthiest vesicles, proceeded to vaccinate the remaining infantile population, amounting to as many more. Shortly after, from one end to the other, the quiet village rang with complaints that I had used bad cow-pox. Half the children in the parish were in bed; some with sore arms; many with fever; but, particularly in a week or two, after the vaccine vesicle appeared, a scarlet miliary and papular rash broke out on the arm, frequently also extending to other parts, with much irritation and fever. This, to a greater or less extent was observable on almost all the little patients.

Greatly vexed as I was then at the occurrence, it now presents itself before me in a far more serious point of view. But as out of evil springs good, so this little incident serves to illustrate and corroborate the contagious nature of a complaint, hitherto scarcely acknowledged in *terrâ allopathicâ*, although not quite unnoticed. Thus in the excellent article on Cow-pox in Hooper's "Medical Dictionary," we read:—"Nevertheless, it is certain that eruptions of other kinds, in some instances, attend vaccine inoculation; such as a nettle-rash, or an eruption resembling a tooth-rash, but rather larger than what is commonly called by that name."

The following instance of psoric contagion, afterwards exhibiting secondary symptoms, is from my case book. A fine brunette of the peasantry, twenty years of age, presented herself in my consulting-room last autumn. The general and periodical health are far from being *en règle*. On the right foot is an ulcerated spot of eight years' date, upon which many doctors have in vain exercised their skill. The instep presents a red, imbricated appearance, as if from the growth of a multitude of flat warts, with violent itching, and sprinkled with ulcerated spots, the size of a split pea; a copious and offensive discharge; the foot is cold, and perspires considerably. *Thuja*, *Lycopodium*, and *Calcarea Carb.*, at wide intervals, have now nearly cured her. She states most distinctly that this complaint followed her vaccination at the age of twelve years, when a rash came out all over her and settled in her foot, which it has never left. Her brother was vaccinated at the same time, and has to this day a rash on the face. (I have not seen him.) The lymph was taken from the arm of Miss P—, of L— D—, who appears likewise to have had cause to complain that “she was vaccinated from an unclean person.”

2. PSORA CONSTITUTIONAL.

Having thus somewhat at large supported the contagiousness of psora I will spare the reader the labor of going through nearly the same chain of arguments, to show that psora *must be constitutional*; and will only inflict upon his patience one or two brief citations. Doubtless his own experience and practice will compel him to admit the sad tendency of chronic disease to become *inveterate*, and even to *deteriorate*.

Elliotson, p. 389:—“Scabies is a contagious affection. I do not know how long it may last; it appears never to wear itself out.” Page 391:—“I believe I have mentioned, when speaking of fever, that it is very common after fever for itch to take place. I have frequently seen this occurrence; but whether it came on spontaneously, or whether contagion had been applied before the fever occurred, I cannot tell. The lymphatic form is that which generally occurs in such cases.”

Willan:—“Another peculiarity of the *scabies cachectica* is, that it often originates, independently of contagion, in weakly children, and also in adults, when the constitution is suffering under some chronic malady, or debilitated by some previous acute disease; and however it is produced, it is liable to return at intervals, especially in the spring and autumn months, after it has been to all appearance cured.”

3. PSORA HEREDITARY.

Hahnemann takes no notice of the hereditary habits of psora. Of

the fact there can be no doubt. But if psora be a miasm or poison, it is easy to understand how the offspring may be contaminated, and yet more easy to recognise any striking characteristic of the taint, to whatever organ or tissue the metastasis may take place.

Thus "*asthma* sometimes shows an hereditary character. I have known the complaint to occur in three successive generations, and often so numerous in the same family, as to make it certain that a common cause was concerned." (Holland's Medical Notes.)

The most ample proof of the hereditary nature of *rheumatism* is that furnished by the large experience of Chomel, who rates as high as *one-half* the proportion of rheumatic cases where the parents had suffered under the same disease.

Epilepsy.—Dr. Copeland says: "*Hereditary disposition* is a remarkable predisposing cause of epilepsy."

M. Esquirol found that in 321 cases of *epileptic insanity*, 105 were descended from either epileptic or insane parents.

Insanity.—The tendency of this awful malady to entail itself upon the children, or, as is the case so frequently with *gout*, to propagate itself by atavism, is too popularly known to need cited authority.

Dr. Jackson, of Boston, United States, ascertained that *emphysema of the lungs* depended, in the great majority of cases, on hereditary influence.

Dr. Holland, also, in a chapter on hereditary diseases, enumerates the *pellagra* of Lombardy, *diabetes*, and the *hæmorrhagic diathesis*.

To these may be added the scrofulous diathesis, tubercular consumption, carcinoma, disease of the heart, apoplexy, palsy.

Cazanane asserts of the order *Squammes*: "Elles peuvent être héréditaires. Une d'elles (l'ichthyose) est le plus souvent congénitale."

It is a sad exemplification of the trite remark, that "people see only what they are looking for," that few authors in this country have noticed *birth-right* as a cause of cutaneous disease. Dr. Holland is an honorable exception. "Several cutaneous disorders," remarks this intelligent physician, "evidently tend to become hereditary. I have lately seen three cases of psoriasis in the children of a family where there is a strong predisposition to gout: a conjunction I have observed in many other instances. Certain impetiginous eruptions belong also to a family constitution, such as is often termed scorbutic, and are obviously transmitted from parents to children. Ichthyosis is occasionally seen as an hereditary disorder."

Some years ago I attended a family where the mother and two sons were severely affected with psoriasis. Two other children suffered from spinal weakness; another had severe asthma; and two

members of the family endured the most obstinate and habitual constipation for many years; both permanently cured by a few pellets of *Sulphur* 30.

4. PSORA TRANSMUTABLE.

Very little remains to be added to the numerous, striking, and well-authenticated instances, transcribed by Hahnemann, of metastasis or repercussion. It is probable that the practitioner, once duly impressed with the idea that epilepsy, asthma, etc., have been *often* caused by metastasis, may be prone to conclude that they *always* originate in some stray miasma, and thus be led to seek too exclusively for the appropriate remedy amongst the antipsorics.

"Medicine," says the satirist, "may be aptly represented as a strong man armed with a club, but blindfolded. He strikes. The fell blow annihilates either the disease or the poor patient, as it may chance." Henceforth the blasting lines fall lightly on our gentle craft!

If a relation is to be expected between a disease and its remedy, between the impalpable malaria of ague and *Quinine*, for example, or let us rather say, between the subtle miasm of the itch and *Sulphur*, it is obvious multigrain pills or doses of these drugs are beside the mark; they may be fit to encounter an undoubted "*pièce de résistance*," where they can get at it; but against an ethereal, Protean, unsubstantial malady, such as psora seems to be, they are impotent. Away then with such coarse farriery!

Let us, on the contrary, urge in argument the unparalleled success of extreme attenuations—infinitesimals—in these maladies. These constitute not, as vulgar minds imagine, the key-stone of the homœopathic fabric, though the subject is a stumbling stone to many inquirers, and we cannot yet explain the action, but we may hope at last to do so. A few days ago, while conversing on the present tendency of men's minds to subtilize everything, a well-known naval officer remarked to me, "that when he entered the service under Nelson, it was not unusual, in firing the guns, to observe something drop like hail into the water, as the shot passed. Recent investigations at length demonstrated this to be a mass of unignited powder. The result was a great saving to the country, for whereas formerly eleven pounds of gunpowder were used for a twenty-four pound shot, two pounds of powder were now found to be sufficient, it appearing that the remaining nine pounds were generally driven out of the piece before they had time to ignite." This refinement is even carried still further by M. Flobert, the Parisian gunsmith, who entirely discards all powder, and by introducing the percussion-cap *inside* the barrel of the fowling piece, obtains from this atom more than enough projectile force for either shot or ball.*

* *Vide* Great Exhibition.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.

PRACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

BY DR. F. GAUWERKY, (OF SOEST).

There are some physicians who move all their lives in a sort of magic circle, which they are neither able nor willing to leave. They imagine themselves to have reached the utmost limits of science—they wish neither to forget nor to learn—self-contented, they give themselves up to enjoy the fruits of their labors in a boastful repose.

They look with horror upon every new idea; experiences, based upon the most convincing facts are follies which excite their mirth: they hardly deign to grant them a smile of pity. It is in this category that our most active opponents may be found.

Does any method exist, of converting these proud spirits, and gaining them to our cause? no—for, blinded by prejudice, they are incurable. Let us leave them to pursue their own course.

Among homœopathists even, prejudices have arisen, chiefly regarding the size of the dose, which have occasioned the most lamentable dissensions.

The homœopathist has, moreover, a heavy cross to bear; he must exercise himself in self-denial—must expect to see his most conscientious labors ungratefully received: he must endure treachery the most odious, and must condemn himself to isolation even in the midst of his alloëopathic colleagues: he must accustom himself to the contempt of his best friends, and allow those he esteems and venerates cut him to the quick by the most unjust attacks against Homœopathia. Avarice, envy and malice join hands to blast his honorable reputation, to underrate his talents, to cast suspicion upon his character.

Subjected to such a continual martyrdom, why should we incessantly rend each other?

The little homœopathic phalanx can only gain strength and consideration by remaining firmly united. We should, abandoning all controversies, labor with one heart in the erection of the vast edifice, the corner stone of which Hahnemann has laid, while we proclaim the principle of eternal truth, *similia similibus curantur*. Facts which render this axiom more and more apparent, are daily multi-

plying. For half a century it has resisted every attack, and will survive all the inconsistent theories devised by human folly.

We need nothing but union. Union is power. Let us have no more angry discussions. Let us leave time to decide as regards the magnitude of the dose.

The homœopathic principle is independent of the size of the dose : experience has proved that cures have been effected by the mother tincture, as well as by the high potencies. The homœopathist has a vast field before him, where he can move at ease, if he does not strive to make nature, which is unfathomable, conform to his prejudices and sophisms. The nature of diseases presents as many varieties as there are patients, diseases or remedies. The certainty of the homœopathic practice, the *citò tutò et jucundè sanare*, does not depend merely upon the exact correspondence between the image of the disease and the remedy : it also demands the exact dose of the remedy appropriate to the case in hand.

Publishing our experience upon the manner of administration, and the size of the dose of the homœopathic remedies, if it presents nothing essentially new, furnishes at least materials towards establishing more settled laws of homœopathic technics. It is from this point of view that I desire my colleagues to judge of these cases taken from my practice. Let no one be scandalized if he observes that I have cured with strong doses, as well as with the higher potencies, the low triturations or dilutions, the globules, or olfaction.

The two first cases treated in the earlier stages of my homœopathic practice, prove that if a drug is well chosen, it may be *repeated for years*, till a complete cure is established. At a later period, I thought that I should cure Caries more promptly, in those cases where *Silicea* is indicated, by administering this substance in stronger doses or in repeating the dose more frequently. I gave *tr. silic. fortis* in drops : I gave *silic.* 3, 12, 30, every day, or every eight days : I gave *Silic.* 200, glob. 2, dissolved in six ounces of water, to be taken a spoonful every day, and to be continued for a length of time ; but in neither case did I attain the desired end ; on the contrary, I saw a crowd of new symptoms produced, which, far from hastening the cure of the Caries, rendered it more difficult and tedious.

I returned then to my former mode of administration, and am

convinced that Caries of the bone, at an advanced stage, never is cured but by slow degrees; and that in cases where *Silic.* is indicated, the surest and quickest way to obtain a cure is to give *Silic.* 30, glob. 2, every 40 or 50 days, till the cure is established.

CARIES.

Gaspard Voss had taken the Itch from his mother, soon after his birth, and afterwards he had been attacked ten times by this disease, which had always been made to disappear by the use of ointments.

When sixteen years of age, he was afflicted with Caries in the articulation of the left foot, and after a fruitless alloëopathic treatment of six months, it was necessary to amputate it.

Three months afterwards, there came a tumor in the articulations of the right hand and elbow, which gradually becoming larger and more painful, at length opened externally; and a new Caries was formed in the two articulations, the insufferable pains of which determined him to repair to Lippstadt to undergo a second amputation.

Far from declaring that amputation was the only way to save him, the surgeon dissuaded him from having it performed, saying that this operation would not secure him against a return of the disease and that it would be much better for him to endure with patience a disease which was incurable. At the end of nine months, however, the pains becoming more and more insupportable, the patient applied to me in the spring of 1833.

This poor boy, covered with miserable rags, was so emaciated as to appear like a skeleton; the articulation of the right elbow and hand were much swollen, red, burning and glistening; a number of fistulous openings discharged an infectious ichor, and extended into the joint, the bones of which were corroded. The pains were incessant night and day, they were lancinating, and also drawing and tearing. His sufferings were so severe that he groaned and complained without cessation; the least pressure, the least motion, the slightest touch, increased his pains. There was extreme thirst, little appetite, hectic fever, with colliquative sweats. One dose of *Silic.* 30, glob. 2, produced a marvellous effect. The pains disappeared completely and never returned.

During three years and some months, Voss returned regularly every forty days for a powder, and each time he received a similar

dose of *Silicea*. He was perfectly cured. The articulations were deformed and immoveable, as might have been expected; nevertheless, they became more flexible by degrees, so that he can use the right arm for light work. To this day he has enjoyed perfect health.

NECROTIC CARIES OF THE INFERIOR MAXILLARY BONE.

A woman, 30 years of age, slender and well formed, fair complexion and blue eyes, mother of three children, had the itch when thirteen years old, but was relieved of it by a *single* inunction.

At the age of eighteen she suffered for six weeks with a violent nervous (typhoid) fever. An eruption of boils, most abundant upon the back, had cured it.

In the autumn of 1836, in the eighth month of pregnancy, she was attacked with violent tooth-ache. The seat of the pain appeared to be in a hollow tooth, in the lower jaw on the left side. She experienced lancinating and drawing pains there, which, most violent at night, compelled her to rise and walk the floor. After having endured these pains for the space of three weeks, she had the tooth extracted on the 1st of November. The pains ceased at first, but the next day she had a chill which continued an hour, followed by new pains, burning and lancinating, extremely severe, extending through the whole lower jaw, the region of which was tense, swollen, burning, and very sensitive to pressure. The patient was unable to move the lower jaw or to open the mouth.

She had consulted many alloëopathic physicians. Leeches, poultices, baths, and a quantity of drugs taken internally, had not changed her condition in any particular. She had been led to hope that her approaching confinement would cure her. She was happily delivered on the 8th of December, but far from diminishing, the pains increased, and she consulted me on the 25th of May, 1837.

I have often enough seen faces rendered hideous by disease, but that of this poor woman exceeded anything which could be imagined. It was the face of death, bearing the impress of despair, distorted by pain, emaciated, dry, furrowed, with sunken, haggard eyes, devoid of all appearance of life, while the lower jaw was swollen and deformed, and several inches in thickness. The teeth of the lower jaw shot by those of the upper, the two bones were fixed together and immoveable to a degree seldom seen in fully developed tetanus.

All the lower jaw, with the surrounding region within and without, were affected and swollen; fistulous canals led in every direction, from the interior to the exterior, and secreted an abundance of ichorous fluid of a pestilential odor. A silver sound would reach the bare bone in any direction; the bone was in some parts rough, in others smooth. The sound itself, after having been inserted, was withdrawn quite black.

For months this unfortunate woman had not had an hour of sleep—not an hour of rest. Her bones were covered with nothing but the very skin, and she felt excessively weak. She had considerable appetite, even amounting to hunger, but she could take even liquid food only with great difficulty. This insufficient nourishment had to be introduced between the teeth with great pains-taking; even then it was impossible to avoid having it mix with the pus.

Notwithstanding her bad condition, the patient had hopes that Homœopathia would cure her. One dose of *Silic.* 30, glob. 2, soothed the pain so that she could sleep. She returned at the end of fifty days. She had evidently recovered strength already, and had been able to make a journey of eight good leagues on foot. All the pains had completely disappeared. I succeeded in extracting two of the lower incisors, and thus effected an opening which would admit of the introduction of more solid food, as soaked bread, soup, &c., which appeased the hunger of the patient.

For eighteen months the patient received, every forty or fifty days, a similar dose of *Silic.* 30, glob. 2. The fistulous canals were gradually cleansed, and fragments of denuded bone were continually protruding. The lower jaw fell and separated from the upper, while at the same time the gum resumed its former position and became more and more firm and compact.

On the 27th September, 1838, the condition of the patient was such as to leave nothing more to be desired. Notwithstanding the abundant and continual suppuration, her strength had increased, and she again assumed the appearance of health. At the end of three months she again became pregnant. When the lower part of the face was covered, no one would have suspected what a frightful evil was present, unless it had been from the cadaverous odor which she diffused about her. The central part of the body of the lower jaw was deprived of all the soft parts, while the *rami* (branches) on the

contrary, though partly movable, were, nevertheless, somewhat firmly fixed by the surrounding soft parts. I decided, however, to relieve the patient of the dead bone, which was successfully accomplished.

I have already stated that the gums became more and more firm and compact, but I have forgotten to add, that, while the lower jaw settled down and became deprived of the gum, a few teeth remained fixed, some in the bone, and others in the gum. After the removal of the necrosed portions, two incisors remained in the gum, as well as the two canine teeth and two molars. These teeth were not very firm, but as the gum, or, rather, as the new jaw bone was yet quite soft and flexible, I did not dare to remove them, lest I should destroy the bone which was being formed.

It was impossible to prevent the loss of the skin between the lower jaw and the os hyoides. An opening of the size of a crown still remained, which it was necessary to close artificially.

On the 10th of November, the patient received *Sulphur* 30, glob. 2—a dose to be taken every eight days. The new jaw is more firm, and more movable upon the articulation. The patient can open her mouth a little ways and shut it again; the teeth which were left, have become more fixed; one of the incisors, however, which was loose, and in the way, was removed.

In 1839, the patient had a favorable accouchment, and her health was so firmly established that my services were no longer needed.

I saw her last in October, 1849. She was the picture of health, serenity and contentment. The opening which was left under the tongue, is almost entirely closed; the new jaw, although firm and movable, can scarcely be used for the purposes of mastication. After the lapse of years, the old teeth have all fallen out.

Homœopathia and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

We published, in a recent number, a fulminating series of Resolutions from this august body. Below we give two letters from the Homœopathic Times by Dr. Henderson on the subject, which we give in full, that the matter may be seen as it is. We shall subjoin an account of doings in Halifax, to which, it will be seen, the *spirit*

of the Edinburgh College had migrated westward, and so infested some of THE profession there as to make them act supremely ridiculous. We commend the view to the members of a certain National Medical Association, in the hope that those of them who can still see, will carefully observe how silly others appear in such a position, and take it for granted that they appear no less silly themselves, however sage and dignified they may feel within. We think we need not apologize for the length of the articles.

DR. HENDERSON TO THE EDITOR OF THE WITNESS.

61 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, {
30th May, 1851. }

“MY DEAR SIR: Although I cannot but deprecate the discussion of medical questions in the columns of a newspaper, and consider so public a notice of the miserable squabbles and jealousies of medical men to be extremely humiliating and disgraceful to the profession, I am compelled, by the repeated admission into your paper of offensive paragraphs, from a pen on one side of what may be termed the great Medical Controversy of the day, to ask you to publish this letter and the accompanying documents.

In giving publicity to the Resolutions of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians, I do not transgress that law of the College which requires that no Fellow shall *divulge* any transaction of the body ‘which may tend to the prejudice or defamation of the same,’ for these Resolutions have been substantially divulged already by the Medical Secretary of the College, who was, doubtless, the source of the article in your paper of the 29th. Whether they are ‘calm and dignified,’ as that article affirms, I leave with confidence to the judgment of any educated gentleman.

On each of the Resolutions I have a few words to say, not of a critical kind, but plain statements of fact, which I also leave with confidence to the judgment of the candid and courteous reader. I would first, however, mention the apparent cause of this new ebullition of the College. As I understand the matter, what they term Homœopathy,—probably without knowing very well what it means,—in addition to its wide and increasing diffusion among all classes of the public, has lately gained the support of a Fellow of the College of Physicians, whose defection is aggravated by the following circumstances:—That he was not long ago the bitterest enemy of Homœopathy in the whole College; that he had been for many years the honored treasurer of the Royal College; that about two years since, on his leaving Edinburgh for a new sphere of practice in England, the College presented him with a silver tea-pot, tea-kettle,

or tea-urn,—I don't know which,—and a hundred pounds sterling, all in token of their high consideration and affectionate gratitude.

On the first Resolution, I would observe, that the exclusion of the candidate to whom it adverts, was far from having been unanimous. In the wise and liberal minority that voted for his admission, were, I have the best reason to believe, the late Dr. Hope, the well-known Professor of Chemistry, and the late Dr. Davidson, who has not left his superior behind him in the College.

The second Resolution pre-supposes that the mere Fellowship of the College gives a *peculiar* title to the confidence and respect of the public. How far this is true, let the reader judge from the following undeniable facts:—1st. The Fellows are admitted by ballot, altogether irrespective of their professional attainments, provided they have acquired the title of M. D. at any British University,—even at St. Andrew's; consequently, any young man who graduates in this country is qualified for admission into the College of Physicians. 2nd. The College is composed for the most part, of the common medical practitioners of the city, respectable in their station and character, it may be, but not superior in these respects, any more than in professional knowledge, to the ordinary practitioners of other large towns. 3rd. The title of Fellow of the College of Physicians is *not* regarded in the profession as a considerable distinction, and is not thought to be the smallest evidence of superior attainments. 4th. The advantages and privileges of the College are chiefly these:—The reception by some medical boards of the class-tickets of such Fellows as choose to lecture; a news-room; a good library; a museum of drugs; a very handsome hall, where tea and a lecture of some sort are given once a month; and the right of regulating the practice of physic in certain parts of Edinburgh, namely, to use the words of the charter, in 'the Canongate, the West Port, St. Leonard's Street, and Potterrow.'

The third Resolution declares that no Fellow of the College can meet 'practitioners of Homœopathy' in consultation, without dishonor! The President of the College, who was in the chair when the Resolutions were passed, has been in the habit of acting in the very teeth of that declaration whenever he was asked. Others have, I believe, done the same. But let not the reader suppose that such consultations have been frequent, or that there are many Fellows of the College accustomed to be consulted, by any party, at all. Three, or, at the most, four, compose the whole number; and how much we are dependent upon them for their professional aid, may be gathered in some measure from the fact, that I have had occasion to meet with only one of them in practice for two years past,—namely, with the President, twice, in his capacity as surgeon. The increasing confidence of those who are treated on the principle which the College

affects to condemn, has put an end to such consultations; and I can say with most significant truth, that the cases, 'in extremity,' which resort at last to what I hold to be the better method, vastly exceed in number those whose weakness in disease permit them to yield to the solicitation of *friends* who are hostile to the safer treatment.

The article in your paper of the 29th concludes with saying that Homœopathy has been condemned 'by the most educated and most accomplished practitioners in Edinburgh.' This may be true; but I have yet to learn that it has ever been condemned by any man, in any part of the world, who had the smallest title,—by any knowledge he had of it,—to utter an opinion on the subject; and it is a melancholy fact, that education and accomplishment should as readily play the 'world-old tragedy' of persecution for opinions and beliefs in the nineteenth century, as ever did heathen darkness in the second.

I am yours, very truly, WILLIAM HENDERSON.

DR. HENDERSON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

61 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, }
12th May, 1851. }

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a series of Resolutions adopted by the Royal College of Physicians on the 9th *curt.*, and which, you say, you have been instructed to send me.

Some parts of those Resolutions are so intemperate and insulting, as to be discreditable to the body from which they emanate; and though you take pains to inform me that the Resolutions, as they stand, were unanimously adopted by the College, I shall do some of the Fellows the justice to believe that they have so much good sense and gentlemanly feeling as to be incapable of impugning the honor of any one because he differs from them in the choice or dose of a drug; although they may, from absence or inadvertence, have appeared to acquiesce in the sentiments of some less scrupulous associate.

To the framer of these Resolutions I would willingly confine the disgrace of what is outrageous in their tone and tenor; but as they are sent forth, in their present offensive shape, in the name of the College, I am precluded from replying now to such parts of them as may fairly be mooted among courteous and upright men, nor can I reply to them at any time until the College shall address me in a more becoming style.

The unusual title of 'Practitioner of Homœopathy,' with which you endorse your letter to me, is doubtless intended as an additional insult. Whether suggested by the Royal College, or the spontaneous fruit of your own taste, I receive the purposed indignity with com-

posure; for I fully believe, and have long acted on the belief, temperately, yet firmly, and undeterred by much misrepresentation and abuse, that what is termed the 'homœopathic principle,' is by far the most important and the most extensively useful of the principles hitherto discovered, which ought to regulate the practice of medicine; and if physicians are to be classed by distinctive epithets, as homœopathic, allopathic, and antipathic, according as they prefer one therapeutic principle or another in their practice, I am abundantly satisfied—and the reasonable part of the public will, I have no doubt, concur with me—that under each designation, whether belonging to a Royal College or not, there will rank the usual proportion of worthy and questionable men. Before the College commits itself farther on this subject, I would caution it against a difficulty it will encounter in the attempt at classification, and the other measures it may have in view, by reminding it of the discussion which took place on the occasion to which its first Resolution adverts, in which it was strongly, and no doubt truly, urged by a President of the very same body, that those who were designated homœopathists had no exclusive right to that title, seeing that the homœopathic action of remedies was as distinctly admitted by the profession at large as it was by them.

I write to you, of course, in your official capacity, and therefore have the honor to be,
Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENDERSON."

"It may be proper to add, that the Secretary has acknowledged the title referred to above to have been given on his own responsibility, while he has ingeniously regretted that it should have been taken as an insult. It never was so taken, but was simply asserted to have been *intended* as an insult; and who, that has read the Resolutions, can doubt that it was so intended?"—*Ed. Hom. Times.*

Suggested Establishment of a House of Recovery in Halifax.

"We give some extracts from the *Halifax Guardian*, of the 7th instant, wherein our readers will remark the friendly feeling and advocacy of the non-medical, and the bitter feeling of the so-called orthodox medical gentlemen present at a general meeting assembled for the purpose of founding a charitable institution, and also the manly and out-spoken declaration of his rights as a practitioner, by our enlightened and fearless colleague and champion, Mr. Ramsbotham.

'On Monday noon a meeting, convened by circulars issued by the Mayor, was held in the Committee Room, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of his Worship 'conferring with the medical gentlemen of Halifax, and with a few other friends, upon the propriety of estab-

lishing in this town a house of recovery, for the reception of cases of fever and contagious diseases.' Among the gentlemen present we noticed the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, J. Stansfield, Esq., G. Pollard, Esq., W. Haigh, Esq., J. Abbott, Esq., Revds. J. Pridie, S. Whitewood, W. Turner, J. Barling, and W. Willans, E. M. Wavell, Esq., W. F. Holroyde, Esq., J. H. Mitchell, Esq., R. Hartley, Esq., and the following members of the medical profession:—Drs. Kenny, Garlick, W. Alexander, G. Alexander, Parley, and Kilgour, Messrs. Bramley, Holroyde, Hodgson, Smith, F. S. Garlick, Harrison, and Mr. Ramsbotham.

The presence of this latter gentleman, (he being a homœopathist, although a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London,) excited a preliminary objection on the part of Dr. Kenny, who said he was the last man in the world to do or say any thing discourteous to any man; but he was bound by a resolution (part of which he read) of the University of which he was a graduate, not to meet in consultation with a homœopathist, nor to coöperate with one in the other common duties of professional life. If that gentleman, therefore, did not withdraw, he (Dr. Kenny) must.

Mr. *Hodgson* was quite of the same opinion.

Dr. *Kenny* said this was not a matter he had sought. The Resolution of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh had just come out; but considering the terms upon which the Mayor must be aware those gentlemen practicing Homœopathy were with the faculty, he must say, not designing to say anything discourteous, that he had not acted with his usual discretion and good sense. The Mayor was perfectly aware that the regular practitioners had declined on all occasions to meet those gentlemen; and therefore the asking these gentlemen to meet the regular faculty looked, he was sorry to say, like throwing the apple of discord amongst them.

The *Mayor* said he was extremely sorry that this should have occurred. He had sent invitations to all the medical gentlemen of the town, taking the names from the Directory, without any distinction; and if he had to do the thing again, he could not have acted otherwise.

In reply to Col. Pollard, Dr. *Kenny* stated that the resolution, part of which he had read, was an edict or order issued by the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

The Rev. *J. Gratrix* asked what it had to do with the meeting that morning.

Dr. *Kenny* replied that the object of the meeting was the treatment of disease. He then read the entire resolutions of the College, which he observed were unanimously passed at a meeting of which due notice was given. The resolutions declared that those members of the College who had become homœopathists had virtually separa-

ted themselves from the College, called on them 'spontaneously to sever their further connection with an institution which repudiates them,' which reserved to itself the power of 'dealing summarily with those who act in a manner so unbecoming the character of a physician,' and declared that no regular member of the College could consult or coöperate with them in the common duties of professional life, 'without derogating from his own honor and from the honor of the profession.'

Mr. *Ramsbotham* asked if this Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh was that body by which Dr. Kenny claimed to practice legally in England, and from which he got his degree.

Dr. *Kenny*.—Certainly.

Mr. *Ramsbotham* then said he had come there in compliance with the Mayor's invitation, and in no degree with the desire of throwing the apple of discord amongst his professional brethren. They repudiated him, he did not repudiate them; and he had that morning to learn for the first time that a man must become an alien to his profession if he practiced Homœopathy.

Dr. *Kenny* thought this discussion was irregular.

The *Mayor* said that it was quite due to Mr. Ramsbotham that he should be heard in reply.

Mr. *Ramsbotham* said he appealed from his professional brethren to the Mayor and gentlemen met there. He did not consider himself in the slightest degree irregular in practicing Homœopathy. He knew of no law that binds a medical man as to the dose of medicine he was to prescribe; and he would ask every professional gentleman whether he would feel himself bound by any law of any college, or any body of the profession, as to the particular dose of medicine he is to prescribe for a patient. If they saw a case in which they thought an exceedingly minute dose of one medicine would cure, they would feel at liberty to use it, whether it was called Homœopathy or Allopathy, or any other 'pathy.' And he contended for his right, as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, to practice and to use such doses of medicine as in his conscience he believed would be best for the cure of the case, whether they should be infinitesimal, or palpable and material doses ('Hear,' from Col. Pollard). And no college in England would venture to repudiate or expel a member of their body for administering such doses.

Dr. *Kenny*.—Here it is, in my pocket. They repudiate it altogether.

Mr. *F. S. Garlick*.—And they are about to expel for it.

Mr. *Ramsbotham*.—They have not ventured to do it yet: that is merely a resolution, it does not expel any man; and, with all due deference to my seniors here, I claim a right to practice in such way,

and administer such doses, as in my conscience I believe will be best.

Dr. *Kenny* said he did not dispute Mr. Ramsbotham's right, but he did dispute the right of the Mayor, or of any other man, to associate Mr. Ramsbotham with himself in a discussion on any question connected with "the healing art." He had never interrupted Mr. Ramsbotham's progress.

Mr. *Ramsbotham*.—Never.

J. *Stansfield*, Esq., suggested that Dr. *Kenny*'s objection was premature, as no professional question had yet been brought before the meeting.

Dr. *Kenny* remarked that it was singular that, amongst the non-professional gentlemen present, there were so many that were, more or less, favorers of Homœopathy. There was the Archdeacon, the Chairman of the West Riding bench of magistrates at Halifax, the Judge of the County Court; in fact, there was not a single individual who was not, either by himself or in his family, a favorer of Homœopathy.

Mr. *Ramsbotham*.—That speaks well for Homœopathy (a laugh).

Mr. *Hodgson* said the three gentlemen on his right were not in favor of Homœopathy (renewed laughter).'

The discussion of the subject before the meeting then proceeded, but we can only afford space for part of the speech of Colonel Pollard.

'Colonel *Pollard* said he could not help adverting to the address of Dr. *Kenny* at the commencement of the meeting, as he certainly thought his proposition one of the most extraordinary he had ever heard in all his life. He could have understood the Doctor's objection to a professor of Homœopathy being present, if this had been a meeting of medical men on a purely medical question, but as it was a meeting called by the Mayor to consider the propriety of applying to all sorts and denominations in the borough to assist in the establishment of a building of this kind, he could not therefore, for the life of him, understand why Mr. *Chose*, or whatever his name might be, had not as good a right to be there as any other gentleman in that room. Dr. *Kenny* had alluded to parties then present as being favorers of Homœopathy. He (the Colonel) professed himself boldly and plumply and decidedly to be one; and why did he say so? Because he had felt the benefit of it, and he would always praise the horse that carried him safely over the fence. They might shake their heads (a laugh), but he did not care twopence about that; and would add still further, that if every one of the medical gentlemen then present would condescend to read the various publications that had come out respecting Homœopathy, the insides of their patients would be most decidedly benefited by it. He

did not profess to have any medical knowledge, but he fancied he had got some common sense (Dr. *Kenny*, 'Uncommon, Colonel, uncommon'), and having lived to his time of life, that common sense told him that he had been poisoned by medicine the greatest part of it. There was not a medical gentleman in the room that could deny that the common practice of administering doses of medicine had been most outrageously excessive; and he challenged, nay he defied, any one of them to deny that position (hear, and laughter).''

CASE OF POISONING BY BELLADONNA.

BY GEORGE EDWARDS, ESQ., M. R. C. S.

Miss G——, aged thirty-four, unmarried, of slight figure, fair complexion, and nervous temperament; has been an invalid for many years; is the subject of lateral curvature of the dorsal vertebræ, for which she has on several occasions undergone a good deal of professional treatment. Such are the physical characteristics of the individual I was called to see under the following circumstances:—

January 8th, at eight o'clock, A. M., I received a verbal message from her sister, (at whose house Miss G—— was visiting,) accompanied with an ounce-and-a-half phial, labelled "embrocation of belladonna," to the effect that Miss G—— had just swallowed the contents of the bottle, instead of an aperient she intended to take. Having an emetic draught close at hand in my dressing-room, I sent it down, requesting it might be administered immediately, and that I would call upon her as soon as I could. In about half an hour I arrived at the house, and found my patient stretched upon a couch, and presenting the following appearance:—Head bent forward upon the chest, speechless, eyes closed, breathing heavy and stertorous; pupils widely dilated; hands and feet cold; pulse scarcely perceptible; jaws firmly fixed. At this time there was not the least convulsive action, but a constant disposition to raise the hands to the face. Notwithstanding she had taken the emetic, together with copious draughts of mustard and water, no vomiting had taken place. I lost no time in directing my servant to procure the stomach pump, and also the assistance of my friend, Dr. Topham. In the meantime I roused the patient by having her raised up and shaken, upon which she appeared conscious when spoken to, but had lost all power of answering any question addressed to her. Her teeth being closed, we had great difficulty in getting any liquid into her mouth, nor was she capable of swallowing it when we did. By compressing her nostrils and forcing her to breathe through her mouth, the teeth became sufficiently separated to enable me to introduce a long feather into the back of the fauces; this soon produced copious vomiting

of a large quantity of green colored fluid, strongly impregnated with camphor. This operation was repeated two or three times, each one producing more or less vomiting of similar matter. Hot water was applied to her feet, friction to her hands, and sal volatile to her nose. The same uncontrollable disposition to heavy comatose sleep still existed. At ten o'clock Dr. Topham arrived with the stomach-pump, which we immediately proceeded to use; but from the rigid closure of the jaws we had great difficulty in separating them sufficiently to adjust the gag, and pass the œsophagus tube into the stomach; after some trouble this was effected, and about a pint and a half of warm water was injected, and then carefully withdrawn; it was of a greenish hue, and strongly impregnated with camphor. We continued to wash out the stomach with warm water and slight quantities of aromatic spirit of ammonia, until the fluid withdrawn was quite colorless and devoid of the smell of camphor. We then threw into the stomach a breakfast cup full of strong coffee, to which had been added three teaspoonfuls of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and withdrew the tube. The pulse had risen considerably and the countenance had assumed a more natural appearance; a mustard poultice was applied to the epigastrium; she was put into a warm bed, with hot flannels to her feet, and suffered to doze.

The following facts were elicited from her sister:—She says that at half past seven, A. M., she was aroused by a loud knocking at her bedroom-door, on opening which, she saw Miss G—— in her dressing gown, presenting an appearance of great alarm and anxiety. She informed her what had happened, and that the medical man who prescribed the embrocation had cautioned her to be careful, as the smallest quantity swallowed would be fatal. At this time she only complained of a “sensation of madness in her brain.” She was enabled to speak and swallow perfectly well until a few minutes before my arrival, when she appeared to lose the power of executing both those acts quite suddenly, and fell into the comatose condition in which I found her.—Twelve o'clock: There seemed to be a gradual improvement in her breathing, circulation, and general appearance; there was a slight twitching of the muscles of the right side of the face; not able to swallow; but we fancied she, in answer to a question put to her, said “Yes.”—Five, P. M.: Symptoms remained much the same as last report; no evacuation from the bladder or bowels; pupils widely dilated and immovable; has slept a good deal; skin warm; pulse 112, feeble; still unable to speak or swallow.—Nine, P. M.: Countenance more natural. There was constant nictitation and picking at the sheets; if touched by any person, she jumped as if in great alarm. This I observed to occur whenever her hair was removed from her face, or when I felt her pulse. When thoroughly roused, she answered in monosyllables, and apparently attempted to form connected expressions, but they were unintelligi-

ble; pupils still greatly dilated; nor did they contract when a lighted candle was placed before the eyes; pulse 120; no action from bladder or bowels. On asking her if her throat was sore, she answered, "Dry;" on asking her if she could suck an orange, she said "Yes." I therefore had some orange-juice squeezed into a glass, and by means of a teaspoon, got her to swallow perhaps half an ounce; but this was accomplished with great difficulty. Ordered an injection of a pint of gruel with half an ounce of oil of turpentine, and an ounce of castor oil to be administered directly, and, when able to swallow, the following mixture:—Spirit of nitric ether, 3 drachms; compound tincture of cardamoms, 2 drachms; camphor mixture, 5 ounces and a half; mix. To take an ounce every three hours.

9th.—Eleven, A. M.: Has passed a restless night, sleep being much disturbed by frightful dreams; complains of intense pain in the head, and says it feels enormously large, as also does her throat; is much annoyed by a constant sensation of trembling in all the muscles of her body; bowels were moved after the injection, and some urine passed at the same time, none since; great intolerance of light and noise; tongue rather dark, but moist; skin natural; complains of thirst; pulse 88; pupils as dilated as ever. She says she can see me distinctly for a moment only, and then my face becomes horribly distorted. The power of speech seemed to return about twelve or one o'clock, at which time she was very delirious, and would persist that there were very horrid monsters all over the room staring at her. Ordered eight leeches to the temples; effervescent mixture every three hours; and two grains of calomel, with seven of extract of colocynth, to be taken directly. She says she remembers my coming to her yesterday morning, but was unconscious of everything afterwards until the evening.

10th.—Better; head much relieved by the leeches; passed a restless night, her sleep, she says, being disturbed by "miserable phantoms;" bowels have been relieved two or three times, and urine has been excreted copiously; skin moist; pulse 100; slight thirst; pupils still unaffected by light; complains of the trembling of her muscles, but has lost the sensation of her head and throat being enlarged. Continue effervescent mixture, and to take some beef tea.

11th.—Improved in every respect; pupils not so widely dilated, are now slightly affected by light. To sit up on the sofa, take nourishing diet, and tonic medicine.

From the above date gradual amendment took place, and the power of vision slowly returned. It was, however, some days before she was able to walk, even with the assistance of a person on each side of her; this inability to walk did not arise from weakness, but she appeared to have lost all power of controlling the action of her legs,

—*London Lancet.*

We cannot close the labors of another year without tendering our hearty thanks first and foremost to the old friends who have stood by us from the commencement of our enterprise, and aided us by word and deed; and secondly, to the many new ones whose kind favors reach us by almost every mail. The very kind manner in which our labors have been recognized by Homœopathists from all sections of the country, has inspired us with new courage, and we shall spare neither labor nor expense to make the forthcoming volume much more useful and attractive than any of its predecessors. At the same time we trust we shall not be disappointed in looking for the hearty coöperation of all who are interested in the extension and advancement of Homœopathia. Without this coöperation, our labors must be to a great extent unsuccessful.

Our friends have suggested various alterations, in size and form, &c. &c. After due consideration, we have concluded to make no change at present. It would be desirable to enlarge, but our subscription list forbids. We hope to be able, this year, to expend a considerable sum in procuring original communications from our best homœopathic writers, and shall enlarge as soon as it is at all practicable.

Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio.

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 The Second Term will commence on the first Monday in November next, and continue sixteen weeks.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FILBERT STREET, ABOVE ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

The Lectures of the regular Course will commence annually on the Second Monday of October, and continue until the first of March, ensuing. The Commencement will take place in March.

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203 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

We are requested by Dr. Neidhard to state that the delay in the delivery of the Pathogenetic Cyclopædia, has been occasioned by a disaster which befel the steamer Lafayette, by which the books were sent. They are, however, now ready for subscribers. Our copy has reached us, but too late for notice in the present No.

 THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF HOMŒOPATHIC AND HYDROPATHIC LITERATURE is the title of a new monthly, to be published in Cincinnati under the auspices of *Drs. Pulte and Gatchell*. Terms, One Dollar per Annum, if paid in advance. This journal is intended to occupy a field which has not as yet been cultivated, or even thoroughly explored, and from the well-earned reputation of the Editors, we shall look for something worth the reading. Dr. Pulte expects to pass the next two years in Europe, in visiting the principal homœopathic and hydropathic institutions, and making the acquaintance of the various European practitioners; and his letters will render the Magazine alike attractive and interesting. Subscriptions received at this office.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Peoria, July 14th, 1851.

DR. SHIPMAN:—As I have a few moments' leisure, I do not know as I can better employ them, than in telling you a few things in regard to Homœopathy in Peoria and central Illinois.

The question is often asked me by friends from a distance, What is the tone of public sentiment in regard to the new practice in your city? In answer to the inquiry, I would say that there are *many* families, and those of the very first class, who are firm believers in our system, and would trust no other under any circumstances. There is another class of our citizens who have become disgusted with the alloëopathic system, but know little or nothing about Homœopathy: these are rapidly becoming convinced of the truth of our system, and arranging themselves under our banner. There is yet another class who are bound by ties of blood or friendship to build up some wholesale vender of missives for the destruction of human beings on scientific principles, who will assail every friend of Homœopathy with all the virulence of endangered craft. These have two methods of opposition; they will commence with ridicule, repeating that time-honored story sung by our grandmothers of Lakes Wenner and Wetter, &c., eating pill bags, and devouring mountains of sugar pills. If this does not succeed, they will then turn a square corner, put on a solemn phiz, and warn them, as they value life and health, to beware of the deadly poisons of the homœopaths. But notwithstanding all this, the march of Homœopathy is decidedly onward, so much so that one of our city editors, although an alloëopathic physician, has of late published an article decidedly in favor of Homœopathy. So much for our city.

I have just returned from a trip west, in the course of which I made the acquaintance of Dr. Clapp, who is located at Farmington, twenty-four miles west of here. He is a noble specimen of a man, and the system has not suffered in his hands. He has a very extensive ride, and is very successful in his practice. I also formed an acquaintance with Dr. Foot, who was at the Chicago Convention. He is at present occupying the ground which has been heretofore occupied by Dr. Babcock. The good cause is emphatically in the ascendant in that place (Galesburgh, Knox Co.), as is acknowledged even by its opponents. At Bloomington, forty miles west of here, where Mr. Perry is operating, there are a great many strong friends of the system, and they feel the need of having the system represented by some educated physician. I have received many pressing invitations to change my location for Bloomington, and I know of no opening as promising as that.

We have had a few cases of Cholera here this season, one of which I treated successfully; of the others, the most of them have died. On the whole, it has been remarkably healthy: there has been no prevailing epidemic, and excepting a few sporadic cases of Cholera, there has not been much sickness until within a few days past, which have been *very warm*. Dysentery has prevailed to considerable extent, but easily managed by appropriate homœopathic remedies.

Respectfully Yours,

M. S. CARR.

GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M. D.:—Through the solicitations of ***** I have been induced to read and carefully examine some numbers of your Journal, and also several other papers on Homœopathy, and finally, to read Hering & Laurie (Domestic).

I have been a practitioner of medicine for ten years past, and have been reckoned successful in the treatment of diseases alloëopathically. I have, however, many things to regret in regard to the consequences of the remedies I have used, and have really not much to boast of in regard to alloëopathic success. These facts have for some time pressed so much upon my mind as to disgust me with the practice, and make me desire to quit the profession; but what I have seen of the effects of your remedies used by families where I am called in to prescribe alloëopathically in urgent cases, and from my late rather unprejudiced reading, I am resolved to devote my energies to the acquisition of a knowledge of Homœopathy, and, as soon as I am prepared, to practice it. I am led to this course from considerations which have occupied my mind for several years. Formerly I used ten times the quantity of medicine that I now do, in an equal amount of practice. My object for some time has been not to see how much medicine my patient can swallow, but to ascertain how little he needs, and this at quite a sacrifice of my patronage (for people in our region seem to have a mania for drugs when sick). The only question of importance with me in regard to your practice is this, Is it successful? Do your remedies have any therapeutical effect? This decided in the affirmative, and all is clear. This of course I must ascertain by experiment, not blind haphazard trial of them, but by carefully testing them after I am prepared, by the necessary study, to try them. It is to get your advice and aid in this preparation that I address you. How long must I study and what kind of examination undergo, to be regarded as a regular homœopathic practitioner, entitled to your Diploma? And especially, what must I read to prepare me, in the short-

est time, to prescribe your remedies understandingly? I do not wish to be a mongrel, but when I have ascertained that your remedies will not disappoint my reasonable expectations, I want nothing more to do with large doses of drugs. You will also readily see that the tender mercies of my brethren will be freely vented upon me, and I will have to fight my way. The **** University (Medical) is located here. Of course I shall have their anathemas. But if it is God's will to prosper me, I hope to triumph. To tell the truth, I am convinced of the truth of your practice, only I have not yet tested it myself. There is no Homœopathist here, and there is nothing said about it only by a few families who have faith in it, and that privately, as it is for obvious reasons not popular at present. One of the Professors delivered a lecture against the system last winter.

Your Ob't Servant, * * * * *

Adrian, July 28, 1851.

GEO. E. SHIPMAN—*Dear Sir:* I received, some time since, a number of your Journal of Homœopathia, and upon perusal, was very much pleased with its spirit and contents, and concluded at that time to forward you the "Dollar" soon; but business crowded, and before I was aware, a month had passed, and another number came. I examined that with care, and concluded to send you the report of some case and enclose the needful as soon as I had leisure; but I was still so busied that another and another, and now still another has come, and now I see I must come up to the chalk, or you will set me down for a *born heathen*, sure.

I must give you something of an idea how our cherished system of Homœopathia is flourishing here. Five years ago such a thing was scarcely known in this community; and calomel, blue pills, blisters and the lancet raged here triumphantly as the scourge of this people, with none to molest or make their dispensers afraid. Now, at least three of the "Regulars" have discarded calomel, one has published a pamphlet against its immoderate use, another uses it but very seldom, and the remaining four dare not use it so indiscriminately as formerly, nor do any of them give half the medicine they formerly did. This change has been effected by the practical demonstrations of Homœopathia; for by witnessing its effects, or at least, knowing that severe cases have recovered under its treatment, and attributing such cases entirely to nature, (as they deny our medicine having any virtue,) they have learned to trust more to nature, and thus give less medicine. Then there are many families who have seen such astonishing results in this practice, that they fully believe it is the virtue of the medicines that effects the cures; but yet they are so connected by interest, or otherwise to the old "regulars," that they dare not employ a Homœopath, yet they *merely suggest* to their medical attendant, that perhaps you can get along without the big dose, bleeding, &c., as such and such a one got along without it, and thus induce their physician to use milder means. Thus, in fact, the people themselves, through the influence of Homœopathia, have been the chief means of reforming the Old School in this respect. Five years ago there were but two families here that used the homœopathic medicine, and now there are over two hundred, and every week adds new converts to our doctrine.

Within the last two months I have been obliged to take no less than eleven patients from the hands of the Alloëpaths, nearly every one of them being reduced to the very last extremity, three of whom have died; but all the others have either recovered or are fast recovering. One of the fatal cases was a child with dropsical effusion upon the brain: only called two days before death; another was a young lady with stricture of the intestines, as proved by *post mortem* examination; and the other a case of dropsy of the heart and other serious chest diseases. At another time, when I have more leisure, I may write you out some notes from cases which I have treated, that may prove interesting, but at present I must be excused. We are afflicted here now with Dysentery and Diarrhœa to considerable extent, very many cases proving very obstinate. I have lost some cases, but none where I have been called in season. The Old School lose a good many. I depend chiefly upon *Merc. sol., viv.,* or *corr.*, as the leading remedies, with *Ac.*, *Coloc.*, *Nux.*, or some appropriate intercurrent remedy, cold water injections, sitz baths, &c. &c., with good results, when I am called in time. Yours in great haste, H. E. KNAPP, M. D.

We hope the Dr. will find time ere long to give us some of his cases treated with cold water injections and sitz baths. Cases, minutely detailed, will always be welcome.—Ed.

THE HOMŒOPATHISTS OF OHIO meet at Columbus on the 23rd and 24th of this month. We have been favored with an invitation to take part in their deliberations, and shall not fail to be present, unless unexpectedly detained.

THE

NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL

OF

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VOL. IV.

GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M.D.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ERRATA.

Vol. III, p. 134, Note. For "lighter," read "higher."

" " " 155. For "The Attenuation," read "The Alternation of Remedies."

Second line below. For "administered in attenuation," read "in alternation."

Also ninth line below. For "in attenuation," read "in alternation."

Vol. IV, p. 21, third line from top. For "affection," read "action."

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMOEOPATHIA.

From the Journal de la Société Gallicane.

A CASE OF COMPLICATED NEUROSIS.

BY DR. A. TESTE.

Suicidal Monomania—Swallowing of Needles, Pins, &c.—Recovery.

The disease, an account of which I propose to give, is not only the most extraordinary which it has fallen to my lot to witness during the fourteen years in which I have practiced medicine, but also one of the most remarkable ever published. Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying, that if, in the annals of science, there are recorded phenomena analogous to some of those presented by this disease, yet the most of these phenomena are so at variance with previous observations, that had I not been witness of them, I should have deemed them incompatible with the known laws of philosophy. I may add that the happy termination of this tedious and dangerous disease is not the least incomprehensible circumstance connected with it. The advocates of *expectant medicine*, that sad negation of all medical science, may also find here a confirmation of that *intelligence* which they ascribe to the healing power of nature, the error of which Hahnemann has so well and so justly exposed. I shall, however, confine myself to the duty of a faithful narrator, and, content with detailing facts with the utmost exactness, shall abstain from commenting upon them.

The subject of the following observation is a young girl, interesting not merely on account of the afflictions which I am about to re-

late, but from the superiority of her intellectual endowments and the charms of her person.

Mademoiselle Marie C. is of a slight figure, lymphatic-nervous temperament, fair complexion, hazel eyes, a very white skin, the osseous system but slightly developed, rounded proportions, without an excess of *embonpoint*. Her head is relatively a trifle large, the neck as large as it could be without being disproportioned, the features delicate and regular, the mouth remarkably small, but still more remarkable for its extensibility. It will be seen in the course of the narrative, that these details, far from being superfluous, as might be supposed, are all important, and that in relating them I have not been led away by a childish fancy to draw a portrait. Mademoiselle C. is naturally of a serious turn of mind, composed and circumspect. Her father is still living and enjoys good health, but her mother died at the age of twenty-seven with a tubercular affection. My young patient was about sixteen when I was first called to take charge of her. It was in May, 1849. Since that time the disease has continued, with several long intervals, it is true, to the end of February, 1851. As is the case with many neuroses, it reproduced itself at each attack under a new form. I will therefore describe, by itself, each of these periods, in which one might have been disposed to see as many different affections, had they not arisen from a common cause.

FIRST PERIOD. *8th May, 1849.*—After violent and painful moral emotions, Mademoiselle Marie C. was suddenly seized with a loquacious delirium, throwing herself about, and uttering cries mingled with incoherent, rambling talk upon different subjects, with absolute hatred of her friends. Now in a sitting posture, now stretched upon the bed, upon which she allows herself to be put without resistance—she changes her position incessantly, throws herself about, gesticulates, uncovers herself, drives away, with violence, absent or imaginary beings—chides some mysterious past action, which perhaps has never taken place; then at last falls exhausted upon the pillows. In these intervals of apparent quiet, if a word is spoken to her, her eyes turn towards the speaker, she fixes them upon him for an instant, seems to listen, then a few deep sighs escape from her breast, and the delirium renews its course. A pair of scissors,

which was imprudently left within her reach, served to cut off the principal tress of her hair; the remainder, which could no longer be kept in place by the comb, fell down continually upon her face. As her hair disturbed her in this manner, it was impossible for me to tell whether the continued motion of the hand to her forehead, had for its object the removal of the hair, or was occasioned by a pain seated in that region. It was, however, evident that the patient was a prey to hallucinations of various sorts. A chair, a lamp, the bolster of her bed, became to her, by turns, so many living beings, whom she apostrophised by different names of men and women unknown to the family, and against whom her vociferations seemed to express a furious resentment. At other times, with that ready mimicry so peculiar to the maniac, she imposed silence upon us by a gesture, and her ear pressed against the wall, she listened attentively to a *voice* which spoke to her—an imaginary voice—which she alone heard, the words of which she sometimes repeated, and with which she engaged from time to time in conversation almost unintelligible, ending for the most part in an outbreak of passion: she then uttered fearful cries—stopping her ears.

For nearly half an hour I remained an inactive spectator of this distressing scene. The young patient, every time I endeavored to take one of her hands, pushed me away with a perfect fury. But all at once the scene changes. After fifteen or twenty seconds of sudden repose and of perfect quiet, Mademoiselle C. slowly removed the tresses which were covering her face, sat up in bed, joined her hands in a devotional manner, raised her streaming eyes towards the canopy of her bed and began to sing, in a soft tone, a kind of ballad of her own composing, the melancholy air and words of which, notwithstanding their incoherence, were quite touching. This song, which would remind a poet of the mournful strains of Ophelia, lasted two or three minutes, and like that of the heroine of Shakspeare, lost itself in a sigh.

The state of exhaustion which soon succeeded this kind of ecstasy, gave me an opportunity to enter upon an examination, which was rendered quite indispensable by the vague and confused answers previously given to every one of my questions by the attendants. Was it a meningitis, the invasion of some gastric affection, confirmed men-

tal derangement, or a simple attack of hysteria, with which I had to do? I could not then decide, but happily the facts in the case soon made it clear.

Mademoiselle Marie, without being pale, had not a lively complexion, her cheeks were merely tinged with the slightest shade of carnation. Her skin was cool upon the hands, the arms, the neck, the nose, and even on the forehead, which, however, seemed to me a little warmer than the rest of the face. I could discover, moreover, in these different parts, neither abnormal (undue) moisture nor excessive dryness. The eye is fixed for a moment, but has no unusual brilliancy, nor is it at all injected. Notwithstanding the excessive exertions in which the patient had been at first engaged, her pulse, moderately full, without any sinking, and perfectly regular, gave from seventy-two to seventy-five pulsations in the minute. As to the process of digestion, there were no indications from which I could judge, but the abdomen, perfectly pliant throughout, presented no appearance, either of meteorism (flatulent distension) or of collapse. Although I had no opportunity to examine the tongue, yet the rosy color of the lips and their normal moisture, were enough, of themselves, to banish all suspicion of any typhoid affection. And finally, the distressing events to which the disease of Mademoiselle C. was attributed, did not occur during the course of a menstrual period: the menses, which had ceased fifteen days before, were of their usual duration and quantity.

From all the evidence then, it was clear that we had to do with phenomena purely nervous. Hence, after having prescribed *Belladonna* 12, a few globules in a glass of water, to be taken by the spoonful every three hours, I did not hesitate to assure the friends of the patient of a favorable, and most probably, a speedy termination of this distressing and alarming state—a termination of which they had for two days despaired. But, however logical my prognosis might have been, its open announcement was imprudent on my part, since the result did not confirm it. However, the same evening (my first visit was made about noon) I could perceive an evident amelioration. In fact, a sort of languid, dreamy state seemed to follow the violent agitation of the morning, interrupted quite frequently, indeed, by intervals of silence, during which the patient ap-

peared to interest herself in what was going on about her. True, she made as yet no reply to my questions, but she gave them a more decided attention, for she ceased to speak, and turned towards me when I addressed them to her. The skin is a little moist and less cool than in the morning, which undoubtedly arose from the fact that she did not throw off the clothes every moment as she had done previously. This explanation is the more plausible, as the frequency of the pulse is not increased in the least. The same treatment continued.

May 9th. But little change since last evening. The dreamy state continued all night, with complete loss of sleep. It might be, however, that there was a slight degree of improvement as regarded the state of the mind. It is certain, at all events, that the patient was conscious of the impressions and wants which she experienced, and had correct notions of the objects about her, since she took from the table, of her own accord, a glass of sweetened water, which had been prepared for her over night, swallowed a few mouthfuls, and returned it to its place. She repeated the same thing five or six times in the course of the ten minutes of my visit. I should not, however, convey the idea of any excessive thirst, for notwithstanding these incessant sippings, the glass was still three-fourths full: it is probable that there was some dryness of the throat, an almost constant attendant upon the majority of neuroses. Same prescription as the day before, the intervals only being lengthened.

May 10th. The *Bell.* has done wonders. Since last evening the delirium has completely ceased. She has had, during the night, two or three hours of good sleep. The patient, who had perfectly regained her intellectual faculties, looked upon and received me as if she saw me for the first time: still she remembered, though indistinctly, as we generally remember dreams, the varied circumstances of her attack. The pulse is normal, the tongue clean. In a word, the patient only complains of a little dryness and a constriction of the throat, with slight pain in the forehead—symptoms which gradually subsided during the day, and at length entirely disappeared under the influence of the *Bell.* which, by my advice, was continued till the next day.

May 11th. The improvement continues. Mademoiselle Marie is able to leave her bed. The appetite returns: all the functions seem to be restored to their normal condition.

On the 14th, a very abundant leucorrhœic discharge, with constrictive pain at the hypogastrium, redness and pallor of the countenance frequently alternating, led me to prescribe several doses of *Sepia*, which by the next day occasioned an entire cessation of these trifling ailments.

On the 20th, the menses re-appeared: the discharge was, as I was told, paler and more scanty than usual: however, it continued during four days, as was generally the case, and was not attended with any disturbance worthy of mention.

On the 26th, Mademoiselle Marie complained of a dull, constrictive, and, at times, lancinating, pain in the precordial region, with a heavy headache, and gloomy, irritable disposition. Towards five o'clock, she experienced a great desire to sleep, which, however, wore away without having been gratified, but was succeeded, if not by real hallucination, at least by illusions of the sight. The objects which the patient saw, really existed, but they seemed to her either larger or smaller than they were. Sometimes also her imagination clothed them with strange or frightful forms which they were far from possessing. It was thus that potatoes, which she had for dinner, were transformed, in her view, into *bloody heads*, the appearance of which froze her with terror.*

It was eight o'clock when I was informed of this new state of things. I advised *Stramonium* 12, four globules dissolved in about three ounces of water, to be taken, a spoonful at a time, every three hours. But this solution could not be used. While it was being prepared, a terrible hysterical attack came on, which made my presence at the patient's bedside indispensable, and caused me to give *Belladonna* the preference over *Stramonium*, as *Bell.* had never failed me in such cases. All the difficulty I met, consisted in making her swallow the medicine, for such was the contraction of the jaws and the throat, that notwithstanding the pellets were introduced several times between the lips, they were immediately spit out; and

* Since that time, Mademoiselle Marie has had, for more than eighteen months, such an aversion to potatoes, of which she was previously fond, that in her worse moods, it even amounted to a horror. Indeed, one day in September of this same year, 1849, while walking in the country with her family, having entered a field of potatoes incautiously, she was taken with a convulsive tremor, and nearly lost her consciousness the moment her attention was directed to her situation.

for two hours this difficulty was absolutely insurmountable. The attack did not seem to me to present any other marked peculiarity, except its extreme violence. The suffocation and the tetanic rigidity of the trunk and limbs, alternating twitchings and clonic spasms, were its most prominent characteristics. It lasted till midnight with the same intensity, and ceased instantaneously, though in the morning the young patient had again lost her reason.

Unfortunately, this time, the derangement did not manifest itself in symptoms so clearly marked that there could be no possible error in the diagnosis, nor hesitation in the treatment. There existed neither delirium nor dementia (insanity) properly so called, nor panophobia, nor hallucination of any sort. Mademoiselle C. spoke but little: it was necessary, to use a vulgar phrase, to wring every word from her, but what she said was quite rational. She was merely sad, gloomy, silent, wrapped up in herself, perfectly indifferent to everything which she saw or heard. At meal times she took her seat at the table, ate little, like an automaton, without uttering a word unless she was spoken to, and not always answering even when she was addressed. She sought solitary places, and seemed to shun the light. It was not rare, when she thought herself alone, that she was heard talking to herself, but she was silent the moment she saw or suspected that any one listened. At length, from time to time, and almost always at those periods when we thought her the most quiet, a sort of desperation suddenly seized her. During these transient outbreaks, depending upon some fixed idea which beset her, but of which she ceased then to be the mistress, Mademoiselle C. arose hastily, stamped with her foot, trembled, tore her hair, then pulled out pins from her head-dress or garments, and thrust them into her head with a perfect fury. If any one attempted to draw them out, a contest ensued; the patient screamed and struggled, and the fatal pins, no one knew how, disappeared from her hands, and no part of them could be found.

I should observe, that as these scenes never transpired in my presence, they did not produce any deep impression upon me. I merely recognised the presence of a suicidal monomania indistinctly marked. Perhaps I should have attached more importance to them had I witnessed any of the paroxysms.

There was nothing, moreover, in the physical state of my patient which was of a character to fix my attention particularly. Did she not really suffer at all? or had she no consciousness of her sufferings? or, finally, did she, in her derangement, carry on a system of deception to conceal them from me? These various suppositions were alike inadmissible. Her pulse always remained quiet and regular; her skin, the temperature of which was perfectly normal, presented neither the dryness nor the earthy appearance which is often observed in the insane. In a word, excepting the discharge of urine, which was a little more frequent and a little more copious than in health, all the functions were performed without any appreciable irregularity. I should add, however, that during the space of the fifteen or twenty days which this disturbed state continued, I witnessed, at irregular intervals, five or six violent attacks of hysterical spasms, in which delirium was superadded to the convulsions. One of these attacks lasted more than three hours. It was of such violence that four persons could hardly hold the patient, who rose, threw herself about, and twisted herself in every possible direction, uttering the most furious cries. I could only catch, in the midst of these cries, these two words distinctly pronounced—*brain, knife*—words repeated a hundred times in tones the most diverse—the absurd combination of which seemed deprived of all sense, and which perhaps in reality were but the confused expression of the fixed idea to which this young girl was a prey,—that of taking her own life.

Besides *Belladonna* and *Sepia*, the remedies given during this first period were successively *Mercurius*, *Cannabis*, *Agaricus muscarius*, and lastly *Capsicum*. The three first had absolutely no effect at all, except to develope very promptly the symptoms peculiar to each one, that is to say, to add to the symptoms already present an injurious and useless increase of suffering. *Capsicum*, on the contrary, had an action so salutary and so clearly efficacious, that I do not hesitate to consider it as the specific of the diseased moral condition which I have attempted to describe.

There is one circumstance worthy of remark, since, even in the annals of mental alienation, it is a novelty. From the day when Mademoiselle Marie awoke, cured of this affection of the brain, that is, on the 12th or 13th of June, she remembered absolutely nothing

which had occurred to her or about her since the 26th of May, the date of her last relapse: so that, even to this day, in recalling her past life, a blank exists which memory in vain strives to supply, and these days are to her as if they had never been.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOMŒOPATHIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Lancet furnishes the best possible comment on the oft-repeated falsity, that Homœopathia is going down in Europe, at least as far as Great Britain is concerned. Every No. of that Journal has in it one or more furious articles against Homœopathia and its adherents, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that its Editor thinks all the while that he is making a *post mortem* examination—no! such fury is never spent upon the dead: the truth is evident that Homœopathia is not dead yet—nay, more—it is clear enough that life is still strong within it, for the Lancet man, in his rage, now and then does let out a word of truth, which, like a vivid flash of lightning in a dark night, shows everything, though but for a moment, in its true position. Hear him:—

“Swift died too soon. Oh that he were alive to castigate the follies of this period, and that the pens of FIELDING and SMOLLETT and STERNE might be reset in irony for such a grand occasion. We are in some sort fallen upon evil times, for strange to say, our Bulwers, and other kindred spirits, by some extraordinary chance, are the patrons and abettors, rather than the satirizers, of this form of mischief, humbug and knavery.” Was ever *chance* more extraordinary—was ever truth more strange!

In a subsequent No., speaking of what he calls the “puerilities and tricks of Hahnemann and his followers,” he says: “We would be willing to let them glide quietly into oblivion.” This was not written in a mirthful mood, yet is it most mirth-provoking—nothing could be more humorous, and if the writer were a little better natured withal, he might hope for appointment as Court-jester at the next vacancy.

In the Sept. No., the Lancet man has again changed his tune and

is no longer willing to let Homœopathia "glide quietly into oblivion," but deals most murderous blows, and has well nigh exhausted the language to give epithets of abuse. We have been fearful, indeed, that he has also exhausted himself, and we shall not feel quite at rest, till we learn by the next steamer that the Editor is likely to survive. He is performing a useful labor now, and we hope he may live a thousand years.

That Homœopathia is not going down *very fast* in Great Britain, these fearful outbreaks of the Lancet make evident enough—but more than this, the University of St. Andrews is bestirring itself, and throws down the gauntlet;—no homœopathist can have a diploma there: other Universities follow suit—the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh, as already noticed, invites all its homœopathic Fellows to leave *instantly*: and no well-bred, regularly educated, high-minded physician will even *sit down* with a homœopathist, as may be seen on a subsequent page. All this excitement is a recent matter, and does but indicate that Homœopathia is advancing in Great Britain in a manner which alarms the advocates of the old system, while this very opposition is arousing homœopathists to more vigorous efforts; and the establishment of a Homœopathic College is now under consideration, and will doubtless be effected at no distant day. The results of this agitation we shall watch with great interest: the final issue cannot be doubted—success is inevitable: it is only a question of time, and this, we trust, will soon be decided by the united and spirited efforts of our British brethren. A College they must have, and we hope they will take no rest till the end is gained. Meantime, let epitaph writers turn their thoughts and pens elsewhere. Homœopathia is not dead yet!

HOMŒOPATHY.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary meeting of the Association took place at the George Inn, Cheltenham, on the 10th ultimo. After the usual preliminary business had been gone through, Dr. EVANS having been appointed chairman for the year ensuing, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. STOKES, the retiring president—

Dr. BROOKES rose and said—It is with feelings of astonishment and regret I am compelled to bring before the notice of this meeting a subject which is most painful to myself, having been so long associated, in this society, with many of the gentlemen upon whom I must now throw some censure. I say astonishment, for when I

recollect that at the quarterly meeting of this society, held in Jan., 1851, more than six months since, I casually mentioned the subject, I was then told by the officials I was out of order in bringing it forward at that meeting; however, I think it was sufficiently known for our council to have noticed it, whose duty it is to look after the honor, welfare and interest of this Society; yet I find, in their Report for the year just ended, they have not even so much as made one passing remark upon it, and by that means they have thrown the onus on the shoulders of the members. I, for one, will never shrink from upholding the dignity and honor of my profession; and when I find gentlemen gaining admission into a Society like a wolf in sheep's clothing, I will have an explanation from them, although it may not perhaps meet the views of our officials to do so, from feelings of delicacy, or not wishing to offend some of our country medical friends. When I read the following words of our Report, viz., "to look after the interest and internal regulations of the profession," &c., and also again look to the rules and objects of the Society, as laid down in this printed document for our guidance, I cannot but think the council have committed a great error, if not a dereliction of duty. I find in the *Medical Directory* for 1851, the name of Adrian Stokes, M. D., Wickwar, in one portion amongst the regular practitioners, and in another, under the head of "Practitioners who dissent from the Established Doctrines of the Medical Profession, practicing respectively Homœopathy and Hydropathy." I observe under "Homœopathy," again the name of Adrian Stokes, M. D., Wickwar. I must now call upon our secretary to state whether this is the Dr. Adrian Stokes, Wickwar, one of the members of this Association; and if so, how it is six months have been allowed to elapse without the council noticing so gross a thing, and not calling upon that gentleman for an explanation or resignation? I feel I cannot allow myself to continue a member of an Association, where a gentleman practicing such a system is allowed to remain on its list of members. I would not meet him in the sick-room—I will not do so at the meetings of this Society, or even at our more jovial dinners. Can we, as honest medical practitioners, do so? If we are honest, (which I trust we are,) we must view their doctrines as wrong, not to make use of any harsher or stronger language; and it is our duty, as a profession, to unite and watch closely its interest and honor. Perhaps Mr. Secretary will kindly inform us whether it is the same Dr. Stokes whose name appears in both lists.

Mr. WILTON.—That is the fact, without doubt.

Dr. BROOKES.—I shall now, seeing Dr. Adrian Stokes in the room, propose the following resolution:—"That Dr. Adrian Stokes be requested to explain to the Society how it is his name appears in the *Medical Directory* as an homœopathic practitioner? and should

that explanation not be deemed satisfactory, his name be erased from the list of members of the Gloucestershire Medical Association."

Mr. WILTON.—As an officer, I cannot tell why the Association has not taken up this subject. There is no particular rule which calls on the council to enter on the question of homœopathy, and I am unable to give any information. I do not see how, in my office of secretary, I can possibly know anything about it. It is not a thing for me to answer. I have a communication from Dr. Stokes. (Mr. Wilton inquired of Dr. Stokes whether he should read it then.)

Dr. STOKES said he would explain.

The PRESIDENT.—I do not think this is the proper way to have brought it forward. I think all matters should be done in order; I think that so important a measure as the expulsion of one of our members is a thing which required notice. As to Dr. Brookes' saying that notice has been given, it is out of the question.*

Dr. BROOKES.—I brought it forward, and I said I should bring it forward at our annual meeting.

Mr. WILTON.—I must state that there can be no official notice by any person communicating merely at a public table. If Dr. Brookes had intended to bring this forward, he should have given me notice, and of course I should have circulated the notice. I should infer, from the manner in which Dr. Brookes has made his remarks, that he thinks I should have circulated this notice.

Dr. BROOKES.—There is no notice required by your rules. If you want to get rid of this subject by a side-door——

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think Dr. Brookes is entirely out of order. It is too much for Dr. Brookes to charge the council with a neglect of duty. The only rule that touches our Society is, that every legally qualified medical practitioner shall be eligible to become a member of the Society. We are not in a position to enter into the question whether he is an allopath or a homœopath. But if the question whether that gentleman ought or ought not to continue a member of the Association is to be discussed, it ought to emanate with the Association, not with the council. The council does not form an *imperium in imperio*. I should be very sorry to shirk this question on any technical informality. I heard that a verbal notice was given. No notice is necessary. It would have been more courteous to have sent a notice to Dr. Adrian Stokes. I think it would be better we should proceed at once to the subject.

The PRESIDENT.—I think I have a right to make a remark on Dr. Brookes' speech, which he has brought ready cut and dried, and read. He has made use of the expression "gentlemen getting into the Society in sheep's clothing, ought to be no protection." I mean to say that that part of his speech I regard as objectionable, because it must allude to somebody having got admission to this Society who

ought not to have been admitted. That meaning I consider attaches to this. There is only one individual who practices homœopathy.

Dr. BROOKES.—I have heard there are two.

The PRESIDENT.—With regard to my nephew, when he was admitted he had not made up his mind to practise homœopathy; he did not enter the Society “in sheep’s clothing.” With regard to whether he shall continue as a member, that is another question.

Dr. ADRIAN STOKES.—I am the Dr. Stokes who was elected a member of this Society. At that time I was practising the ordinary system of medicine. Since then, I have seen occasion to modify my views, and I have adopted, with very great satisfaction to myself, and benefit to my patients, the system of homœopathy.

Dr. BROOKES.—I do not think we have any right to have homœopathy broached.

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think we are out of order.

Dr. STOKES.—I know very well the animus of Dr. Brookes and the LANCET. As to the remarks, I shall manage to survive them; they will not crush me. Every man belonging to the medical profession knows there are certain methods of cure which may be explained upon the principle of homœopathy. I do not doubt that Dr. Brookes would use mercury in a case of dysentery. Explain these remedies in whatever way we like, the principle of homœopathy, “*similia similibus curantur*,” is applicable. I think the application of that principle to the healing art generally——

Dr. EVES.—I do not think that we can hear a lecture on homœopathy.

Dr. BROOKES.—The question is, whether individuals who hold these views can sit down with gentlemen who hold the other views? I would not sit in any room with, nor meet any person, as a medical man, who practices homœopathy. I will have this discussion conducted properly.

Mr. WILTON.—Your resolution combines two subjects.

Dr. BROOKES.—I will put them in two.

Dr. WRIGHT.—Dr. Stokes has explained that when he joined the Association he held opinions different to what he does now; he has changed them since, from conviction that he is right.

Dr. BROOKES.—I, at the meeting at Gloucester, brought this subject casually before the Society.

The PRESIDENT.—Casually, not regularly.

Dr. BROOKES.—I named it publicly there, that if there was a gentleman practising homœopathy, he ought to resign. I am sorry if I have said anything offensive to Mr. Wilton. I consulted with my friends whether it was wise to write to Dr. Adrian Stokes. Had not Dr. Adrian Stokes been in the room, I should have merely requested that a letter be written to him. I should have then allowed

it to rest over; but the matter has been known to two or three members, and the report makes no allusion to it. They allow a gentleman to come to this meeting—to come to this dinner, an avowed homœopath, and yet, had I not brought it forward, it would have gone on for another year, and I do not know how much longer.

Dr. STOKES.—And what harm?

Dr. BROOKES.—And Dr. Stokes asks, “What harm? Either you are practising your profession dishonestly, or I. If you believe in homœopathic practice, I must be a rogue.

The PRESIDENT.—I deny it.

Dr. BROOKES.—The moment Dr. Stokes commenced to practice as an homœopathist, if he had been honest and fair to the members of the Gloucestershire Medical Association, he should have said, “I have gone from the regular system of practice;” if he has that honesty of purpose, he will not go out of this room a member of the Gloucestershire Association.

The PRESIDENT.—Dr. Brookes has impugned the council of neglect of duty. Now, I mean to say the council have taken no notice of the subject he casually brought forward and talked over. It did appear to the council it was not necessary to take any steps; it did appear they did not think with him or feel with him.

Dr. BROOKES.—I am sorry the council are such a set of men that they do not feel with me on this point.

Dr. WRIGHT.—I say, as a member of the Association, that Dr. Brookes has made a wrong charge. The council is only empowered to initiate proceedings; the fundamental rules of our society do not contemplate or constitute the council as an *imperium in imperio*, to inquire into the mode of practice of the members; it lies with the members of the Association. If I had been the doctor I should have sent in my resignation, fearing that some individual like Dr. Brookes should get up and make such observations. The council had no power to do this; it would have been impertinence on the part of the council to do anything of the sort. Although no notice is necessary, out of courtesy Dr. Brookes ought to have given notice.

Dr. EVES.—I fear, from what the President has said, it will be thought it has been discussed in the council. It has never been talked of or discussed.

Dr. BROOKES.—Dr. Wright has said it is no business of the council.

Dr. WRIGHT.—There are the duties.

Dr. BROOKES.—There are no duties for the council to perform, if this is not their duty. I decline, *in toto*, having any courtesy, anything like meeting with any gentleman who practices homœopathy. I came here independently. I say that as regards courtesy, I fling

it away. I have no courtesy with homœopathic practitioners, and I expect none.

Mr. WILTON.—Some time since, I asked Dr. Stokes the question whether he should like me to read a letter he had sent to me then. Dr. Stokes said he would explain. This is dated March 28th, 1851. Since that time, there has been a meeting of the Association at which I was not present. The resignation remained in my hand for a future occasion. (Mr. Wilton then read the letter from Dr. Adrian Stokes, tendering his resignation as member of the Association.)

The PRESIDENT.—We know that was not produced, and there were motives for it. Every man may have his own idea on therapeutics; if he has passed through the education and gradations, there is no reason why he should not be a member. If an homœopathic doctor ought not to sit down with Dr. Brookes, Dr. Brookes ought not to sit down with him; it is just as broad as long. I don't see why men should quarrel about it. I think they ought to give way to each other.

Dr. BROOKES.—Am I to understand that as a resignation?

Dr. EVES.—I beg leave to move that Dr. Stokes' resignation be accepted.

Dr. BROOKES seconded this proposition, which was carried.—*London Lancet.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

REPLY TO THE ARTICLE OF DR. J. W. METCALF, Contained in the North American Journal of Homœopathy, No. II., purporting to be a Criticism on my "Domestic Physician." *By J. H. Pulte, M. D.*

This pamphlet, as its title indicates, is a reply to a review of Dr. Pulte's new work, contained in the May No. of the N. A. Journal, —a review which, we regret to say, is alike unjust to Dr. Pulte and dishonorable to its author. It is well to be cautious in judging of the motives of others: still, if the motives of Dr. Metcalf were not as mercenary as his language is scurrilous, then his article certainly has an appearance unfortunate for his own reputation. That Dr. Pulte should have seen proper to answer this attack, and set matters in their true light, is by no means surprising.

The article by Dr. Metcalf charges Dr. Pulte with having taken his Diagnosis from Hufeland and Schönlein, and his Therapeutics

from Laurie and Jahr, but principally from Hering. He attempts to support this charge by giving the text from each in parallel columns. As far as his citations go—and it is but natural to suppose that he made his selections with some care—there is no more similarity than might be expected where two persons were writing upon the same subject. Dr. Pulte acknowledges his indebtedness both to Hufeland and Schönlein,—though even this was unnecessary in a popular work,—but the charge of taking pages with the “scissors” is absurd. In commenting upon it, Dr. Pulte shows, by the same plan of parallel columns, that the pathology in Hering’s Fifth Edition is taken almost word for word from Laurie, while Laurie in turn has drawn from Hufeland in like manner, and all without a word of credit being given; and that if astounding piracy was to be ferreted out, Hering’s Fifth Edition, and not Pulte’s First, was the field to be explored.

But more than this, Dr. Metcalf’s article contains charges which are absolutely false on their very face, whether wilfully or from carelessness we cannot say. If from *carelessness*, the position of the Reviewer is ridiculous in the extreme, for in order to make this plea, he must confess he never read the book, and yet he sets himself up for a critic (!), and *implies* that now “our infant homœopathic literature” is likely to have that “wholesome guardianship” from the want of which it has hitherto suffered! Such critics and such criticism may well be dispensed with even a little longer. One of the charges above mentioned, is, that part of the work on Anatomy, Physiology, &c. is taken *without any acknowledgment*, and almost word for word, from a school book in common use,—while the truth is, that ample acknowledgment is made in a foot note legibly printed, and, for aught we could see to the contrary, not very difficult to understand. Now it is certainly just to take it for granted that Dr. Metcalf *can* read—but if he can, he most surely *did* not; or, if he did, he either forgot what he read, or was guilty of a shameful misrepresentation. We trust in charity that his memory is at fault.

Dr. M. begins his article with regretting the necessity of noticing Dr. Pulte’s work: he may well regret that he did not decline the undertaking, and surely he will find others, not a few, to sympathize with him in such regret. The rapid and permanent advance of Ho-

mœopathia depends, in a great measure, upon the harmonious action of its advocates, and he who by word or deed does aught to disturb or prevent this harmonious affection, without good and sufficient cause, deserves the severest reprobation.

It has been suggested that this Review was inspired by Eastern jealousy of Western authorship. What weight such a jealousy might have had in the present instance, we know not, but we are confident that, generally speaking, the fault is with the West, and not the East. It is not to be denied, that a large part if not a majority of the inhabitants of these Western Vallies are fully convinced that what is done at their own doors cannot be done right, and that it must come from the *East*, or there will be something wrong about it. As far as our observation goes, there is much more undervaluing of Western literary productions by Western than by Eastern men; but it will not always be the case that our *ideas* as well as our groceries must be brought from abroad.

ON THE REMEDIAL PROPERTIES OF ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES, AND THE CHANGES PRODUCED BY OXYGEN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE; being an Address delivered before the Illinois State Medical Society. By *W. B. Herrick, M. D.*, President of the Society, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Rush Medical College, &c. &c.

Our thanks are due Dr. Herrick for a copy of this address, which we have perused with great interest. The peculiar views herein expressed were briefly alluded to some months ago in an address at the commencement of the College. They are here detailed and illustrated somewhat more at length. The following paragraphs will suffice to show the drift of the Address :

“ On an occasion not long since, upon which I had the honor of addressing the public in behalf of our profession, it was stated as my opinion that ‘ the time is not far distant when the truly scientific physician will use as remedies such substances only as help to constitute, in health, the solids and fluids of the body.’

We had arrived at this conclusion after mature reflection upon the present state of our science, and after having observed a tendency on the part of both writers and practitioners of the present day, to regard the manifestations of disease in the human body as evidences of want of harmony in the performance of functions, consequent upon excess or deficiency in some of its parts or elements, which

may be, and is often, more promptly restored by the addition or abstraction of one or more of its normal and proper constituents, rather than by introducing into the system powerful and even poisonous foreign substances.

Believing, as we do, that this is the truly scientific and rational view to take of disease, and remedial agents, and that the spirit thus manifesting itself is one of improvement, indicating the approach of a new era in the study and practice of medicine, we propose on the present occasion, to lay before the Society our views of the nature of certain chemico-vital changes, and of the *modus operandi* of certain medicines with a view of showing, what we firmly believe, that a majority of diseases may be cured more certainly and promptly by the use of properly chosen alimentary substances than by the administration of powerful agents under the false name of remedies; and that the animal oils, lemon juice, common salt, soda, &c., are valuable and effective medicines, capable of restoring health in some of the worst forms of disease; and that in view of certain changes in the body, especially such as are effected by the oxygen of the air, the physiological reasons for their action, and pathological indications for their use, are plain and rational."

The Dr. then proceeds to illustrate these views and show their application to various diseased states. Inflammatory diseases are first considered. All inflammatory affections, he says, are attended by excessive oxydation: this excessive oxydation accounts for the increase of fibrine in the blood, which fibrine is a deleterious compound; and "that one of the most important indications in the treatment of all inflammatory affections, is to prevent oxydation and the accumulation in the blood of oxydized substances. With these views "we can explain more easily and philosophically, the *modus operandi* of the remedial agents, which have been proved by experience to be the most efficient in this class of diseases." Blood-letting and Opium are first treated of, but either the Dr.'s mind wandered here, or else our own is a trifle confused—Blood-letting and Opium—*Alimentary* substances!! We never saw them on a Bill of Fare yet—we should certainly decline partaking of an entertainment where these figured, and we think the majority would be with us. The use of applications in external injuries or diseases—as Collodion and Gutta Percha in Small Pox, to prevent pitting, or in case of blisters and burns, to subdue the pain and inflammation—the employment of inunction with fats and oils, for allaying the heat and

irritation in Scarlatina, Rubeola, &c., is a little more clear; though we think that the good effect of these remedial agents may be otherwise accounted for.

Rheumatism comes next in order, and the use of lemon juice in its treatment is noticed and explained. "Should this simple medicine," he says, "stand the test of time, as we believe it will, so as to enable the practitioner to avoid half poisoning his patients with Colchicum, stupefying them with Opium, or enervating them with Calomel, a great boon will be conferred upon the conscientious physician, and upon suffering humanity." True as truth itself, the Dr. is on our side as far as this, that these murderous weapons are to be dispensed with if possible: he looks upon them with distrust, and is sure they do not a little mischief—but surely he need not hesitate to see whether the lemon juice will stand the test of time before laying aside these dreadful implements. Rheumatism can be cured *tutò citò et jucundè* without any of them,—no mortal need be half poisoned, or stupefied or enervated again to cure him of Rheumatism—Aconite, Bryonia, Belladonna, Chamomilla, Mercurius, and other remedies, will do it beyond any peradventure. If our doses are too small, try larger ones; if you kill a patient or two, do not blame Homœopathia; but try smaller, till you are satisfied that you have the size about right, and then we shall have nothing to differ about but how it came to pass.

Our limits forbid noticing the Address at length. It is well worthy perusal and attentive consideration, not only for its intrinsic merits, but as one of the signs of the times. The Dr. is not the only man who is wearied of the old fashioned murderous routine so long in vogue. This he tells us incidentally as follows:

"Chloride of Sodium is a well known simple article, in common use, which, with our old notions of heroic treatment, would never have been suspected of possessing medicinal properties, yet modern efforts to devise means by which to avoid poisoning our patients, have resulted in the discovery that common salt may be and is used for other and more important purposes than that of making food palatable, as will appear from the following statement taken from a recent periodical, concerning the use of this new and simple remedy."

How many are engaged in these "modern efforts to devise means to avoid poisoning our patients," we have no means of knowing, but

they are not a few and they constitute the better part of the Old School. We heartily wish them success in their search, and cannot but regret that they should be seeking for light with their backs to the sun—that they should seek to break loose from the old fashioned wholesale murdering practice, and yet should reject the only rational system yet devised of curing diseases. Still it is to be hoped that they may grope their way into regions of light and truth.

One thing more. Here is a case for discipline. The Dr. has a *system*—he has broached something new and has hit upon some clearly defined principles by which to guide his practice. This is the great offence of Homœopathists. Will the Dr. and his friends be cast out and vilified—called quacks—fools—knaves, &c., &c.? Time will tell. It may be the Sangrados are in the minority, and will hold their peace.

Another question—what is this new style of curing diseases to be called? We shall wait for further developements, hoping that some appropriate name will be forthcoming.

THEORETISCH-PRACTISCHES HANDBUCH DER PALINGENESITHERAPIE, *von Franz Andreas Ott*, Doctor der Philosophie Medizin und Chirurgie, &c. &c., in Mindelheim: Erster Theil, Grundlinien der Palingenesitherapie: München, 1851.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL MANUAL OF PALINGENESITHERAPIE, *By Franz Andreas Ott*, Dr. of Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, &c. &c. at Mindelheim: Part First, First Lines of Palingenesitherapie.

The author of the work before us, Dr. Ott, of Mindelheim, is already favorably known to the homœopathic public. A notice of his labors, taken from Dr. Neidhard's Lectures, may be found in No. 3 of the third volume of our Journal. We have not ventured to Anglicise the formidable looking name by which he designates his system. He elsewhere calls it the Regenerationstherapie, and in still another place the Paniatric or all-healing method of cure. Palingenesis signifies a renovating, or more literally, making over again. At present we shall adopt the term Paniatric.

His views are set forth in a work consisting of three parts, the first part of which only has as yet reached us. Part Second is the "Organon of the Natural Curative method, with and without the use

of drugs, comprising Homœopathia in general, Hydropathy, Kinesitherapie,* and Therapeutic Dietetics, as the four main elements of the palingenetic healing art." Part Third is the "Manual of the Palingenetic System."

Dr. Ott considers the year 1789—the date of the announcement of the principle "*similia similibus*"—as the dawn of a glorious reform in the healing art. Hitherto, however, the principle has been chiefly confined to the use of drugs: it has been his endeavor for some years past to carry the principle further, and under its direction to invoke the aid of Hydriatics, Gymnastics and Dietetics; and it is to the use of these four classes of agents combined, employed in accordance with the fundamental principle of Homœopathy, that he gives the name of the Palingenetic system. Whether a new name were needed, we will not attempt to discuss at present, merely remarking that an absolute necessity is not very apparent. No departure is made from strict Homœopathia, no treatment is recommended inconsistent with its principles. The external and internal use of water, when employed in connection with homœopathic medication, is not allowed to interfere with, or disturb this medication: it is not a rival but an ally; the same may be said of the use of gymnastic exercises and the regulation of the diet.

That many truths of great practical value may be found in searching in this direction, cannot be doubted; if Dr. Ott has explored the ground thoroughly, and combined all that is useful in one harmonious system, he will have performed a work not soon to be forgotten. How far he has succeeded we are unable to gather from the "Part" before us. We shall look with interest for the remainder of the work.

We are indebted to J. H. Coulter, M. D., of Columbus, Ohio, for a copy of his Address upon the superiority of the Homœopathic practice. The numerous objections against Homœopathia and arguments in its favor are here clearly stated: "*line upon line*" is necessary to the establishment of any new system, much more, where the new system is opposed to all preconceived notions of things, as is Homœopathia.

* Curing by Gymnastics.

THE PATHOGENETIC CYCLOPÆDIA, Part I, containing the Symptoms of the Disposition, Mind and Head, By *R. E. Dudgeon, M. D.* Printed for the Hahnemann Society: London, 1850.

This work is intended to be a systematic arrangement of the *Materia Medica* in a form most useful to the practitioner. The following extract from the preface, will convey the best idea of its arrangement, short of an inspection of the work itself. To those who have not seen any previous notice of the *Cyclopædia*, it may be well to state that it is published by the Hahnemann Society, of London, whose object is the diffusion of knowledge upon matters pertaining to *Homœopathia*—that it is furnished at *cost*, and that it, that is Part I, may be obtained by enclosing two dollars to Dr. C. Neidhard, Philadelphia.

The symptoms as they occur in the original provings are arranged in sections with certain general headings, and each section is followed by an analysis, of which the editor says as follows:

“This analytical portion consists of three parts: first, the more precise characters of the symptoms, to which the previous sections refer. These it will be observed are not arranged alphabetically as in the ordinary repertories, but those most nearly resembling each other are placed together. The advantage of this plan will be especially apparent as regards the varieties of pain indicated: for example, a precisely similar pain may be described by one patient as *pressive*, by another as *contractive*, by a third as *tight*, by a fourth as *squeezing*, and so on; and whereas, in a purely alphabetical repertory, we should have to hunt backwards and forwards to find the analogous medicinal symptoms, here they are all in juxta position, and the practitioner is thereby saved a considerable amount of labor in his search. The same order of enumerating the varieties of pains is maintained throughout the work. This division of the analytical portion is, where requisite, subdivided into the more precise anatomical seats of the symptoms.

The second part of the analytical portion, refers to the exciting or aggravating causes of the symptoms in the previous part. These causes are arranged thus: The aggravating or exciting causes, referrible, first, to functions or organs in nearly the same order adopted by Hahnemann in his enumeration of the symptoms of his antipsoric medicines, which is sufficiently familiar to most of my readers; second, to various kinds of motion and rest, and in this volume I have placed here the varieties of motion and rest of the head, as these are obviously closely allied to the motion and rest of the body generally; third, to the varieties of exertion and corporeal employ-

ment; next, to pressure, contact, covering and uncovering the part; then to the open air, to the room, to the states of the weather; and lastly, to the times of the day. The third part of the analysis refers to the causes that tend to ameliorate or remove the symptoms, and here the arrangement is precisely the same as in the second part.

The fourth part indicates the concomitant symptoms, arranged according to Hahnemann's last schema, except that I have transposed the positions of those relating to fever and sleep, and, as will be observed more particularly in §2, Chap. III, I have placed last those referring to movements of the head and body.

The medicines referred to are 323 in number, many of which are as yet unknown to the generality of Homœopathists.

The Dayton Herald of Health, for *July*, found its way to our table too late for notice in the last No. What conveyance it took doth not appear. The Herald is published in newspaper form and has for its object the instruction of "the people" in the laws of health—a very good object, but unfortunately, "the people" care nothing about the matter, and we sometimes fear, never will. A man in chase of a dollar, with half a chance of catching it, (and that is the condition of the majority of "the people,") will laugh at the advice of the Dr. when in health. Dr. Wigand, the Editor, attacks the professional and popular errors of the day, as regards health and diseases, with much spirit: a thankless office, truly.

We desire to call the attention of Homœopathic practitioners and families, to Dr. Baldwin's advertisement on the cover. Whatever is ordered from his Pharmacy, may be relied upon, as we are assured by those who should know. Dr. B. has been a practitioner of Homœopathia, having been obliged to abandon his practice from ill health, and can appreciate the necessity of the utmost exactness in his preparations. Dr. B. means to be outdone by no one, and if he successfully emulates our friends, Clapp, of Boston, Smith, of New York, and Rademacher & Sheek, of Philadelphia, as we doubt not he will, no more can be required of him.

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THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

From the Journal de la Société Gallicane.

A CASE OF COMPLICATED NEUROSIS.

BY DR. A. TESTE.

(Continued from page 13.)

Suicidal Monomania—Swallowing of Needles, Pins, &c.—Recovery.

SECOND PERIOD.—From the 12th of June, 1849, to the middle of September of the same year, that is, for the space of three months, Mademoiselle C. enjoyed a state of health which, if not quite perfect, yet precluded all ideas of her being an invalid. With her usual course of life, she resumed her natural gentleness and the careless gaiety of a young girl. She walked a good deal, danced sometimes, ate everything,* and with a good appetite: her digestion was perfect. Occasionally, at long intervals, chiefly when her corset confined her a little more than usual, she felt a sort of dull, continuous pain in the epigastrium, but so transient that it seemed to her silly to consult a physician for such a trifle.

She consulted me, however, but not for the pain. It was, I think, in July. In spite of her *good health*, Mademoiselle Marie lost flesh in a surprising manner. She had besides, a slight headache, and at length a frequent hiccough, returning especially after meals, and sometimes continuing several hours, which finally became very distressing. I ascribed it all to the Leucorrhœa, and recommended

* Potatoes excepted.

Sepia, which occasioned a prompt subsidence of this symptom. But notwithstanding this improvement, the hiccough continued. I then had recourse to *Bell.*, which suspended the hiccough a few days, after which it returned worse than ever. From *Stramonium* I obtained the like result. Finally *Nux vom.*, *Veratr.*, *Spong.*, *Caut.* and I know not what other drugs, for I neglected to note them down, were given with still less success, so that the patient in despair, took of her own accord, a few baths of running water, which had no effect whatever, the obstinate hiccough still remaining. We shall soon see upon what the pertinacity of this slight nervous affection depended.

On the 20th of September, Mademoiselle Marie, after having passed an evening of gaiety in the midst of a few friends, was suddenly taken, about 11 o'clock, with a dry cough, induced by a tickling in the throat, which soon became violent and convulsive, like a severe attack of hooping cough. This cough continued, as I was assured, more than twenty minutes without cessation. It was accompanied with nausea and retching, but not actual vomiting. At last a cup of cold water taken at a single draught, checked it instantly.

Although exhausted by her efforts, Marie resumed her composure sooner perhaps than her friends, whom she had greatly alarmed. As the party broke up, the open air dispelled whatever uneasiness yet remained. On returning home, she retired, and passed the night without distress. The next day, however, after breakfast the cough, preceded this time by the hiccough, returned with the same symptoms and the same severity as the night previous. I was immediately sent for, and I made all possible haste in order to arrive before the denouement of a scene without parallel, but which has since been repeated in my presence more than twenty times.

Mademoiselle Marie, her face very pale and bathed in a cold sweat, had coughed till her breath was well nigh gone. Her hands clenched as in an attack of asthma, grasped convulsively the objects which it seized, and violent efforts to vomit were joined to the cough and brought away nothing but a little white mucus, although, as I have already said, the patient had but just left the table. At length, after eight or ten minutes of unspeakable agony, a little metallic body detached itself from the throat, and fell into the basin. We examined it. It was a pin! Everything was then explained.

But since when had this pin remained in the stomach, the œsophagus or the pharynx? It was at first supposed, and I myself concurred in the supposition, that Marie had accidentally swallowed it the evening before with her food. But this conjecture was false: for the crisis of the 21st was renewed on the 23d, and was followed this time also by the expulsion of a needle. We then recalled to mind the mysterious disappearance of the pins which Mademoiselle Marie, three months before, had endeavored in her rage to drive into her brain. But how can we admit that these bodies could have remained so long time in the stomach without making their presence in that organ known, except by a pain *scarcely perceptible*, and by hiccough, *only after meals*. This was the case, however, as the sequel showed. In the course of eight months, dating from the 2d of September, 1849, Mademoiselle Marie brought up by the mouth, TWENTY-SEVEN PINS OR NEEDLES, among which were three *enormous hair pins, one of which had a double branch* AND BENT BACK, MOREOVER, IN THE SHAPE OF A FISH HOOK.

The expulsion of each one of these bodies was invariably preceded by an attack of cough analogous to that which I have already described. An interval of several weeks sometimes passed between the attacks, during which intervals, except the trifling ailments just mentioned, (the hiccough, etc.) Marie was entirely free from pain of any sort. For a day or two only, after the discharge of each pin, she complained of an indefinable pain at the pit of the stomach, with thirst, dryness of the throat, and anxiety, especially at night, symptoms which were always dissipated under the influence of *Arsenic*. The hiccough itself seemed to yield to this drug, while it invariably redoubled its frequency, whatever might be done to soothe it, as soon as the paroxysms drew near. These attacks were far from presenting always the same degree of violence, and this violence depended rather upon fortuitous and frequently inappreciable circumstances than upon the violence or the nature of the foreign body engaged in the throat. Lying down upon the back, with the head low, or at least on a level with the rest of the body, sensibly shortened the duration of the attack. The paroxysm which was followed by the discharge of the large pin with the double branch, was terrible, and continued more than half a day. I cannot even to this day recall it without emotion. The young patient, notwithstanding what I

have already said of the singular extensibility of her little mouth, which permitted me to introduce my fingers in her throat to an incredible depth, the patient, I say, was suffocated to the extent of losing all consciousness, and I seriously thought of opening the œsophagus, when a last effort of nature happily came to spare us the pangs of this dangerous operation.

One may readily conceive that I should never end the recital, should I detail, one by one, all the sudden changes of this long drama, the final issue of which was of course problematical to the last. There is one, however, the brief recital of which I owe my readers, since it has a meaning of its own, and really constitutes, as I have said, a fact in the archives of pathology quite unique. On the 10th May, 1850, after two or three days of agony, which the *Arsenic*, for the first time, failed to subdue, Mademoiselle C. felt in the region of the heart, a lancinating pain, to which there was soon added a remarkable disturbance of the circulatory system. Besides a permanent febrile state (the pulse giving from eighty-five to ninety pulsations in a minute) there were violent palpitations in the evening. The skin is dry and burning, the left cheek strongly injected. As to the pain, which increased from hour to hour, and which threatened to become unendurable, the usual meaning attached to the epithet *lancinating*, by which I have characterised it, does not perhaps describe it exactly. It was not in fact a lancination, keeping time with the pulse, like those which indicate the formation of an abscess, but rather a constant pricking analogous to that which a sharp blade pushed into the flesh slowly but without cessation, would occasion. *Aconit.*, *Digit.*, *Spigel.*, did not in the least modify this, which beginning on the 10th, continued four days, growing worse continually.

On the 15th the pain was such that Mademoiselle C. could no longer make a motion without uttering a cry. A catastrophe seemed imminent.

Finding myself without a remedy, I proposed a consultation. The family consented, but the patient, from an excess of confidence in me, with which I acknowledge I was much gratified, conjured me to postpone it a while. Providence, without doubt, watched over her. I had an inspiration.

My readers will pardon this ambitious expression, but I cannot otherwise characterise a sudden thought, based only upon the most

hazardous hypothesis, the realization of which would be yet more hazardous, and yet notwithstanding everything, I may say in spite of my very self, assuming in my mind all the strength of a conviction. It was thus that I reasoned.

One of the needles or pins still lodged in the stomach has, without doubt, perforated the upper wall of this organ, and perhaps, also the diaphragm; hence the alarming symptoms just detailed. Now, one of two things is true; either this foreign body is of such a nature, or engaged in such a manner that it can go no further, and in this case, death is inevitable and near at hand; or on the contrary, supposing that we have to do, not with a pin but a needle, is it not probable (many examples confirm the supposition) that this is disposed to make a way for itself towards the external surface, and in this latter supposition, would not the surest method to hasten its passage through the intermediate parts, be, to provoke a violent and sudden contraction of these parts? Now, when the expectant method seems certainly fatal, why should I not make trial of an expedient offering a chance of safety?

Why should I not? Good Heaven! Why should I not? What objections would this day weigh upon my mind if I had the misfortune to find myself again called to face such a dilemma alone? Perhaps I should not have the boldness, or as others may call it, the rashness, to meet the consequences. I did it however, and, thank Heaven, the result justified me.

Time pressed. I assembled the relations of Mademoiselle C. I laid before them my conjectures, concealing from them nothing of my fears. They understood that we had a desperate case in hand, and approved of my design. This, then, is what took place.

Mademoiselle Marie is informed that she must take a bath in the Seine. She fears the cold water, but the pain makes her accommodating, and she resigns herself to my disposal. The difficulty is to carry her to the swimming school: the slightest jolt of a carriage, she says, would make her faint—supported by two persons, she could easier walk there. We tried it. The distance is five hundred paces; she was three hours in making the journey, but it was at length accomplished. After an hour's rest she was undressed: a swimming girdle was put about her, to which was fastened without her knowledge, a safety cord; then at the instant when the poor young girl,

shuddering at the mere sight of the cold water, is wishing herself a hundred leagues off, she is precipitated into the stream.

This was in fact, and of necessity, either life or death (I shudder to this day when I think of the responsibility which I dared to take) : happily it was life.

The benefit of this rude treatment was immediate.

Rather astonished that her pains had disappeared, than irritated by this barbarous procedure, the blame of which she laid upon her friends, Mademoiselle C. was able to return home walking alone, and with her usual step. In the evening, when she was quite restored, she told us that at the moment of her fall she thought she experienced a sensation *as if a steel blade was broken in her chest*—a fearful sensation which the sequel explains, for, three months afterwards, Mademoiselle Marie brought up, after several new pins, *the head of a large needle, called an embroidery needle, the point of which, six weeks after, presented itself one day on the left side of the chest, between the eighth and ninth ribs.* But this latter phenomenon was accompanied with so many remarkable circumstances, that it deserves a special description.

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

Translated from the Archives.

Upon the Study of the Homœopathic Materia Medica.

BY C. HERING, M. D.

The following treatise, which we find in Stapf's Archives, Vol. XVII, is introduced by a note from the pen of Dr. Stapf, in which he states that although it had already appeared in a larger work, by Dr. Hering, on the Poison of Serpents; yet, as this work was not readily and extensively accessible, no apology would be required for its reproduction. We desire to avail ourselves of the same introduction. Though the work above mentioned has been printed in English, yet we have never seen a copy of it, nor ever seen it advertised even; hence we conclude that it cannot have circulated very extensively, and its reproduction in our pages will not violate our pledge to furnish our readers with matter not elsewhere readily accessible.

The subject here treated of by Dr. Hering, is one of vital importance. We are confident that it would greatly enure to the benefit of our system, if for awhile less attention was given to the proving of new drugs, and more to the thorough mastery of those already known. We shall never derive the full advantage from the additions which may be made to our *Materia Medica*, until some well digested plan of studying the remedies is set forth, and until its use becomes general. Such a plan we know is not followed by the great majority of Homœopathists, but its importance cannot be overrated. This method of Dr. Hering's is the best, and indeed the only one which we have ever seen offered. If any of our friends have any better, or any other way, they would oblige us by communicating their views.

The common method of learning the qualities of any medicine merely from its use in practice, is no study of the medicine, and for such a study no directions are needed. Much time and labor may be expended in such a course as this, and yet no mastery of the medicine be obtained: the sensation of many homœopathists must be like that of a man who by stepping into a treadmill, drives machinery, and yet never leaves his place. He who depends upon the experience of others, and by the help of Repertories seeks to determine hastily either in particular, as regards the choice of a remedy, or in general, as regards a critical view of the remedy, will always be dependent, and does but turn round in circles which others have previously described for him. In another country, where a different climate, and different usage occasions a change in the character of the disease, and indeed in some epidemics, he stands helpless, his pockets full of paper money which is good for nothing, and his hands empty. He whose knowledge of a remedy is derived from his own experience, possesses but an imperfect knowledge—imperfect as regards any particular remedy, of which he is impressed with this or that indication as being of great importance, and consequently has seldom or never observed others: as for instance, with *Aconite*, which is indeed often suitable in case of inflammation, but is much oftener appropriate and efficacious where there is no inflammation: or *Belladonna*, which is often given where not proper, and where one should have rather given *Hyosc.*, *Arsen.*, *Bryonia*, or some

other remedy : imperfect, finally, as regards the great treasury of our remedies, in his acquaintance with which there must ever remain great deficiencies, while he forms a small circle of favorite remedies, comprising those only of which he knows or thinks he knows some general indications which may determine his choice. In the majority of every day cases, these favorite remedies are very often given where they are not appropriate, and do no good. A large number of remedies are used from a single symptom only, while many others are utterly and entirely neglected. In more important cases, occurring less frequently, in which the most intense application is requisite, this method does not afford such prompt assistance : now many remedies seem to be equally efficacious, so that frequently it is difficult to discriminate between two, and now, no single one seems to be adequate.

The more control the practitioner acquires over remedies, the less frequently will these cases occur, and the nearer will he approach to perfection in his art.

New beginners, when they merely look at the remedies, think it impossible to become acquainted with so many symptoms, even of a single remedy ; like one fresh from the country, who enters a great city and is astonished that the inhabitants can find their way so readily, when there are so many houses there. And yet he himself soon learns to find his way. The same course, we must remember, which helps him to acquire this knowledge, will also aid us in the study of a remedy. Most assuredly, one who has been in many great cities, can more readily find his way in a new one, than another stranger, although these several cities may not have had any particular similarity. He must, unconsciously to himself, have formed a plan, according to which, in every new place, he soon learns the points of the compass. Thus many Homœopathists also have followed unconsciously some plan in their study of remedies. Our object is to suggest a method of which we may be conscious.

To commit the symptoms to memory would be too absurd a proposal, not only impossible from their great number, but even if it were possible, it would be of no avail. Of what use would it be to commit the contents of a Lexicon to memory, if one would learn to speak a foreign language ?

One who could repeat all the symptoms of any remedy by rote,

would not thereby obtain the mastery of the combinations of these symptoms, and this is the very thing which we need. In practice we never make use of the whole range of all the symptoms, but always of some peculiar combination of a small part only. The general symptoms of each form of disease may be covered by very many remedies, and every remedy contains the indications of a very great number of forms of disease.

That every remedy has its peculiar characteristic traits, which must also present themselves to view in every such group, is a proposition which, indeed, no one can doubt in the least, but one which shows us, only at a distance, the end which we may obtain by a careful cultivation of the *Materia Medica*. Hitherto fragments of such characteristic traits are known only in case of a few remedies. These any one can soon commit to memory, but that cannot be called a study of the remedy. A study of the remedy, strictly speaking, is rather the way to ever new discoveries of such characteristic traits which, in the course of practice, present themselves, now here, now there: by this same method, also, many prominent symptoms will be thrown down from the high seat of honor which they have so illy become, and to which they gained admission only through carelessness.

The homœopathic physician who knows nothing more than the prominent symptoms of a few polychrests, and perhaps also a few striking maxims which he has learned by himself, is like a stool with one leg upon which a person can turn hither and thither, but which falls to the ground unless some one with two legs sits upon it: the homœopathic physician who knows nothing more than this, is like a poor chess player, who is prepared with only a few ways to give check, which he has appropriated from the endings of the games of some celebrated player, and to which he may perchance add a few turns of his own invention. The master of the game appreciates the force of every piece in every position, and even when he is check-mated, he is recognized as a master, and, in fact, he never loses.

If, in the course of practice, a remedy is compared ever so carefully with a given case of disease, this will tend but little to the obtaining a knowledge of the remedy, and can in no wise be called a study of it, since we then view everything in relation to the case in hand. To study a remedy is to consider its symptoms and curative

effects without any regard at all to individual cases or diseases; to consider all the effects of a remedy as belonging together, all the separate symptoms as parts of a unit. The many changes in the state of the system, separately observed and collected, are thus considered as symptoms of one and the same artificial disease,—as pertaining to one form of disease.

The method of studying the whole *Materia Medica* is this:—to impress carefully upon the mind a few remedies, and then those nearly related to them; and thus proceeding, others are added, comparing them with the former. Hence, I have called this the diagnostic method. After one or more families of remedies, nearly related, have thus been studied out, others readily follow in course. After one has labored in this manner with constant assiduity for some years, he is prepared to use any new remedy by once reading over its symptoms; after one careful reading, it is so impressed upon the mind by comparison, unconsciously, that it is readily remembered when any corresponding diseased condition presents itself. He who can do this, will not complain about the too many remedies but imperfectly proved, or their scanty symptoms, while, indeed, at the very same time, he is complaining of the too great number of symptoms of other remedies; let there be ever so many symptoms, he will know how to acquire the mastery of the remedy—let there be ever so few, he will understand how to employ it. But he who is deficient in this indispensable foundation, will find all additions to the *Materia Medica* an unpleasant labor; he manifests by his dissatisfaction that he has not yet mastered the old remedies. It appears that the most who find fault with the *Materia Medica*, have either no knowledge or a very deficient knowledge of drugs.

Before we proceed to particular directions, we desire, 1, to defend the proposed method; then 2, to show how a single remedy should be studied; and then 3, how this remedy may be joined to another.

1.

The proposition that we should first perfectly learn one remedy, or a few, that others are then easily added to these, and, that the further we proceed, the more easily is this addition made, is founded upon experience and the laws of mnemonics. Indeed, this diagnostic method seems to me to be the only possible method, if we would

study the *Materia Medica* itself, or follow the direct and shortest course.

Besides this, there are but two others at all possible: either we must make ourselves familiar with the so-called leading characteristic of each remedy, or study each remedy by itself, and thus through the list, without any connection. A fourth and last method would be, not to study the *Materia Medica* at all, but *exempla sunt odiosa*.

To become familiar with the so-called principal symptoms,—to take the most prominent indications from some Epitome, as *Jahr's Manual*, for instance, and to commit these to memory,—this is the shortest road to practice, but also the best to ensure perpetual mediocrity. When life urges to action, he who takes this method is speedily driven into the midst of the woods. But let him not forget, as soon as he can, to secure a permanent title to the soil. He is like what are called squatters here in the West, who build for themselves, careless about acquiring title to the soil, and when they are driven away by one who has purchased the land, they go on further, from one wretched log cabin into another, dragging out their lives upon the scanty products of their poorly-cultivated fields, and the uncertainties of the chase. This superficial manner of life, without any object, is attractive and easy, and like an insect gnawing into the wood, they prepare a place for the settlement of their successors.

The principal symptoms, which we render prominent, are for the most part insufficient; they preclude exact individualization, and lead to careless practice. It is far more convenient, to be sure, to dispense to the sick a dozen homœopathic remedies in accordance with these prominent symptoms, as the old method was; and he who pursues such a course in his practice, may yet rely upon it, that at the end of the year he will have cured a great number of patients. However, these principal symptoms are, in case of no remedy, complete, and indeed are often quite false: they can only be known with certainty and set forth, after a laborious study of the *Materia Medica*, especially with regard to their mutual relations. If we make ourselves acquainted with these prominent symptoms, we cannot call this a study of the remedy; if we had already a scientific elaboration of the *Materia Medica Pura*, we might upon this, base our study of the remedies, but at present we cannot hope to erect any worthy superstructure upon an uncertain and incomplete basis.

But, on the other hand, he who studies the remedies by the symptoms themselves, and yet seeks to study each remedy separately and entirely disconnected with others, he cannot proceed far, even with the best memory, before he has forgotten what he first learned. The memory retains nothing except that which is intrusted to it in some connection; and it is only through this association that a thought recurs to us again. It may be proper to remind one who has had no experience in this comparative method, that to acquire a knowledge of the symptoms of a remedy is quite similar to acquiring a knowledge of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology; it is necessary also to follow the same course. Let any one consider what a multitude of indications are at the disposal of the Zoologist, and in such a manner that he can readily call them to mind. Although no one is capable of giving a perfect description of all animals, a recital of all their peculiarities, from memory merely, yet he can directly recognise any new animal, and can directly determine in what class it belongs, and can give its characteristics. The Zoologist is at once familiar with every animal as soon as he examines it and recognises or can readily make out its characteristic peculiarities. It is this very thing that a Homœopathist must be able to do with his remedies. Let no one object that Zoology, as well as the other Natural Sciences, are quite different things from our *Materia Medica*, for this latter must be strictly considered and treated as a natural science. Let no one object that those sciences are so far advanced that every thing is now reduced to a system: suppose, even, that our *Materia Medica* is a science only in the degree that Zoology was in the days of Aristotle, let not this prevent us from thus regarding, studying and elaborating it; we shall then attain what is already attained in Zoology, and that is indeed much, compared with utter ignorance, or a thoughtless rambling hither and thither.

I appeal to all those who are really familiar with our *Materia Medica*, whether they have not commenced in this very way here indicated, and whether they do not now see, though they may not have been conscious of it at the time, that they have pursued such a course. There can be but one right way, but we can pursue it, as many artists do in their labors, without being distinctly conscious of it at the time.

He who has acquired an adequate familiarity with one remedy,

and has learned to connect several others with it, by virtue of their similarity, or to separate them in accordance with their dissimilarity, will find every succeeding group which he thus fixes in his mind, attended with less labor, so that a person who has thus studied a hundred remedies will scarcely expend on the second hundred, as much time and labor as upon the first ten. Hence an infinite increase in the number of remedies will not surpass the capacity of man. Entomologists readily become acquainted with a host of new insects; botanists find but little labor necessary to learn the characters of new plants at any time. They are able to do this by comprehending their similarities and differences, and the more practice they have, the easier the labor becomes.

It may be objected that in learning the natural sciences, no such laborious course is pursued, but that the general character of the various classes and families is soon learned. In the present condition of the natural sciences, everything, in accordance with its relations, may be gathered at a glance, and the study of a science is in this way made remarkably easy; but since our *Materia Medica* is not, as yet, so far perfected, and, indeed, such a perfection could not have been attained in the brief period of its existence, we must for a while dispense with these rapid and easy surveys. We must, nevertheless, follow this course, which alone leads to the end in view, however laborious it may now be. As the progress of inventions have more and more facilitated the operations of trade and commerce, so has the progress of the sciences made easier the acquisition of those previously known, and this will also be the case with the *Materia Medica*. Meantime we must study the remedies as they now stand, indulging a hope that the time may come when we can treat of our remedies as the natural historian does of the objects of his knowledge; when we can give a perfect description of our remedies, as they do, leaving out of view all secondary matters; when we shall know, regarding our *Materia Medica*, what is essential, and what is not.

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

For the North-Western Journal of Homœopathia.

DOCTORS vs. DIVINES.

The repeal of our old medical laws during the last session of our Legislature, which heretofore have given such exclusive privileges to the members of the State and County Medical Societies, has greatly disturbed the equanimity of our allœopathic friends, and roused from their "offended dignity" a measure of indignation, which could only be subdued in the passage of a resolution, which declares that they would, notwithstanding the repeal of all laws which so long have existed for their special benefit, "provide some means for their professional improvement," the necessity of which is so apparent that the people could but approve of the measure, and pray that success might reward their laudable endeavors. But the great success which Homœopathy has met in this city and throughout the State by all classes, but more particularly that of the clergy, whose extensive reading, close discrimination and sound judgment, preëminently qualifies them to judge of the merits of the various systems of medicine, has much more alarmed "the entire craft," so much so that they have, with a unanimity worthy of a better cause, determined to eradicate every vestige of this new German System which exists within the limits of their "guardian jurisdiction," and to assail each adherent of Homœopathia, who has become estranged from "ancient medicine," with a malignity which regards no station, which favors no virtues. To suppress this thriving and successful system is the only thing desired, and the following remarks, which were delivered by Z. Pitcher, M. D., Ex-President of our State Medical Society, to the graduating class of our University, show the wholesale denunciation which they throw upon whole classes and their religion, that they may accomplish their purpose.

"Whether the disposition on the part of the sacred desk to meddle with medicine, arises from the nature of its mission, which is to carry to all the 'balm for the healing of nations,' or is the result of the culture of that principle of faith which leads men to believe in things physically impossible, or whether, by the constant study of the Assembly's Catechism, they get so bewildered between the consideration of the doctrine of election and reprobation, necessity and free will, faith and works, that they see all things 'as through a glass darkly,' I know not, but of this I am certain, that as a class, with a few exceptions, they are prone to run after every ignis fatuus which flits across the medical horizon; to give their countenance and direct patronage to medical impostors, both by the use of nostrums themselves, and their certificates in favor of the absurd pretensions of quacks and mountebanks. If what I have stated be true, and I sincerely wish that it was not, how are we to account for the so

general misappreciation of the medical profession by so enlightened a class of men? The most easy mode of solving this question in my mind, is on the supposition that physicians have so long and generally been in the habit of performing services gratuitously for the clergy, that they have imperceptibly fallen into the belief that their services are of no value, and the profession entitled to no respect."

"By their fruits ye shall know them," was the great and universal standard by which Jew and Gentile were to be judged, and I know of no more correct rule by which to judge the doings of Divines and Doctors, than the above; and in squaring their acts by this ancient rule, we may see whose vision is most obscure, whose profession is most capricious, and who most lends that "aid and comfort" to quacks and mountebanks which so enables them to thrive. Of religion it is unnecessary for me to speak, further than to say that Divines are most harmonious upon its fundamental principles, that they regret exceedingly that its genial influence is not more universal, that it has not planted in the bosom of all, charity, and removed from the minds of some that intolerance and bigotry which would vie with that of any former period, and humbled the pride of *those*

"Who are most ignorant of that of which they are most assured."

But with medicine how different, and how little harmony and stability of feeling do we find existing among the various authors, upon its most vital principles, and how much discrepancy of opinion exists among its most distinguished men in reference to its usefulness, "unless they are most harmonious in its condemnation." Where there should be the greatest unity, there is, in reality, the greatest contrariety; and in judging from the contending assertions, mischievous speculations, and conflicting theories which have darkened almost every page of medical history which has been written from Galen's time to the last made text book, may we not reasonably infer, that there is *rottenness in Denmark*, and question its orthodoxy, without being stigmatised by those who preside over our *free and liberal Institutions*, as *friends and supporters* of quacks and mountebanks? With one, fever is nothing but debility, inflammation with another, a morbid change of the intestines with a third; one gives mercury, another emetics, a third recommends blood-letting, a fourth, wine, a fifth, cathartics, &c., to the unfortunate patients. Such is the uncertainty with which pathology is known, and such is the multiplicity of remedies which are given to one suffering under fever; and we find the same multifarious views of pathology and treatment, from the slightest cold to the most severe forms of Cholera. What, I would ask, are learned and inquiring men to think, in view of these melancholy facts, of a science composed of such a contemptible jargon as this? and why should they longer be

expected to countenance and support, "by their direct patronage," a profession which betrays such ignorance of the nature of disease, and the most wild and disgusting mania to establish therapeutical principles upon such visionary speculations? And why are they to be publicly charged with overstepping the limits of their profession when they venture to discuss the merits of this or that system, if they are based upon correct views of pathology and treatment, and accused of being the chief instruments of spreading the "sweetened venom" over this "much physicked country," for presuming to exercise the sympathies of humanity in the recommendation of this or that remedy, to alleviate a distressed brother, when the uncertainties of Alloëopathy will permit him no longer to entertain a hope for his recovery, and when medical men in our own State, county and city, give and recommend to their friends that which they so deny in public places? Why are they proscribed for vending or giving such drugs, when the complainants themselves so freely scatter them over our city that they are familiarly known to many by the proud name of the compounder's "*Tonic Pills*," when the lecturer would render odious a class of men who are as innocent of the charge as Pope Pius is of advancing religion or reform in the Vatican? Had the clergy longer quietly borne the dangers and errors of Alloëopathy, and ever submitted, "as a gratuitous example" to the illiterate and toiling millions, to its uncertainties and tortures, the above class would never have been thus accused, and the fraternity of such a curse as "quack medicines" would never have been charged to Divines. It requires little confirmation to convince every person that Pills, Bitters, Elixirs, and nine-tenths of all the drugs which flood our land, spring from the medical profession, are warmed into life by that therapeutical knowledge which its members possess, grow by their direct patronage and thousand signatures which may be seen in our secular sheets throughout our entire land, and die at their caprice. But how different from the uncertainties and injuries of medicine are the charitable reasons "which are given for the backsliding of so large and intelligent a class of society from the true faith in Medicine," of dollars and cents, and the only reason which the lecturer, in his fertile mind, can give, and fain would make us believe for the so general apathy which now prevails; and he hints that had they been permitted to have paid for their medical services, they still, as of old, would have been numbered with the "elect," and cherish an enduring faith for the present and each future system of medicine which the caprice of fashion, or the duplicity of man, might declare to be "orthodox."

The grossness of such a charge is only equaled by its injustice against a class of educated men, whose lives and health and that of their friends, is watched with an anxiety and concern transcending

all which the wealth of an Astor might beget. Their religion teaches them charity in all things, and Revelation holds out to them the imperative behest "to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good;" and if medicine, as now practiced by the old school, will not bear investigation, and does not commend itself to their understandings, it should await its day (I wish I could say *promises*) of reformation in silence and sorrow. When it shall bear "the test of induction and successful experiment," it will be hailed as a universal blessing, second to but one, and will scatter to the four winds a curse whose victims exceed those of pestilence and famine.

Detroit, Sept. 25, 1851. D. D.

HYSTERIA, LETHARGY, ABSTINENCE FROM SOLID FOOD.

BY DR. RIDOULT, *Of Crècy.*

The following article we find in the *Gazette Homœopathique de Paris*, taken from *L'Abeille Medicale*, an alloëopathic journal, published at Paris. We do not vouch for its truth: still the source through which it comes, is such as to entitle it to confidence. We must leave our readers to judge for themselves what agent had most to do with the cure. It is certainly quite supposable that some may judge of the case more as doctors, and less as Christians, than did our pious author.

Ambrosine Liège is about 35 years of age, of a strong constitution and a nervo-sanguineous temperament. She always enjoyed good health till about twenty-four years of age. At this period she suffered from an acute articular rheumatism, which yielded to anti-phlogistic treatment. She was naturally very timid, always walked with her eyes cast down, and her cheeks colored at the least question addressed to her. It was after a violent fright on the 6th December, 1839, that she had the first attack of hysteria: these attacks were repeated every month till October, 1840. It was at this time that I was called to take charge of her. The patient had violent fits, which commenced at six o'clock in the evening: she fell into a convulsive state, her limbs became rigid, her eyes were raised to the ceiling, and three persons could hardly hold her: half an hour afterwards she became immovable, and continued in this condition till

the next day at noon: there was complete loss of the senses and of consciousness, palpitations of the heart, and constriction of the larynx and the chest. About midnight I had bled her in the arm, but she did not feel the thrust of the lancet. I caused water, nearly boiling, to be poured upon her feet, but she did not withdraw them. From October she had these attacks every day till March, 1841: she then experienced some relief, could drag herself about the garden on two crutches, took some slight nourishment—weak beef tea or milk porridge. At the end of September of the same year, however, without any appreciable cause, she was suddenly seized anew with convulsions,—fell down, unconscious, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and did not awake till the next morning at 11 o'clock. During eleven months she had these attacks, each lasting twenty hours, and in reality she lived but four hours of each day. But here a new period of the disease commenced. Heretofore she had taken a pound of bread every week in her soup; she still conversed with her physician, her friends and relations, four hours every day, though in a very low tone; but in January, 1843, she suddenly fell into a state of apparent death. Her cheeks were pale, the extremities cold, the pulse became small, soft and feeble; she was sitting up in her bed: both speech and sight failed her; foam issued from her mouth, and we thought she was about to draw her last breath. However, she did not die; but she did not awaken the next day at noon, as was usual, nor the next week, nor the next year. She did not revive from the state of lethargy till the 10th of June, 1849, at eight o'clock in the morning, after having passed six years and five months in this condition.

In what position did the patient remain during these six years? She was seated, or rather reclining, upon her bed, on an inclined plane, supported, under her right cheek, by a number of cushions and pillows; the head was resting upon the chest. The face was all the time slightly colored; it even became of a vermillion tint when too great a number of persons crowded into her room. Her eyelids were closed; but when they were raised by a finger, a convulsive movement of the eye-ball was apparent from without inward, and from within outward. The emaciation was not extreme: the patient still had a slight layer of fatty cellular tissue upon the cheeks and the breast: I have seen patients become more emaciated after three

days of illness. The arms were folded upon the chest; the thighs flexed upon the pelvis, and the legs flexed upon the thighs. I found it impossible to extend the lower limbs thus contracted. All the senses were paralyzed: the patient was blind, deaf and dumb: she did not feel the prick of a lancet in any part of the body, nor the heat of water nearly boiling. The respiration was not audible, except a soft and feeble murmur: the strokes of the heart were imperceptible: the pulse was nevertheless regular, but slow, giving forty-five pulsations to the minute: she was perfectly motionless,—one might pass hours, and even days, with her, and never see her make the least motion.

The digestion of Ambrosine Liège deserves a place in her history. The complete abstinence from all solid food, in which she lived, has engaged the attention of the *savants* and physicians who have visited her during these long years. It is well known that her bowels moved but once in two months; and that the bladder was relieved but once a fortnight. I have observed the progress of the disease during ten years. I have seen the patient live upon two light broths for five months; then, during the time when she aroused from her lethargy, every day at noon, she took her food only once a day for eleven months. Finally, this state of immobility and of sleep having become continuous, she suddenly ceased to swallow bread, and we were obliged to substitute for it chicken broth or beef tea, or to give her merely some sugared or chalybeate water, six or eight spoonfuls a day.

It only remains for me to speak of the recovery of Ambrosine Liège. I shall confine myself to a narration of the facts as they were, without entering upon a consideration of the questions which might arise in a religious point of view.

On Friday, June 8th, 1849, the patient took a teaspoonful of holy water from the church of Notre-Dame de la Sallette, at the same time that a *novaine* was commenced at the church for her. The next day, Saturday, another spoonful of the water, another *novaine*. On the third day, Sunday, June 10th, the patient began to bleed at the nose, at five o'clock in the morning, and the discharge continued till nine o'clock: she lost about a cupfull of blood. At eight o'clock in the morning she moved her lips as if she would speak: she made a similar motion whenever a question was addressed

to her during the day, as if she would speak in a low tone. On the day following, she moved her head and arms. On Tuesday, the 12th, she experienced a general relaxation of the joints, extended her legs and thighs, and on Wednesday, the 13th, she begged her mother to take up. She could hardly retain the sitting posture, for the pillows were no sooner withdrawn from her, than she let her head drop upon her knees, and it required great care to keep her erect with the help of two crutches: the loins but poorly sustained the weight of the body, and some support was necessary under each hand to enable her to take a few steps. I had occasion to see her again on the 22nd of June, ten days after this improvement. I interrogated the different senses: she at first distinctly saw that my hand was open—then that it was shut: she answered the questions which I put to her, but did not recognize my voice. Her mother told her that I was the physician who had treated her during so long an illness, and that I had felt great interest in her. She had, at the time, my hand in hers, and pressed it three times with affection and gratitude.

On the 20th of November she could rise up without aid, could walk without her cane, and answered with a distinct and intelligible voice to those who spoke to her; she assisted at the mass every Sunday, went to church which was one and a half miles from her house, though supported, indeed, on the arm of her sister; she read the mass in her prayer book. But it is a remarkable fact that she can be made to eat nothing but a little arrow root or the like, in her chicken tea,—she cannot yet swallow bread. She has no more color than during her lethargy, though her strength increases from day to day.

Was the recovery of this patient spontaneous? or rather attributable to the use of the holy water from Notre-Dame de la Sallette? As a medical man I should embrace the former, but as a Christian the latter belief; and I cannot refrain from admiring the goodness of the Author of all things who restored this poor girl to health at the moment when her friends addressed their prayers to the mother of Christ.—*Abeille Medicale.*

DR. GATCHEL has recently been called to the Chair of Physiology and Hygiene in the College at Cleveland, and DR. HILL to that of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.

COMMUNICATIONS ON OPHTHALMIA.

BY DR. LORBACHER.

I. A woman, 40 years of age, corpulent, of a nervous constitution, a mild character, and a very active and ardent temperament, had always enjoyed good health previous to the present malady, except slight cardialgia (heartburn) and a disposition to constipation. She had given birth to six children without any untoward occurrence, and knew of nothing to which she could attribute this disease, which made its appearance about six years previously, and speedily attained a great degree of severity: it had at that time, however, yielded to allœopathic treatment. Since that period, the returns of the disease had become more and more obstinate—there had been scarcely any interval between the relapses. During the two last years she had employed blisters, leeches, &c., without relief; one physician left her, declaring her case incurable, while another gave her the consoling assurance that she would become blind. Early in August, 1836, she addressed herself to me. Her condition was as follows:

Having raised the shade, and removed, with some difficulty, a few eye-lashes adhering with the mucus to the eyes, I found both eyes equally affected. The conjunctiva of the eye-lids thickened, ridged and velvety. The surface of the eye-ball itself had the appearance of a red tissue, upon which might be distinguished the vessels of the conjunctiva, of a deep red, swollen, and looking like cords: behind this, the fine net work of the vessels of the sclerotica appeared, of a bright red. The cornea was dim, as if covered with dust: the pupils were contracted, the iris a little discolored. No change was apparent in the interior of the eye. The eye-lids were of a violet hue, and a little swollen, the cheeks corroded by the acid tears. The eye was very sensitive to light, especially that of a candle, nevertheless, the visual faculty was not enfeebled, but objects appeared as if viewed through a mist. In the eye itself there was a burning pain more or less violent. That which caused her the most suffering, was a gnawing pain in the superciliary arch, most violent at night, depriving her entirely of sleep, and becoming insupportable upon a change of the weather or the wind. As wine and coffee increased these pains, she had denied herself the use of them for a long time. When the pains were very severe, she often lost her consciousness. Formerly she had been very often subject to tran-

sient attacks of rheumatism in the limbs. She had, moreover, been troubled for many years with the heart burn, of which I have spoken, the attacks of which generally ensued after a meal and when she had drank coffee; commonly there was, at these times, an increase of saliva in the mouth, with a general feeling of distress. A disposition to constipation sometimes troubled her. There were no other characteristic symptoms, and the patient was, for the most part, well enough to occupy herself with the cares of her family.

My diagnosis was, a neglected catarrhal ophthalmia, with arthritic complication. The radical cure was doubtful, but I hoped, at least, to ameliorate the condition of the patient.

Treatment.—In the choice of a remedy I was guided by the character and constitution of the patient: the fact that wine and coffee aggravated the pains and the cardialgic symptoms, I hence selected *Nux vomica* 30, glob. 6, one every day at first, then every other day. At the end of eight days I had the pleasure to perceive a sensible improvement. All the characteristic symptoms corresponding to *Nux vomica*, disappeared gradually: the pain in the superciliary arch diminished, as well as the redness of the eye, so that at the end of a month the patient found herself in quite a tolerable condition. There was then a cessation of improvement, which led me to interpose *Sulphur* 400, glob. 4, every eight days. This medicine did not, in any respect, meet my expectations; at the end of a fortnight, the pains in the superciliary arch returned with all the former violence. I then had recourse to a remedy which corresponded better to the local disturbance, and gave *Spigel* 30, glob. 8, one every day. The cure made decided progress. The violent pains in the superciliary arch ceased almost entirely in three weeks, the patient could enjoy a quiet sleep all night: the sclerotica and the conjunctiva had nearly returned to their normal state; all the other symptoms which accompanied the inflammation were well nigh entirely abated. The obstinate weakness of the sight induced me to administer *Lycopod.* 30, glob. 6, one every two or three days. *Nux vomica* and *Bryonia* quickly subdued some slight inflammation. When I ceased my treatment, in December, the patient presented no external morbid symptoms, except that the eye was a little dull and hazy, the internal angle of the eye was slightly red, and the eye-lids relaxed. The pains had entirely ceased, as well as the heart-burn. The evacuations were normal. A year afterwards, having taken some brandy on several occasions, to relieve vomiting during pregnancy, she experienced a relapse, which was cured by four doses of *Nux vom.* 30, and since then, not the least indication of the disease has presented itself. I permitted an issue, which she had kept open for several years, to heal up, without any unpleasant result.

OHIO COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

The Convention of the Homœopathists of Ohio met pursuant to notice, at Columbus, on the 23rd of September. We were prevented from attending, and the account of the meeting reached us too late for insertion in our last No. There were some forty or fifty delegates present, and a good spirit pervaded the meeting.

Prof. Gatchel, of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine at Cleveland, read a very interesting paper on the power of subtle forces, and, on the last evening of the meeting, delivered an address on the reasonableness of Homœopathia, well sustaining the reputation already well known, that of being "a most eloquent and scientific lecturer."

Professor B. L. Hill was also present, and defined his position as purely a homœopathist and with us heart and hand.

The permanent officers for the ensuing year are :

Dr. A. O. Blair, President ;

Dr. J. H. Coulter, 1st Vice President ;

Dr. J. Tift, 2d " "

Dr. C. A. Leuthstrom, Recording Secretary and Treasurer ;

Dr. G. C. Hussey, Corresponding Secretary.

The Censors are :—Prof. C. D. Williams, Prof. H. P. Gatchel, Dr. Dennis, Dr. E. Basler, Dr. L. K. Rosa.

Bureau for improvement of the *Materia Medica* are :—Prof. L. Dodge, Prof. H. P. Gatchel, Prof. S. Rosa, Prof. B. L. Hill, and Dr. A. O. Blair.

THE ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, at its recent session, held at Peoria, passed a series of Resolutions to this effect, that whereas quackery abounds throughout the State, and it is the duty of the Profession not only to keep out unworthy members, but also to watch over the interests of the people at large in so much as relates to charlatanism in the profession of medicine, therefore

"1. *Resolved*, That this Society is impressed with the conviction that the time has arrived when the interests of the people of the State of Illinois require that there shall be legal enactments to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, so far as qualifications are concerned, throughout the State.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Society no person should be admitted or *permitted* to practice medicine and surgery in this State, until he shall first obtain a regular diploma from some re-

spectable medical school, or pass a satisfactory examination before a Board of Censors, created for that purpose, under the authority of the State."

It is some years since New York abolished such laws as are here called for—Michigan has abolished them recently; but these philanthropists, so heedful of the interests of the *people* of the State, would fain go back to enactments which are being discarded in older communities, and prohibit the *people* from employing such physicians as they think proper. We confess that we cannot understand the movement, unless these alloëopathists seek to decimate their own ranks, so that those who are left shall have more scope. Such a provision as this, would lay aside many a lancet, if none can wield a lancet but those who have a diploma from a *respectable* medical school, as it is well known that a very considerable number, if not a majority, of our western alloëopathists are quite innocent of possessing anything in the shape of a diploma. But even if this were the end in view, such a process would not cut off all the quacks. No one need to travel far to find quacks with diplomas, nor to find "a respectable medical school" ready to give a diploma to the chief of all quackery, if he will but promise not to practice in accordance with any system, but adhere to the time-honored helter-skelter practice. If the old school were purged first of all who had no diplomas, and secondly of all quacks, there would be a scarcity of Doctors such as has never been seen. We sincerely hope that this plan may be carried out. If those who advanced and advocated it, are the first to be cut off for quackery, they will not be the first who have been whipped with a rod which they have cut for another.

WESTERN INSTITUTE.—Through the kindness of Dr. T. G. Comstock of St Louis, we are in possession of a quantity of the *Rhus Glabra* or *Buck-eye*, which is at the service of any member of the Western Institute who may wish to prove it. It will be remembered that this is one of the remedies selected for proving during the current year. We trust that no member of the Institute will allow the year to pass without making a thorough proving of at least one of the drugs selected by the Institute for that purpose.

It may be proper to state in this connection, that the Certificates of Membership required by the Constitution, are ready for delivery. As they cannot well be sent by mail, the members should avail themselves of sending by private opportunity.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMOEOPATHIA.

From the Journal de la Société Gallicane.
A CASE OF COMPLICATED NEUROSIS.

BY DR. A. TESTE.
(Concluded from page 34.)

Suicidal Monomania—Swallowing of Needles, Pins, &c.—Recovery.

THIRD PERIOD.—From the latter part of June to the middle of September, the expectoration, or rather vomiting, of two or three pins excepted, there was nothing in the condition of Mademoiselle C. worthy of remark; her health, I thought, was rather improving. During this interval I saw her but seldom, and I scarcely had occasion to prescribe anything except *Arsenicum* after the crisis, except on one occasion, if my memory serves me, (for I made no minute of the prescription,) I gave *Corallia rubra* for an irritation of the larynx, which this remedy promptly removed. But towards the close of September, a kind of constant dyspnœa (difficulty of breathing) without cough, presented itself, the cause of which, if it were of recent origin, was not appreciable. In fact, the sounds of the heart were in no respect abnormal; there was no disease of the larynx, and the stomach performed its functions perfectly. It is true, however, that upon auscultation, I was struck with the almost entire absence of the respiratory murmur in the upper lobe of the right lung, in which also, upon percussion, a dulness was discoverable nearly in its whole extent. But this latter circumstance, due, without doubt, to the presence of tubercles, did not in any wise constitute

a new symptom, for I had frequently observed it in the early stages of the disease.

Be that as it may, I prescribed *Viola od.* 6th, a few globules dissolved in water, to be taken night and morning for several days in succession, and almost immediately the dyspnœa diminished.* I may even say that it ceased entirely in the course of four or five days. It at length reappeared, however, and this time did not yield to *Viola*, but sensibly improved under the action of *Zincum*; it entirely disappeared for a week, under the influence of *Filix mas.*, but reappeared again, and would then yield to nothing.

At this time (it was about the 2nd or 3d of October) a severe pain presented itself in the region of the heart—a dull pain without any well marked character—continuous but remittent and occurring from time to time, without any appreciable cause, in long paroxysms, during which the patient obtained some relief by pressing her hand against her side, and especially by avoiding deep inspirations; at the same time she lost her appetite, her strength failed, the pulse became feeble and surprisingly slow. *Digitalis*, which seemed to be indicated, had no effect but to induce dysuria. At length fainting fits supervened, and the patient betook herself to her bed.

Upon the 10th of October her situation was as follows: Excessive pallor of the countenance—the lips even were colorless and white as wax—the eyes dull and as if collapsed: for three days the patient had seen nothing except through a mist—general coldness without chills—skin bloodless, sometimes dry—sometimes, but less frequently, bathed in a viscid perspiration—prostration of strength such as I have never witnessed, except in the last agonies:—she speaks but in a whisper:—pulse small thread-like, GIVING BUT FORTY-FIVE, AND, EVEN IN THE EVENING, BUT FORTY-TWO PULSATIONS IN THE MINUTE:—fainting upon the least motion—repeated fainting—six times in less than a quarter of an hour,—in the evening, fainting fits more than ten minutes in length, during which the pulse was imperceptible—mouth dry, constant thirst, which they feared to

* The continued use of the *Viola od.*, in alternation with *Iris florentina*,* has restored, since then, the permeability of the diseased lung almost entirely. I beg leave to call the attention of practitioners to these two remedies.

* A notice of this drug may be found on a subsequent page. Ed. N. W. J.

assuage, as the mere effort of swallowing induced fainting :—no evacuation for four or five days.

Had it not been for a lingering of the arterial murmur and pulsations, and the infrequent and imperceptible contractions which the pains induced in the face, we should have been tempted every moment to enquire if the patient was yet really living.

For my own part, I had less apprehension of approaching death than of a lethargy which seemed impending ; an opinion which was based upon the recollections of past events which it would be out of place to detail here. But happily neither death nor lethargy was about to ensue.

After having, as already stated, given *Digitalis* without success, I had recourse to *Arsenicum*. This remedy was given on the 10th of October, in the 30th dilution, and during the night of the 12th. It had not the least effect :—a circumstance which struck me the more strangely as the patient had previously manifested a remarkable susceptibility to the action of drugs. Being convinced then, that this depression, or, if it is preferred, this exhaustion of the vital principle, left no opportunity for the action of infinitesimal doses, I resorted to empiricism, (I have already promised to be candid,) and tried an expedient, which, now that I have had time to reflect upon it, seems as if it might perhaps have been homœopathic : I prescribed a syrup of æther. She took at first a teaspoonful every quarter of an hour. Somewhat later it was dissolved in water, and the young patient, whose thirst still continued, had no other drink.

Now, explain as we may the efficacy of this preparation in the circumstances in which I gave it, I must nevertheless acknowledge that none of our drugs, however marvellous their effects often are, has ever afforded me a result more manifest, more decisive,—in a word, more successful. This is shown by the fact that on this very evening (October 11th) the pulse rose from forty-two to sixty ; that, on the day following, Mademoiselle C. was able to take nourishment ; and that on the 16th she left her bed. October 17th : Since the 11th, the attacks of syncope have occurred at longer intervals ; the last took place on the morning of the 12th, and only continued a few seconds. The mist which obscured her sight was gradually dissipated, and at length the pulse had nearly resumed its normal condition. However, as the oppression of the chest and the pain in the

side still continued, I made a new exploration of the chest. To my great surprise, I discovered at first below the left breast a marked curvature, extending downwards to the xyphoid cartilage. Upon applying the ear to this tumor, the sounds of the heart were heard, but feeble, and as if at a distance. Was there then an effusion into the pleura or the pericardium? I did not know: for it may be readily conceived that percussion was impracticable, when a mere touch, if it were ever so light, occasioned severe pains, and it was hardly possible for me to deduce a clear diagnosis from investigations so incomplete.

On the 18th the skin which covered the tumor was irritated and red: I thought, moreover, that I observed in the centre of this erythematous surface a slight oblong projection, parallel with the eighth rib.

On the 19th, Mademoiselle C. received a shock on leaving her bed, fell forwards upon a *console*, and, as if by a fatality, struck exactly upon the præcordial region. The skin, undoubtedly quite thin already, was broken by the fall, about in the centre of this oblong projection of which I have spoken. At the bottom of this little wound, a metallic body glittered, which, from its size, was supposed to be the blade of a stylet, but which I immediately recognized as the fragment of a large needle.

The extraction of this fragment did not take place till the next day, October 20th, the patient as yet suffering too much from her fall to make it advisable to subject her to new tortures. This slight operation was, moreover, more painful and difficult than I had supposed. I found no other method of performing it than by pressing firmly through the skin, upon the end of the needle opposite the point, so as to make the point project through the epidermis. I finally seized it with strong forceps. The resistance was incredible, and I am sure that, to extract it, I exerted a force equivalent to more than forty pounds.

But what was my astonishment in recognizing in this fragment of a needle, the complement of that which the patient had *thrown up* six or seven weeks before. This then was the secret of the *steel blade broken within her breast*: but who would venture to attempt to name the muscle or the organ, the contraction of which had caused it to break?

FOURTH AND LAST PERIOD.—That which has just been detailed, is but an epilogue, so to speak, of the subsequent events. It could hardly be expected that the sufferings which I have related, however fortunate their subsidence might have been, could have failed to leave some trace behind.

During the eight or ten days which followed the extraction of the needle, Mademoiselle C. took *Arnica*, from which she experienced relief. The tumefaction in the præcordial region subsided, but the parts still remained sensitive. At two or three different times she endeavored to resume her corsets again, but could not endure them. Fortunately her elegant and well-rounded form enabled her to dispense with them, and they were laid aside.

Mademoiselle C. began to go out towards the close of October. November and December passed without accident: there was no more hiccough, the appetite was good: all the functions were performed without interruption, her embonpoint even seemed to return: but this state of things was not of long continuance.

January 2d, during menstruation she was excessively provoked, and the discharge was checked, but without at first inducing any apparent disturbance.

On the 4th, however, she consulted me, and I prescribed *Puls.* 12, a few globules in three or four ounces of water, to be taken a teaspoonful at a time, and to be laid aside as soon as the menses reappeared.

A quarter of an hour after the first spoonful, she experienced *vertigo* with a *sensation of emptiness in the head*.

A second spoonful three hours after, increased the intensity of the symptoms, to which were soon added *redness of the eyes, lachrymation and flushes of heat in the face—symptoms of a cold in the head, with some oppression*. The menses reappeared, indeed, during the night, though but slightly, and soon ceased entirely.

On the morning of the 5th, *Puls.* was taken again, and this time the symptoms of the drug (*vertigo, cough, nausea, &c.*) manifested themselves with such violence that I found myself forced to abandon it, and have recourse to an antidote.*

On the 6th, symptoms appeared which were not dependent upon

* *Calcareæ phosph.* This drug, with which I have made many experiments, is incomparably better than *Cham.*, *Coffea*, *Nux vom.*, *Cyn.*, &c., as an antidote for *Pulsatilla*.

the medicine given the day before: thirst without appetite—the tongue whitish—slight lancinations at the heart—no evacuation since day before yesterday. *Causticum* seemed to be indicated; but its exhibition produced nothing but a slight shock, and a neuralgic pain in the right temporal region.

On the 7th, the lancinations had become very painful. They occurred at least two or three times in a minute. The patient compares them to severe pinchings which iron fingers might produce upon the heart. Absence of all painful sensations during the intervals. Even at the moment when the lancinations are experienced, the stethoscope detects nothing abnormal: the pulse is perfectly regular at sixty-six.

On the 8th, 9th and 10th, and the following days, the lancinations, which were the only symptoms, with the thirst and disgust for food, were a little less frequent, but increased in intensity. Nothing could be more strange than the condition of the patient.

Her countenance, her pulse, her tongue, her disposition, the appearance and warmth of the skin, her speech, even her strength, (although for eight days she had taken nothing but a few spoonfuls of clear water), were those of a person in perfect health. She conversed freely, laughed, joked, listened to reading. Suddenly, every ten or twelve minutes, her features change, and she utters a piercing cry, carrying her hand to her heart: soon her countenance resumes its composure, and retains it till the next paroxysm.

Another singularity. These attacks begin at eight o'clock in the morning and cease at eleven in the evening. It is not the case, however, that either light or motion occasions them. To convince myself of this point, I tried absolute rest and perfect darkness. As insects dwelling under the ground, where the light of day never comes, nevertheless begin to buzz when the sun rises, so these attacks were renewed every morning invariably at the hour which they had chosen.

In spite of all my efforts, this state continued till the 12th of February. During these thirty-three days, Mademoiselle C., without any variation of the pulse, without any depression of her powers of life, did not take an atom of nourishment. The slightest odor of food induced nausea, and increased these lancinations.

Spigel, *Natr. mur.*, *Causticum*, *Camphor*, *Clematis erecta*, *Coffea crud.*, *Angelica*, *Ether*, four cold plunge baths,—such

were the therapeutic agents which I employed between the 8th and 20th of January, with no success whatever. *Camphor* alone produced a mere shade of relief during two or three days.

My embarrassment was at its height. On the 20th I called upon M. Petroz, submitted the case to him, and sought his advice. With habitual kindness he readily took the trouble to examine his notes, and, on the 22nd, sent me a billet as follows:—

“I have controlled lancinations of the heart by *Eugenia iambos*, a drug yet to be proved, by *Clematis*, *Angelica*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Cannabis*, *Muriate of Iron*, and *Camphor*.”

Of these various remedies, three, to wit, *Clematis*, *Angelica* and *Camphor*, had been already employed without success, as has been seen. Of the four others, *Ferrum mur.* was the one which inspired me with the greatest confidence. It occasioned a rush of blood to the head, induced oppression, a few paroxysms of cough, and cramps in the abdomen, and nothing further. *Cannabis* and *Hyosc.* succeeded no better. At last, I was about to try *Eugenia* to relieve my conscience, when the thought struck me, that the character of the disease being evidently periodic, I might perhaps have more to hope from *Cedron*, which, in many cases of intermittent neuroses, had already rendered me incalculable service.

January 28th, *Cedron* was prescribed, four globules of the 6th dilution, in a glass of water, a spoonful to be taken every morning.

During the day there was no change either for better or worse. But in the evening, about six o'clock, the patient complained of *chills*, soon followed by *aching with heaviness in the forehead, radiating towards both the parietal regions, with redness of the eyes—itching upon the internal and external surface of the eye-lids, especially of the upper eye-lids—icy coldness of the hands and THE END OF THE NOSE, even in the very midst of the febrile reaction*, (the pulse was about eighty,) *while the rest of the face is burning hot: finally, disturbed vision, objects being invested with a reddish tint—constriction of the throat, anxiety, and general malaise*. I had too recently proved the *Cedron* not to recognize immediately its principal symptoms.

The succeeding night was still worse: the patient did not sleep till about five o'clock in the morning, and as it struck eight, the lancinations of the heart resumed their course, having lost nothing

either of their frequency or their intensity. The *Cedron* then had failed, as well as the others.

In the evening (29th), at the same hour as in the morning, the chill commenced again, and was followed by the other symptoms which I have mentioned, though in a less degree. I thought that I might cut them short with a dose of *Lachesis*. Then, as the menstrual period was approaching, I concluded to await their coming, and leave all to nature.

The menses appeared about the 4th of February, and continued three days: it was, however, alike for the patient, her friends and myself, a deceitful hope. Far from improving, the lancinations became more frequent, and perhaps, indeed, even more severe. During the entire period of her menstruation, there was no remission during the night, and the disease of this unfortunate young maiden thus became a martyrdom without rest or relaxation, before which I found myself borne down with a sense of my inability.

The nightly remissions returned, however, six or seven days after the cessation of the discharge, and we were thus merely brought back to where we had been upon the 20th or 30th of January! I was in despair.

At length on the 9th (a blessed day! for every one's patience was exhausted), a new symptom announced itself. Since the evening before, Mademoiselle C. had suffered from retention of urine. For fifteen hours, notwithstanding the most urgent desire, she could scarcely void a few drops of turbid, reddish and corrosive urine. This happy complication was a ray of light for me: in it I recognized one of the prominent characteristics of *Digitalis*.

The total absence of evacuations, the thirst, and finally, and particularly, the insurmountable repugnance to all kinds of nourishment, being symptoms peculiar to this drug, aided to confirm my hope. It is true that nothing, or next to nothing, as regards the state of the heart, justifies the use of *Digitalis*. But is the *Materia Medica* already complete? *Digitalis* 12, was then given in solution, a spoonful every three hours. The following is a faithful report of this decisive day:

The first spoonful of *Digitalis* was taken at eight o'clock in the morning.

Half an hour, an hour, two hours, passed, and still no attack.

At 11 o'clock, the second spoonful was given. At a quarter past 11, as if the wand of a magician had come to dissolve the charm, the desire to eat and the inclination to evacuate the bowels (both suppressed for the last month) returned almost simultaneously; while at the same time there were no more lancinations about the heart. Was this at length a cure? We hoped so, though with trembling. Nevertheless, the friends of Mademoiselle C., astonished at such a sudden change, took upon them (I was absent at the time) to give her a little bread with some sweetmeats, which the patient ate greedily, and with the delight of a child; then a table was spread for the others, and it was truly a great affair!

The patient, who still had strength to rise, remained half an hour upon the bed-chair. Deceived by the tenesmus, she exhausted herself by fruitless efforts, the only result of which was a prolapsus recti.

When she attempted to regain her bed, however, she could no longer support herself; her sight was clouded; she staggered and fell fainting into the arms of one of her aunts.

Cold water, frictions, various odors, did not restore her to life. This syncope continued three hours. It was supposed to be death itself, as they considered the agitation, and the exhaustion which necessarily followed, as the last agony. My presence would have comforted this unhappy family; but I was then absent at Saint Germain with another patient, and I did not learn till late in the evening what had taken place. I did not hesitate, for my part, to consider it as a favorable omen.

At eight o'clock, the patient, who was yet of a livid paleness, and for whom the priest had been already called, took, at my request, another dose of *Digitalis*.

At a quarter past eight, in spite of anticipations the most sinister, she was quite herself again. At half past eight, she dined, or rather supped, like a person in good health.*

The next day she was quite cured.†

* She ate, with *other things*, two large codfish tongues, with plain sauce.

† During the three weeks succeeding, Mademoiselle Marie continued excessively weak, although she ate enormously. I was obliged, moreover, to have recourse to *Sepia*, to subdue the tenesmus of the bladder: a remarkable circumstance, that this symptom which did not yield to *Digitalis*, was the very one which led me to its choice.

At present, Mademoiselle M., who can flatter herself that she has experienced the rudest assaults which I think any mortal can endure, is only reminded of these atrocious pains by the absence of her corset, (which mortifies her but little,) but her health is good; and her florid countenance inspires me with the hope that I shall have no *supplement* to add to this prolonged observation.

Translated from the Archives.

Upon the Study of the Homœopathic Materia Medica.

BY C. HERING, M. D. (*Continued from p. 34.*)

2.

How shall a remedy be studied, if the symptoms are not to be committed to memory? In the same manner as the entire *Materia Medica* should be studied—by comparison. Let the student read over carefully the symptoms of any remedy from beginning to end several times; in the earlier course of his studies, with the pen always in hand. Let him always consider attentively some one particular. *First*, the *organs* in which the symptoms present themselves. He will soon observe that many organs or systems are affected in preference to others. Let him then consider these organs, rich in symptoms, according to their physiological relations. In so doing, his general knowledge is of great service to him, since every physiological law, every hypothesis, even though it be false, may assist the memory. For example: the ear is a bony structure, hence in case of pains in the bones or bony tumors, I should again consider the symptoms of the ear, and many a separate symptom would thereby become more significant. Relations, as, for instance, those existing between the functions of the skin and those of the kidneys, will, when symptoms of one system are presented, remind us directly of the other, whether they are in agreement with or opposition to each other. So also Pathology comes to our aid in this comparison, with its undemonstrated principles as well as with those which are demonstrated. For example: were there symptoms which indicated disturbance of the liver, I should at once compare them with pains in the right shoulder, and vice versa: in case of scanty, cloudy urine,

I should recur to the symptoms which are found in the serous membrane. If I pursued this course, for instance, with *Aurum*, a multitude of symptoms would at once receive new significance, and at the same time become more deeply impressed upon the memory ; and I should not only be reminded of this remedy by dropsy of the pericardium, but also by dropsy of the chest or abdomen. The important remark of Neumann, that a cessation in the functions of the testicles is always a precursor of diabetes, is frequently in service in the study of a remedy. In case of *Argentum*, for instance, it aids us to determine that this remedy can hardly be of much efficacy in the treatment of diabetes ; and indeed this disease is only found in the Repertories in this connection, because Hahnemann, who doubted the diuretic power of the nitrate of silver, preferred rather to insert the opposite symptoms, without any warrant from experience, as far as I can judge. Let us bear this observation in mind when we consider the symptoms of *Phosphoric acid*, and also the fact that it has cured many cases of milky urine (a kind of diabetes), and we shall find a multitude of symptoms connected herewith in a pathological relation.

In this manner the student gives life to the symptoms during the first perusal and comparison, and hence soon obtains a general impression, which is firmly fixed in the memory, and which is again brought to mind in every appropriate case of disease.

Upon a *second* perusal of the remedy, let the *kind* of symptoms be considered, and to this the previous perusal will be a suitable preparation. Let the kind of pains in various parts be compared, and let all the same, the similar, or the nearly related pains or other sensations which were observed in various localities, be considered.

In this manner we find, for example, that the burning pains in various parts, so often present, are not only occasioned by *Ars.* and *Carb. veg.* but also by *Phos. ac.* and other remedies, and these are grouped together in order to form a general image of the remedy. In this connection we must also observe in what parts these pains especially present themselves,—for example, whether the burning pains are more in the mucous membranes, or in the serous, or in other parts. In case of *Ars.*, for instance, the burning pains are much more internal (in the veins)—with *Carb. veg.* more external upon the skin and the extremities : in the stomach and bowels both indeed

cause burning pains, but *Ars.* causes the severest pains in the bowels, while those from *Carb. veg.* are in the chest. In case of every remedy, where the same pain is found prominent, a more particular examination will reveal some peculiar characteristic traits.

It will soon be seen that certain pains prevail chiefly in certain organs or systems, for instance, tearing pains, in the muscles—stitching pains, in the chest—cutting pains, in the abdomen—pressive pains, in the head—constrictive pains, in the ears—boring, in the bones, &c., but of this we will speak more in detail hereafter. This will aid, both directly and indirectly, to preserve them in the memory, if we carefully observe the pains which are unusual to each organ. Moreover we can retain in our memory a crowd of symptoms at the same time, and indeed easily in connection, if the allied symptoms of a remedy are grouped together: for example—in case of *Aurum*—the pressure of blood to the head, to the chest, to the eyes, the tooth-ache from this cause, the pressure of blood to the lower limbs, and many other symptoms which may be brought into connection. We often find an agreement between various symptoms of different organs. For example, if we compare the symptoms of the eyes and the ears—*Caust.* occasions, before the eyes, sparks, glimmerings, a sensation as if looking through a dense snow storm; in the ears, ringing, whistling, singing, chirping: on the other hand, *Phos.* occasions, before the eyes, points and blurs, or a dark, black, gray curtain; in the ears, a ringing, cooing, and a sensation as if something were over the ears. The moral symptoms can also be easily impressed upon the mind, after they are collected in a group, by drawing a parallel between them and corresponding symptoms of other organs. We may compare, for instance, anxiety and dejection, and the like, with symptoms of the heart and chest; weakness, vacillation, or perverseness of the will, with the frequently similar symptoms of the digestive organs, &c.

Upon a *third* perusal, we may consider the *conditions* of the symptoms: this should only be done pen in hand, even if we can avail ourselves of Rückert's groupings. The performance of a labor for ourselves is much preferable, especially in the commencement of a study, because in this manner we become practiced, and frequently repeat that which has been gone over. Attention must be paid to the right and left side, if this has not been already done: to

the time of day, in which a knowledge of Pathology will render essential service; to the various positions in lying and standing; to the various motions, &c. In doing this, let us beware of taking up with general assertions, for instance, "worse at night," "worse on motion," &c.: this aids but little in acquiring a knowledge of the remedy, and often interferes with a proper selection. What we wish to know is this: *which* symptoms are worse "at night," and which "on motion." Where it is possible, these symptoms must be associated by some connecting idea. Since Hahnemann's time, *Bryonia* and *Rhus* have been distinguished by this contrast, that in the latter there was an aggravation during rest, and in the former upon motion; and too much stress has often been laid upon this fact, in the choice of *Bryonia*. Many other remedies may be distinguished from each other by this very condition; as *Bry.* and *Rhus* bear this relation to each other, so do *Bell.* and *Hyosc.*, *Nux* and *Puls.*, *Chin.* and *Seneg.*, *Phos.* and *Nitr.*, *Sulph.* and *Conium*, *Carb. veg.* and *Dros.*, and many others. *Bell.* has far more symptoms which are aggravated by motion than *Bryonia*, yet there is a manifest distinction between the two in *the symptoms which* are aggravated by motion: in case of *Bell.* this condition obtains chiefly in the circulatory system, while in *Bryon.* it is most prominent in the articulations: the symptoms of the respiration are not aggravated by motion in case of *Bryonia*, while just the contrary is true regarding *Belladonna*.

At the same time we must be on our guard against contrasts. If it is true that a remedy has many symptoms which are aggravated during rest, it is thence by no means conclusive that they are relieved on motion, and vice versa. For instance, *Dulcamara* has many symptoms which are relieved by motion, but very few which are worse during rest.

Upon a *fourth* perusal, especial regard should be had to the *relations* of the symptoms, by considering carefully what symptoms occur after, or at the same time with, others, though this must necessarily have attracted attention in previous perusals: if this has not been the case, we must now endeavor to combine the relations of the symptoms with the other conditions.

Let the student be careful how he concludes that a remedy can cure only such groups of symptoms as are presented to the prover

in connection with each other, since a remedy may cure symptoms which are not presented in such a connection, the constituent parts of which have their origin with many different provers, and often in quite a different order.

A special study for a remedy in a pathological point of view, is often advantageous, if at the same time it is compared with various forms of disease, particularly if the student is already quite familiar with the symptoms of the remedy: yet experience teaches that a number of quite different diseases, widely separated in treatises upon Pathology, are nevertheless cured by the very same remedies. Hence, we must consider nearly all forms of disease in relation to each remedy, and even then fail to learn the remedy adequately, since the Pathology of our day is as yet by no means perfect. It is nevertheless possible to compare the description of separate forms of disease with many families of remedies, as, for instance, the catarrh to which *Mercurius* and similar remedies correspond, is very different from that cured by *Arsenic* and its congeners.

3.

Having in this manner made himself familiar with one or more remedies, the student may proceed to others, and in preference, to such as are nearly related to those already studied. The study of the second remedy will be found much easier, partly from the practice which he has acquired in the comprehension of the symptoms, and partly because, without his being conscious of it, the symptoms are more deeply impressed upon his memory by their difference from those of remedies previously studied. These differences he must, therefore, carefully consider; they must assist in the better retention of the peculiarities of the second remedy, as well as in firmly fixing in the mind the knowledge of the first. He must also seek for resemblances in the prominent symptoms, as well as in those which are separate, rare, striking, and hence, easy to be remembered, and at the same time, consider their points of variance. I have already shown, as regards *Bryon.* and *Bell.*, *Caust.* and *Phos.*, *Ars.* and *Carb. veg.*, that remedies which occasion very similar symptoms, are in other respects quite dissimilar. Trifling differences should not be regarded; and indeed, we may disregard whole groups of symptoms, which one remedy has and another has not, where of the former remedy, many symptoms are known, and of

the latter, only a few, except where the varied character of a remedy is thus expressed; as, for example, in case of *Belladonna* compared with *Bryonia*, as regards the moral symptoms, the disturbance of the intellectual faculties, and the symptoms of the throat, &c. The differences sometimes are found in those combinations of symptoms, by which the correspondence of a remedy to quite different forms of diseases is expressed. But more frequently and more clearly are they manifested in the conditions, sometimes by way of contrast; thus, for example, the headache occasioned by *Bell.*, so similar to that occasioned by *Bryon.*, is worse in the evening, while the latter is worse in the morning; sometimes the difference exists only in degree, as, for instance, the aggravation from *Nitr. ac.* occurs in the evening, that from *Mur. ac.* before midnight, from *Sulph. ac.* after midnight, and from *Phos. ac.*, towards morning, though all the acids are characterized by aggravations at night. As regards the *kind* of sensations, *contrast* is rarely found, though *differences* are frequently observed, as, for example, in the gastric symptoms of *Bell.* and *Bryon.*, *Bryon.* and *Antim.*, *Antim. crud.* and *Ipec.* As regards the locality of the symptoms, contrast frequently occurs: thus similar symptoms are frequently distinguished by being found in the right or left side, as in case of *Ammon.* and *Lach.* and others; the catarrhal affections induced by *Bell.* and *Dulc.*, are different in this respect, that the influence of the former is more specific upon the mucous membrane of the head and throat, in the region of the carotids, while that of the latter, in the chest and abdomen, in the region of the ascending aorta.

In these comparisons, the beginner may lose himself in details, for the labor is extremely severe, and the consequences may readily be, that he abandons it altogether. But to avoid being thus too much taken up with the particular, and to learn how, by comparison, we may quickly arrive at the general, there is no better method than cheerfully to endure this tedious labor. Upon a second comparison, the mind is more practiced, and students will learn to complete these comparisons in a few days, with more or less readiness, according as they are aided by natural abilities and previous acquirements. Those who are too much disposed to dwell upon details, must be cautioned not to be so exact, but especially to seek for points of crystallization; while those who are disposed to be su-

perfcial, must be taught what practically important truths may be brought to light by a carefully instituted comparison.

In making these comparisons, much assistance may be derived from Rückert's *Systematische Darstellung*.* The student should seek in each section for the two remedies which are to be compared, carefully peruse the symptoms of each, and set them down upon paper in separate columns. Those symptoms which are common to each, may be set down in the middle. Where there is a similarity merely, it may be denoted by an appropriate token in the middle column; contrasts or strikingly differing symptoms may be characterized by an arrow set over against them, &c.

It cannot be required of any one, or, at least, not of beginners, to compare every remedy with every other remedy. Each one may choose for this purpose those which he considers similar, and those which are known as the most important.

All remedies which are nearly related by origin, must be also nearly related in respect to their symptoms; as also all remedies which, chemically considered, are similar: remedies, the odor of which is similar, as *Phosph.*, *Ars.*, *All. sat.*, *Asafæt.*, *Bufo*, must likewise produce similar symptoms.

The chemical preparations may also be grouped together, according to one system or another, and thus those which are related may be compared, as *Sulph.* and *Phosph.*, *Chlor.* and *Iodine*. The *Carbons* and *Graphites*. The oxygen acids, *Nitr. ac.*, *Sulph. ac.* and *Phos. ac.*, may be compared with each other, and with the hydrogen acids, *Mur. ac.* and *Cyan. ac.* Moreovèr, *Sil.* and *Alum.*, the carbonates of *Kal.*, *Natr.* and *Ammon.*, *Baryta* and *Stront.*, *Calc.* and *Magn.*; the muriates of *Natr.* and *Ammon.*, *Baryt.* and *Magn.* The metallic acetates, *Cupr.*, *Ferr.*, *Plumb.*, *Mang.*; the metals, *Aur.*, *Plat.*, *Stann.*, *Arg.* and *Zinc*. Interesting comparisons may be instituted between *Phos. ac.* and *Phos.*, *Sulph. ac.* and *Sulph.*, and also between *Sulph.* and *Hep. sulph.*, and between *Hep. sulph.* and *Calc.* In regard to these latter, compare *Archiv*, XIII., 2, 37.

From the vegetable kingdom the following may be compared, as being nearly related. *Anac.* and *Rhus.*, *Bryon.* and *Coloc.*, *Ind.*

* Or the *Pathogenetic Cyclopædia*, which is a decided improvement upon Rückert.—
Ed. N. W. J.

and *Tongo*, *Op.* and *Chelid.*, *Spig.* and *Menyanth*, *Viola od.* and *Jac.*, *Thuja* and *Sabin*; *Coff.*, *Ipec.*, and *Chin.*; *Colch.*, *Veratr.* and *Sabad.*; *Euphr.*, *Dig.*, and *Grat.*; *Lauroc.*, *Prun. sp.*, *Amygd. am.*; *Led.*, *Rhod.*, *Nux vom.*, *Ign.*, *Oleand*; *Arn.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, *Leont.* (and *Calendula*, *ED.*) *Asa.*, *Cic.*, *Con.*, *Æth.*, *Phell.*; *Bell.*, *Caps.*, *Hyosc.*, *Stram.*, *Tab.*, *Verb.*; *Acon.*, *Clem.*, *Hell.*, *Puls.*, *Staph.*, *Ranunc. bulb.* and *scel.* The cryptogamiæ, *Agar. musc.*, *Bov.*, *Lycop.*, stand rather far apart, yet their symptoms are more similar than those of the Solanææ and Ranunculaceæ, which are more nearly related. *Secale* can only be judged from the cures effected by it: the symptoms taken from epidemics are all uncertain.

It is remarkable that *the difference between remedies which arise from sources nearly related, is chiefly found in the conditions*, (in which the symptoms are produced) while on the contrary, those *which are related by their symptoms, agree only in certain symptomatic spheres*, out of which they separate themselves in different directions and into quite different regions.

Families of remedies related by their symptoms, can be formed of such remedies as follow each other with advantage, or frequently act well as antidotes for each other. In the present preparatory stage of our labors, the formation of such families is somewhat of a venturesome experiment, but these families are, nevertheless, of much more importance in practice than those which are formed in accordance with natural relationship. If those remedies which have a similar origin, at the same time induce many similar symptoms, this is a matter of course; our chief labor then is to search out the differences, to avoid confusion. But if minerals, plants, animals, which are widely separated in their natures, induce very similar groups of symptoms, then must their similarity have a deeply laid basis, and express the resemblance between the drug diseases and natural diseases. Hence, in general, such related remedies are also the best antidotes, for although among the metals, of which there are many families, there are, and according to the above mentioned principles, there must be antidotes, yet are they never found among the nearly related remedies, but always among those which stand widely separate; hence, not *Sel.*, *Ars.* and *Aur.*, nor *Plat.* and *Argent.*, nor *Stann.*, *Plumb.*, *Zinc.* and

Nicc., nor *Ferr.* and *Mang.*, but *Plumb.* and *Plat.*, *Ferr.* and *Ars.*, *Aur.* and *Merc.*, operate as antidotes. Among plants of each family, there may be found mutual antagonists, perhaps among those of every species even, and indeed, in case of individual plants or animals, different parts seem to have an antidotal efficacy in relation to other parts.

A relationship, already established by other homœopathists, is that of the two remedies, naturally related, *Nux* and *Ign.*, with *Puls.*, which has a similarity by its symptoms, to which *Cham.*, *Coff.* and *Caps.* have been added; and it seems to me that *Ambra.* also belongs here. Another family is *Ars.*, *Veratr.*, *Ipec.*, *Arn.*, to which *Ferr.* and *China* join themselves; perhaps also *Staph.* and *Sul. ac.* *Sul.*, *Calc.*, *Lyc.*, are known to follow each other with advantage, perhaps also *Ledum*, and, in other particulars, *Theridion.* One of the most remarkable and beautiful families, is *Hepar. s.*, *Merc.*, *Bell.*, *Lach.*; between these and the congeners of *Ars.*, stand *Phos. ac.* and *Carb. veg.* with their congeners: also *Cupr.*, and in another direction, *Aur.* He who has properly elaborated but two or three families, and now and then makes a comparison between two remedies which often seem to him to be related, between which he often has to choose in practice, as for example, between *Sulph.* and *Petr.*, *Phos.* and *Caust.*, *Ars.* and *Carb. veg.*, *Bell.* and *Bry.*, *Bry.* and *Rhus.*, *Rhus.* and *Dulc.*, and so forth, gradually forms a basis upon which all the others are formed without difficulty. If we suspend a crystallized salt in a saturated solution of the same salt, the most beautiful crystals are formed upon it, and he who becomes familiar with a great number of remedies on the above method, can readily compare each remedy with all the others, and need not use much of either time or paper. This labor must be accomplished in order that the *Materia Medica*, which belongs in the rank of Natural Sciences, shall at last be treated as such.

For the North-Western Journal of Homœopathia.

A GLANCE AT THE CONDITION OF HOMŒOPATHIA.

We are told by our adversaries that Homœopathia is "going down" in Europe, Great Britain and the United States. Such is not the fact, as is well known by the most superficial observer of passing events. From every quarter of the world where it has been

introduced, *cheering tidings* are received of its warm reception, and of its rapid growth in public favor. This fact is corroborated by testimony drawn from allœopathic sources. Why are their journals filled with bitter denunciations and tyrannical resolutions against the *new system*? These efforts must have some significance, some definite object in view, or why bestow so much labor for no purpose? If it be a shadow, the system will soon pass away, without leaving a trace on the surface of society. No exertion will be required to hasten its downfall; it will die of itself. There is much meaning in all this opposition not to be misunderstood, and full of instruction to us. Let the matter be disguised as it may, there is a settled plan to overthrow it, if possible,—with what prospect of success, is best shown by the present condition of Homœopathia. Instead of losing confidence, it is rapidly gaining favor among the most influential and intelligent. If the system be inefficient and unmeritorious, why has it shared so largely the attention of allœopathists? From the amount of fear manifested by them, the fact is disclosed of the deep concern felt for the safety of their craft. There is no compromise in this contest,—such a term is unknown to *truth*; it is the overthrow of an old dynasty, as despotic as any that has ever existed, and the establishment, in its place, of a new one, founded upon a law of nature. We do not labor so much to convince physicians: if they are really anxious to find out the merits of Homœopathia, the means are within their reach; if prevented by interest or prejudice, it is unworthy of man, and discreditable to his noble nature. It is to the people the appeal is made; nor has it been made in vain, as is attested by the approval of thousands who are enlisted under its banner. The army of reform is daily gaining new recruits, much to the dismay of our opponents. We are not discouraged by abuse and persecution, but stimulated by them to greater diligence in the attainment of our noble aim.

Judging from the signs of the times, the science of Homœopathia bids fair to be extensively established in all countries. Implicit confidence is no longer placed in the aged system of Allœopathia. Mere antiquity alone is not sufficient to secure public favor. The time was when this circumstance was a potent sanction,—it is now past. The old system has not the first attribute of science; its claim to this dignity is mere assumption, without any evidence to support it. Science is a collection of facts in harmony with each other. The relation of these facts to each other is definite and uniform. Any one at all conversant with allœopathic writers upon the subject of the practice of medicine, cannot fail to discover the discordance of their views. So much has this condition of their school been felt and deplored by the ablest of them, that they have repeatedly exclaimed, in despair of improving it, “the world would be better off without physicians.” We concur with them in this ver-

dict, and believe there cannot be found a dissenting juryman. No two authors agree upon any one subject, except it be the overthrow of existing systems, and the establishment of their own upon the ruins. This want of agreement among them results from an absence of any law by which to be governed in the administration of remedies. Unless there is a fixed rule to refer to and observe, susceptible of uniform application in every part of the world, of course there cannot be *unity* among physicians.

Although *Homœopathia* is in its infancy, yet it is the oldest *theory* extant, because the therapeutic relation existing between drugs and diseases is fixed and unchangeable; and as this relation is the guiding point in the practice of the system, its must continue in *identity* through all time what it now is under the present order of nature. Of course reference is here made to the *great law* upon which the system rests, leaving to time the perfection of its details. If the law is misapplied at the bed-side, the fault is not in the system, but in the administrator, who does not understand its application. We have often noticed, with regret, the injustice done it by pseudo-homœopathists combining the two systems in practice, alledging that the new mode is not sufficient for every case of disease,—attempting, by such artifice, to justify their conduct, when, to tell the truth, they are either ignorant of its literature, or base enough to sacrifice it for the sordid purposes of lucre.

What is the state of the case with *Alloœopathia*? Not less than two hundred theories have been promulgated since its existence as an *art*; their fate is too well known to require any recital at our hands. It does not require the eye of a prophet to describe its future condition; the dullest intellect can tell it by perusing the history of the past. If two thousand years have failed, with the best minds in its employ, to give it a rational and consistent mode of practice, what prospect is there now of better success? None. That it is doomed to decay, is as plain as the “hand-writing on the wall.” The sooner it falls, the better it will be for mankind. The sickle of death has cut down thousands, yea millions, brought to premature graves by this insatiate monster, under the guise of science. Away with *such* science! instead of mitigating the pains of disease, they are augmented by it ten fold. The physician would have an easy task, if required to combat natural diseases alone, but add to them the legion of artificial or drug diseases, and his labors are more than quadrupled, with much less prospect of removing them. We verily believe that all the plagues, however malignant, ever visited upon men, have not destroyed half as many lives as this great destroyer, popularly termed *Allœopathia*.

May not the physical ills of life be greatly multiplied by our misdoings? Most assuredly they may. It behooves the guardians of health to point out the causes of diseases so that they may be time-

ly avoided, whether they arise from natural or artificial sources. It is as rash to expose oneself to the influences of the latter as to the former, indeed, more so, as it is well known that morbid conditions produced by drugs make up the greatest amount of human suffering, while they are more difficult of removal than the effects of the ordinary causes of sickness. An explanation of this fact is to be found in a deficient knowledge, on the part of alloëopathists, of pure drug effects. Drugs upon the healthy man must first be studied, or it will be impossible for any one, however skillful, to distinguish or separate their effects or symptoms from the symptoms of disease. Without this knowledge of the primary effect of drugs, the practice of Homœopathia would not only be impracticable, but could not exist as an art. It is the duty of every physician to use those means only of which he has perfect knowledge, or he will become an engine of death instead of a messenger of mercy. Drugs cannot be used as they are by the old school without injury: a moment's reflection ought to convince any one of this truth. It is owing to the ignorance or the blindness of its physicians of this fact, that so many chronic maladies are produced, and so many lives lost to society. They are slow to learn wisdom. The mere knowledge that Calomel will purge as well as *salivate*, Opium lull pain, Ipecac vomit, &c., is not sufficient to constitute the safe physician: his mind must be deeply stored with all the minutia of Therapeutics or he will fail to grapple successfully with every form of disease to which "human flesh is heir." So long as physicians make use of implements of which they have no knowledge, the community must suffer for it. As well might it be expected of a child to handle sharp-edged tools without inflicting serious wounds, as to suppose the habitual practice of swallowing large quantities of Calomel, Quinine and Opium, (to say nothing of Cayenne Pepper) can be continued without the most deleterious results.

If the old school were not so bigoted and self-righteous, their condition would not be hopeless. But they have become so wise in their own conceit as to presume to put limits to medical literature, and any one who dares to dissent from their teachings, is branded with heresy. What right has any Faculty of men, with the imperfections of nature common to all of us, to say that the acme of medical science has been reached? that no other theory than the one they worship is true? Such dicta are more in unison with the ravings of madmen than the language of sane minds. No man, by authority of any sect, whether in religion, politics or science, has any right or power to bind the conscience or fetter the mind with any conditions incompatible with rational liberty; and he who has the hardihood to undertake it, as exemplified by the transactions of the old school colleges, "reckons without his host,"—his arrogance cannot pass long unrebuked, or his name escape the blight of infamy. We believe with the sage of Monticello, that "error may be safely tolerated when reason is left free to combat it." Such is the

language of wisdom, and is as applicable to this subject, as to the circumstances which suggested it. We only claim the privilege of setting forth our doctrines to the world, believing an impartial public will do them full justice. We desire to impose no unjust restrictions, or seek the aid of the law to prop up our system, being fully convinced that such a course would not only be wrong, but indicate the weakness of our cause. THOS. HAUGHTON, M. D.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1851.

IRIS FLORENTINA.

This remedy, spoken of by Dr. Teste, page 54, is but little known in practice. The only notice of it which we have seen, is contained in the Real-Lexicon, from which we should judge it worthy of attention. If any of our friends have any information regarding this remedy, they would oblige us by communicating it.

“*Iris Florentina*,” *Iris Officinalis*; Florentinische Veilwurz; French, *Iris de Florence*; English, Flag-lily, Flower de Luce; is indigenous in Provence, in Italy, but especially in Florence, whence its name; its beauty has secured it a frequent place in our gardens. The root is a few inches long; somewhat rounded and flattened; tuberous, knotty, heavy; about as thick as one’s thumb; white without, and within of a whitish yellow; has a pleasant, violet-like odor, and a slimy, mealy, sharp and bitter taste.

When fresh, the root has an acrid quality, which is mostly lost by drying, yet even in the dry root there is a resin of a burning taste, which may be extracted by alcohol, and also some traces of a volatile oil. *Jahn* thought he detected the presence of Inuline.

Vogel obtained from it a volatile oil—a brownish yellow or yellowish green, fatty resin, giving a yellow solution with alcohol, of an extremely bitter, sharp, almost burning taste—astrigent extractive gum—starch and ligneous matter. According to *Raspail*, in the tuberosities he detected crystals of oxalate of lime. *Thouerry* thought he also discovered emetine, which, however, he afterwards denied.

It is most powerful when fresh, when it possesses the greatest acidity, by virtue of which it induces redness and even inflammation of the skin. As regards its medicinal qualities, its proper place is between *Calamus* and *Senega*. Large doses induce burning in the stomach, loathing, nausea, vomiting, cutting pains in the bowels, diarrhoea, anxiety and headache. *Aumont* relates (*Nouv. bibl. med.*, VIII. 525,) that the dry powder, used as a hair powder, occasioned, in case of two young girls, uneasy sleep—headache—constriction of the throat, redness of the neck, disposition to vomit, a kind of sleep-

lessness—difficult urination, and an incomplete hemiplegia. This root has the most powerful effect upon the mucous membrane of the intestinal and respiratory organs, and seems, at the same time, to act as an alterative. *Hoffmann* ascribes to it hypnotic and antispasmodic virtues. It is used with the greatest benefit in chronic mucous disorders, chronic catarrh, asthma, dropsy of the chest, &c.

Pereira says, “during teething, infants are sometimes permitted to rub their gums with and bite the rhizome; but the practice is objectionable, since it is not unfrequently attended with irritation of the mouth and disorder of the stomach and bowels.”

A MAN OVERBOARD.

The Homœopathic Journal published at Keene, N. H., contains an article purporting to have been taken from the Buffalo Homœopathist, in which the writer tumbles overboard auscultation and percussion with a mighty splash, avering that he would gladly sell out his knowledge of them for 25 cents; after which the Keene Editor, not to be outdone, sends Latin and Greek on the same road. And why? Because, forsooth, they are of no use in practice! The symptoms revealed by the stethoscope and percussion have no parallel in the *Materia Medica Pura*, and therefore they must be overlooked. We should say rather, therefore the *Materia Medica Pura* must be made to meet them. Moreover, curing diseases is not *all* the duty of the physician. There are cases where all he is called to testify to, is the presence or absence of disease, its nature, and its probable termination; in many cases this knowledge is demanded of him, where the rational symptoms afford little or no light, and we can readily conceive instances where skill in auscultation and percussion would be worth vastly more than 25 cents. We do not object to the Dr. setting his own value upon his knowledge of any branch of Medical Science, but such doctrines are no part of Homœopathia, and are not to be advanced in a Homœopathic Journal unquestioned. As for poor Latin and Greek, they surely have done little enough harm to the medical fraternity, whether homœopathic or alloëopathic; we can hardly imagine why a homœopathist would be any less successful for having acquired a knowledge of these languages, and while Medicine is considered one of the learned professions, it seems poor policy to disparage learning. From present indications, there is little ground for fear that the science of Medicine will be retarded by a too general knowledge of Latin and Greek; and till this is the case, we beg our friend of the Homœopathic Journal aforesaid, to allow those who think the knowledge of these lan-

guages essential to a complete education, to indulge their innocent and harmless fancy undisturbed. There are brains, undoubtedly, of such peculiar formation, that any more knowledge than is absolutely required for the present moment, would be burdensome, not to say dangerous; such should surely abstain from Latin and Greek, but let them also abstain from Medicine, at least, from Homœopathia.

We trust that nothing more will be thrown overboard for the present, at least, not until a little more discretion is given to those who perform this office. Otherwise, we do not know what may follow next,—it may be asserted, and with some seeming truth, that a knowledge of the English language is not necessary to the homœopathist, of no use in practice, seeing we treat diseases by the symptoms, &c. &c., and indeed we have sometimes feared that it has already been silently slipped overboard, or perhaps some of our homœopathic writers are ashamed to appear to possess any knowledge of it: certain it is that the Queen's English does suffer sad treatment.

We cannot leave this subject without protesting more seriously against any lowering of the standard of education. Far better to elevate it, and insist, at least, that a competent knowledge of the English Language should be professed by candidates for graduation. Homœopathia will suffer if the way is made clear for any and every one to enter its ranks without any qualification, and this will soon be the case if our Journals are countenanced in advancing the idea that a finished education is of no advantage to a homœopathic physician. We heartily approve of the stand taken by Dr. Kirby in this matter, and shall, in future, adhere to it strictly. We say in *future*, as heretofore it has not seemed quite expedient; but now that we have a college in our midst, where all who are worthy can readily obtain a Diploma, we consider it a duty we owe the cause, to take this stand. Dr. Kirby's language is as follows: "We cannot be concerned, directly or indirectly, in giving countenance to professed homœopathic practitioners who do not possess a *Diploma* as evidence of having read medicine and surgery, and passed an examination by some legally constituted authority. This may seem severe in some cases, in certain sections of the country, yet we think it a safe rule, which we do not feel disposed to abandon."

✍ Several *Critical Notices*, and an article upon *Aurum and Argentum*, (which latter we think will interest not a few of our readers,) are unavoidably crowded out of our present issue. They shall appear next month. The *Prospectus of the Rochester Lake View Water Cure Institution*, has been received. It will be duly noticed in our next.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Journal de la Société Gallicane.
THE HIGH POTENCIES.

BY DR. C. CROSERIO.*

The following remarks by Dr. Croserio we give, not because they represent our own views, but in accordance with the principle long since laid down, to give our readers both sides of every question. The question, moreover, is one that must be considered—it cannot be disposed of with a pshaw! If the efficacy of these high attenuations is to be disproved, it must be done by facts and sound reasoning—hence the necessity of duly considering the matter, and hearing all that is to be said on both sides, with an unprejudiced mind. There is a tendency observable in our ranks, we think, and indeed in all other ranks composed of mortal men, to ignore every thing which does not exactly square with previous conceptions, and hoot it down without even an inquiry. Such a spirit does not become a Homœopathist—indeed, one who yields to the guidance of such a spirit is but a Homœopathist in name, and should be numbered with those sages who stoutly denied the rotundity of the earth or the circula-

* The Gallican Society, in publishing the work of Dr. Hering, cannot forget the discussions which have been raised regarding the manner of preparing the high dilutions: it is known that Jenichen made a secret of his processes, and that this secret is not as yet revealed. It is hence impossible to know at present whether these preparations are carried up as far as their cypher indicates. However, the facts which demonstrate their efficacy should be recorded under the title of documents, which may be consulted with more advantage hereafter, when we shall know with what dilutions they have been obtained.

LÉON SIMON, *General Secretary.*

tion of the blood, and whose descendants of the present day reject everything unknown to their ancestors, or inconsistent with their *common* sense (!), or, in other words, beyond their comprehension. But more of this anon.

Dr. Croserio's remarks, it seems, are suggested by the perusal of a work by Dr. Hering, upon the high potencies, to be published, as we understand it, by the Société Gallicane. It has not as yet appeared, to our knowledge.

The use of massive doses has made such sad progress in the practice of some Homœopathists, that I consider it desirable to oppose this re-actionary current by the publication of a recent work upon this subject by one of the patriarchs of the science, Dr. Hering: this necessity has appeared to me the more urgent, since, in a remarkable work upon Typhus Fever, which will soon be in the hands of French Homœopathists, all the remedies, *Calc.* excepted, are recommended in the first attenuation. I am happy to find, in the *transatlantic Hahnemann*, arguments which may neutralize the effects of this example: I hasten to lay them before my readers, confirming them with the opinions of the chief lights of science.

Much has been written by many physicians upon the high dynamizations, and we are yet to all appearances as far, if not farther than ever, from the solution of this question, so important to the healing art. But how shall we arrive at a certainty? Simply and solely by careful experiment, the result of which shall furnish a solution to the problem. The theory *similia similibus curantur*, upon the truth of which Homœopathia rests, is not sufficiently demonstrated except by facts, and to obtain these facts it is indispensably necessary to make many experiments. In comparing the results of these experiments with those obtained by the other curative methods, the result should prove the justice of our theory. These experiments cannot at first be made on a large scale, nor in hospitals; we must content ourselves with the interchanging of individual experience, the results of which, so astonishing and hitherto unheard-of in the healing art, gradually draw adherents to the doctrine, and at last procure for it universal reception.

The high dynamizations have met the same treatment which Homœopathia in general has met since it was first presented to suffer-

ing humanity. As Homœopathia has been treated by physicians with derision and insult, while they refused to make the experiments necessary to become convinced of its truth, so the high potencies have received precisely the same treatment and with the same motives; for, instead of experimenting, physicians have betaken themselves to argumentations, which have no force, compared with experience. Although these arguments are alike old and absurd, they are represented to us as new, though they have been already annihilated by the invincible force of truth, based upon the result of a great number of observations, that is to say, by facts; the same will be the case, precisely, with this new proposition. We are equally constrained for the present, as in the commencement of Homœopathia, to content ourselves with experiments made by isolated physicians, and communicated to their colleagues; but these isolated experiments will soon show what an important bearing these high dynamizations have upon the progress of Homœopathia.

These experiments, however, should be made in sufficient number and with proper precautions, and not as the experiments of Dr. Andral upon Homœopathia were made at Paris, nor as those of Dr. Johannsen recently made at St. Petersburg, upon the high potencies. The former knew nothing of Homœopathia, the latter, of logic. For example: does it demonstrate the inefficiency of the high dynamizations when *Phos.* 60 is given, without much success, for a cold, &c., and *Spongia* 1 cured the disease? If *Phos.* 400, 200, 60, had been given without success, and, after sufficient trial, *Phos.* 1 had effected a cure promptly, this would have been a *species* of evidence, but nothing more, as I shall demonstrate directly. In case of an ulcer of the leg, he gave *Silicea* 6, 18, and afterwards 200, which seemed to have some effect, but did not produce a cure, which was brought about by *Mezereum* 1. But why did not *Silicea* cure? Because it was not the homœopathic remedy. All that Dr. Johannsen has logically proved, is—

1st. That it is necessary to select a remedy twice before we can find that which is homœopathic;

2d. That *Spongia* 1 and *Mezereum* 1, when they are homœopathic, cure such diseases as may be cured by the low dilutions.

If Dr. Johannsen wished to prove that the high dynamizations do not cure, (which he can never do) instead of giving *Spongia* 1 and

Mezereum 1, he should have given these same remedies in the 200th or 2000th potency; for they also would have cured the patient, and perhaps more promptly and more radically.

Homœopathia is the theory of the cure of diseases. Alloœopathia and all other medical doctrines, are the theory of the disease. As Homœopathists, our first duty is to cure, and to effect this we have but one principle, *similia similibus curantur*. But when rational Homœopathists (that is, those who proclaim themselves such) seek to join a little of this theory to the theory of disease, then they can no longer be Homœopathists; nor can they, if they reject the high potencies, because they cannot see them with their glasses obscured by the theory of disease, and, as the continued use of these glasses must ever increase their near-sightedness, it will soon happen that they can no longer see the potencies, and finally, not even the principle *similia similibus curantur*; and as a last result, no cures, that is to say, they fall into a deplorable blindness, from which blindness, neither the low dilutions nor, indeed, bleeding nor a purgative will be of any benefit, but only the high dynamizations. Can it be that there are yet physicians in the nineteenth century who prefer to see their patients die alloœopathically, that is to say, without the theory of cure, than to apply Homœopathia, which will cure them? or that there are yet patients who prefer such treatment, or allow themselves to be carried away by it? But there are also physicians who are opposed to all progress, and unconsciously marching backwards, they return again to their old theory of disease; the high potencies alone can still be of service to them, if they have but the courage to use them, for the facts which will present themselves to their returning vision, will dissipate their doubts upon the development of medicinal powers by dynamization. Light will again shine upon them and life be restored to their patients.

For the space of three years I have used, in a considerable practice, the high dynamizations, from the 200th to the 2000th, prepared by Jenichen, and but with very few exceptions, the other potencies, never below the 300th. As to the low dilutions, it may suffice to remark that Hahnemann, after a long and attentive observation, was best satisfied with the 30th.* The administration of a low dilution

* This is not strictly true. Of the two cases recorded by him (and we do not remember to have met any others) one was treated with *Bry.*, Mother Tincture, the other with the 12th of *Puls.* But granting that Hahnemann was quite content with the 30th, this does

is only admissible when our *Materia Medica* presents no remedy which corresponds completely to the symptoms of the disease (which is rare); even then the low dilution does not cure all the disease, and it will be necessary to select a remedy more homœopathic. The defenders of the low dilutions clearly show the extent of their knowledge of *Materia Medica*. Since the art of healing, as given us by Hahnemann, is not perfectly complete, as no science can arrive at perfection instantaneously, it is the duty of his disciples to do everything in their power to secure its perfection. That pure experiments lead to this result all are agreed, but as regards the dose, it is not so. As it is quite as important to elucidate this question, as to experiment with medicinal substances, we should make known the results of our experiments with different doses. The defenders of the low dilutions should choose their remedies properly, that is to say, such as correspond homœopathically to the disease, and administer them in a high potency, in the 400th for instance, and if they do not succeed, they should publish the result with the symptoms of the disease; they should then administer the same remedies in a low dilution, and if successful, that is, if an entire cure is performed, publish that result also. Without facts we cannot at present form any judgment. The facts are the proof. Against the high dynamizations I have never yet found any proof in the homœopathic literature, except such proofs as those of Dr. Johannsen, that is to say, proofs which prove nothing; but I have found proofs in favor of the high dynamizations in facts which sufficed to induce me to experiment with them myself, and if the publications of these experiments had served to overcome the prejudices of opposers, these lines would have been superfluous; but unfortunately I have not, as yet, obtained such success: I am, therefore, constrained to communicate to the medical world these new experiments, entreating them to receive these attempts with favor.

After having employed the high potencies for three years, I arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. A single dose of a high dynamization is sufficient, whether in acute or chronic diseases.

by no means settle the question; it cannot be required of Homœopathists to believe everything Hahnemann said and *because* he said it, since he did not always agree with himself, having magnanimity enough to see some of his errors and the rare candor to confess them.—*Ed.*

2. The repetition of the same remedy is seldom desirable.
3. The action of one of these doses often continues in acute diseases for several days, and in chronic diseases, for months.
4. After the administration of a high potency, there are frequently manifested symptoms which are not found in the known symptoms of the remedy (for example, an intermittent pulse after *Silicea* and *Tart. Emet.*, rubeolar eruptions after *Ant. Crud.*, &c.). Such symptoms are of great importance, and scarcely comparable with those obtained by massive doses in the pure experiments.
5. The high potencies cure in cases where the low do not seem to produce the least (curative) effect; for example, in case of *tænia*, where the low dilutions aggravate sensibly, without producing any subsequent improvement.

It would be easy for me to report a very great number of cases. I shall relate, however, a few in which the cure was obtained by a single dose of a high potency. I shall refrain entirely from giving any name to the disease, and state merely the symptoms observed.

I. A young lady, of feeble constitution, complained of great debility, of frequent pains at the heart, of frequent lancinations in the heart, extending to the left shoulder-blade; violent pulsations of the heart, frequently intermitting, irregular and sometimes slow, a kind of trembling of the heart; then she was obliged to lie down from weakness. The pulse was slow (50) and intermittent. Burning between the shoulders, great weakness in the back after walking. Hands and feet cold, sensation of numbness in the hands—sometimes one or the other upper extremity is entirely benumbed, which disappears after friction. The sleep is not refreshing. She feels better in the morning after rising. At 11 o'clock in the morning her sufferings commence, and continue till she retires. The palpitations, the pains about the heart and the intermittence of the pulse, have continued for some years. She has taken no medicine for several months. I gave her a single dose of *Nat. Mur.* 300. The next day the pulse became more frequent and less intermittent. Upon the third day she found her strength increase, and at length improved from day to day. The pains at the heart and the palpitations disappeared entirely, and a month after having taken the remedy, the pulse was regular.

As this cure was one of the first which I had obtained by the

high dynamizations, I published it in the *Homœopathic Examiner* of April 7th, 1846. A month after I was conversing about this patient with the colleague who had had the charge of her before she came into my hands, who told me that he had treated her a very long time, and that he had given her *Natr. Mur.* from the 1st to the 30th at-tenuation without having observed the least improvement. This colleague afterwards made experiments with the high potencies, and convinced himself both of their efficiency and their superiority over the other preparations.

V. A young student, nineteen years of age, who had had several attacks of the bilious fever, and had taken large doses of Calomel, complained of pain in the throat. I found the following symptoms: during the last thirty-six hours he has been unable to swallow any-thing: in the throat there is considerable inflammation, with small ulcerations—a fetid odor of the mouth—the neck is very painful when touched externally—the face and eyes yellow—the face swollen, especially about the eyes—an abundant flow of saliva from the mouth: sleeplessness. A dose of *Lachesis* 800, in the morning, afforded such prompt relief that at noon the patient was able to take nourish-ment, and the next day he was completely cured.

[The subsequent cases we omit: those given may be taken as a specimen of the whole.—*Ed.*]

To these arguments of the celebrated Professor at New York,* I will add the opinion of the Healer of Munster, the sage Bœnning-hausen, who, for more than three years, has used nothing but the 200th in all cases, whether acute or chronic, with the most brilliant success; that also of the unfortunate Gross, who, in his last days, employed the very high potencies, alike in acute and chronic cases; and that of Dr. Rummel, published in the *Journal de la Société hahnemannienne de Paris*, Vol. I, in which, after having related eighteen successful cases, concludes, "These may suffice: I might detail many other cases, for I have made many experiments with the high dilu- tions, but they would not prove any better than those al- ready given that 'THE DILUTIONS OF DRUGS UP TO THE 200TH ACT NOT ONLY AS CURATIVES IN THE DISEASED ORGANISM, BUT MAY EVEN EXCITE AGGRAVATIONS AND ACCESSORY SYMPTOMS.'"

* This reference is sufficiently blind, nothing having been previously said about any celebrated Professor at New York—does he mean Dr. Hering? Our readers must guess for themselves.—*Ed.*

He afterwards adds, "If any one asks me, on my honor, are you convinced of the action of the 200th attenuation? I reply YES. If it is still demanded, Do you believe that in many of the cases reported, the lower dilutions would not have been as successful? I should be obliged to reply, it is doubtful, but it seems to me very probable that in many cases the high dilutions are better than the low. If it is asked, Do the high dynamizations render the low useless, in acute diseases, for instance? I reply, I cannot say, but I should judge not, since the high dynamizations *appear* to develop their action in the organism more slowly."

* * * * *

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Nothing can well be more dissimilar than the treatment of diseases as laid down in the books, and that which must be pursued at the bed side of the patient. To one whose knowledge of medicine was obtained from books merely, it would seem an easy matter to cure any disease. Our homœopathic literature is not free from this objection—for certain diseases, certain remedies are laid down with most dogmatic precision, and the enthusiastic tyro, who has not yet tried his arms, is confident of success in every encounter. Such a course is impolitic; it is much better to say, for such and such diseases we have not, as yet, such remedial agents as we need, or our knowledge of them is, as yet, imperfect, and our success is not what it should be: we are then free from all suspicion of deception—we know our weak points, and hence are more likely to seek and find the aid which we need. Of the diseases of which this may be said, Membranous Croup is one. The so-much-vaunted remedies, *Aconite*, *Spongia* and *Hepar sulphuris*, have not realized the expectations which have been indulged in regard to them. It may be doubted if they ever cured a case of true Membranous Croup—such a case is not recorded in the homœopathic literature, to our knowledge. On this subject we take the liberty to make a few extracts from an article by Dr. Peters, in the Homœopathic Examiner, New Series, Vol. I, page 189.

"For a number of years the remedies recommended by Hahnemann were regarded by the Homœopathist as all-sufficient. Griesse-

lich, we believe, was the first who had the manliness to publish unsuccessful cases as occurring in his own practice, and to admit that in some other instances he had been forced to put in practice every expedient with which he was acquainted, without regard to system. There is no proof that either Aconite, Spongia, or Hepar sulph. are homœopathic to *true membranous croup*, although they are still recommended in Jahr's Manual, and still used by the majority of homœopaths in this variety of the disease. It is true that Jahr adds, 'Against desperate cases in which these remedies fail, Musk, Phosphor. or Camphor, Copper and Lachesis should be used, but Musk, Camphor and Copper are only homœopathic to *spasmodic croup*; and Phosphor. to *simple inflammatory croup*. In fact, the homœopaths, like the majority of old school physicians, do not distinguish the different varieties of croup from one another. The result of this want of accuracy, is much more disastrous in old school practice, than in the new, but is to be deprecated in either. According to Dr. Ware of Boston, there are four varieties of Croup, viz: 1st, the spasmodic; 2d, the catarrhal; 3d, the simple inflammatory; 4th, the true membranous croup: these varieties form so many distinct and independent diseases; they are not different stages of the same disease, as is usually supposed, nor will they run into each other, any more than scarlet fever will run into small-pox, or measles into whooping-cough.'

We now propose to inquire, in how far the homœopathic treatment of croup is more successful than the ordinary mode.

Dr. Ware, out of one hundred and nine cases of simple inflammatory, catarrhal and spasmodic croup, did not lose a single case under old school treatment. During the course of twelve and a half years' active practice, he met with twenty-two cases only of true membranous croup, or scarcely two cases a year, on an average; of these, nineteen died, and only three recovered. Hence it is evident, that a homœopathist, with an extensive practice, in order to equal the results of the best old school treatment of croup, should not lose more than one or two cases per year, and then the probability will be that all his cases of true membranous croup have terminated fatally; for this is a rare disease, except in seasons when it prevails epidemically. There are several reasons for supposing that the homœopaths, as a body, are not more successful in the treatment of true croup, than their old school brethren. The first, and most stringent is, that none of the remedies in ordinary use by them, are really homœopathic to the grand peculiarity of true croup, viz., the formation of false membranes in the air-passages—Aconite and Phosphor. may be homœopathic to simple inflammatory croup; Spongia, Hepar, Chamomilla, Drosera, and Sambucus may be more or less homœopathic to catarrhal croup; and Hyoscyamus, Nux, Mos-

thus, Camphor, Belladonna and Cuprum may be homœopathic to spasmodic croup, but the great majority of homœopaths are unacquainted with the truly homœopathic remedies against true membranous croup. According to Noack and Trinks, *Ammonium causticum* causes 'reddening of the nasal mucous membrane, which is coated with an albuminous layer; reddening of the posterior surface of the epiglottis, and of the entrance of the rima glottidis which are covered with pseudo-membrane; great redness of the whole trachea and bronchi, which are coated here and there with membranous patches.' Here it is evident we have one truly homœopathic remedy to membranous croup; *Bromine* is another, for it causes 'inflammation, of a transudative character, of the larynx and trachea, with the commencing formation of false membranes; violent inflammation of the fauces and œsophagus and coating of them with lymph; intense inflammation of the larynx and trachea, with exsudation of plastic lymph in such abundance as quite to block up the air-passages.' "

Whatever exceptions may be taken to these opinions, they are supported by Attomyr and others, (vide article on Physiography of Croup, in Hom. Ex., New Series, Vol. I., page 438, et seq.) Dr. Tietze relates (Archiv XIX., 2, 131,) his experience upon this subject: we quote again from Dr. Peters:

"In 1839, Dr. Tietze treated fifteen cases of croup, all of which recovered; in 1840, he treated six cases, five of which died; up to this latter period he was at a loss to comprehend why some homœopathic physicians should have complained of the inefficiency of the homœopathic treatment of croup, and why they should ever have resorted to old school expedients. But his last experience taught him what he should have known long before that croup, may assume *very different forms*, and that therefore the homœopathic treatment ought to be correspondingly modified, lest it prove unsuccessful; accordingly Dr. Tietze attempts to furnish a symptomatic diagnosis between true and pseudo-croup, and to furnish a new remedy against true croup; in the former he says the breathing is hissing, in the latter wheezing; in the former, the character of the cough was constantly changing, notwithstanding the appearance of perspiration, while in the latter, when perspiration set in, the cough became less severe, less rough and barking, and the fit of suffocation ceased, &c.; these are the only differences he notices up to the time when the death-agony sets in. But these distinctions are not practical enough, and when the time arrives that they can be noticed, it will generally be too late to save the patient. The onset of true croup is *not* sudden in fourteen cases out of fifteen; in its commencement the breathing is comparatively quiet and unobtrusive; there is only a little more ef-

fort in drawing in the air, and a little more force exercised in its expulsion; there is a slight dilatation of the nostrils at each inspiration, and a slight whiz or buzz at the rima glottidis, heard by placing the ear upon the back of the neck, or over the larynx. (WARE.)

It is at this period that the true physician must be able to predict the coming storm; the little patient will, in all probability, be running about apparently in the enjoyment of almost perfect health, yet it would be ten times a greater triumph of art to save that child from impending evil, than in those cases where the cough is loud and violent from the commencement, the breathing loud, harsh and suffocative from the onset, attended with great efforts and much loud coughing, creating great alarm, and apparently calling for immediate relief. These apparently most alarming cases, any old woman can manage with syrup of Ipecac., Hive Syrup, Scotch Snuff, Goose-grease and Molasses, &c., &c.; but by the time that the apparently mild cases slowly and insidiously become as bad as the sudden and apparently alarming cases, they are almost beyond the reach of medical art. But they may be detected at a very early period; if the throat be examined, long before the case begins to look threatening, false membranes will be found, most frequently and sometimes only upon the tonsils, sometimes on the palate, uvula and pharynx. In thirty-three cases of true croup, Dr. Ware found these false membranes present in thirty-two, absent in one; in eighty-seven cases, Bretonneau found them present in eighty-five cases, absent in two; while in forty-five cases of pseudo-croup, Dr. Ware did not find them present in a single instance, hence this sign failed only three times in one hundred and sixty-five cases, or but once in fifty-five cases, on an average. Here we have all the requisitions necessary for the successful homœopathic treatment of true croup, viz., a foreknowledge of the insidious nature of the disease, a reliable diagnostic of its presence, before the disease has reached an alarming height, and finally, remedies which are strictly homœopathic to the exact nature of the disease, not merely to some of its symptoms, which may also be common to other and very different affections. Hence we do not feel disposed to look with favor upon any new remedy, advised as homœopathic to true croup, unless its title to this character has been established by ocular evidence in post-mortem examinations of fatal cases of poisoning with the drug in question. When submitted to this ordeal, Iodine, which is so highly recommended by Drs. Koch and Tietze, will be found wanting; there is no proof that it is truly homœopathic to membranous croup; on the contrary, it is easy to show that it is homœopathic to catarrhal croup merely; finally, four of the five cases reported by Dr. Tietze, as cases of true croup cured by Iodine, recovered when a *fluent coryza* set in, hence it is very probable that they were merely severe cases of catarrhal croup."

To Ammonium, Causticum and Bromine, recommended by Dr. Peters and others, the Bi-chromate of Potash is added by others. Dr. W. E. Payne, of Bath, recommends this remedy in an able article in the *Hom. Ex.*, New Series, Vol. I, page 351, where he gives, however, but one case—this terminated successfully. In Vol. II, of the same Journal, Dr. Kitchen, of Philadelphia, details two cases, the former of which was unsuccessful, probably from negligence of parents—the latter was successful. This remedy has been tried by other physicians and found unsuccessful. Whether it is entitled to rank as a specific, therefore, we think may yet be doubted. We should be thankful for the opinions of our homœopathic colleagues upon the subject.

That Phosphorus and Moschus have no homœopathic relation to membranous croup, we are disposed to doubt. The following case which we find in the last No. of the *Hom. Vierteljahrschrift* II, 4, page 412, would seem to indicate that it is not merely in *spasmodic* or *simple inflammatory* croup that these remedies are sufficient, this case having been, to all appearance, true membranous croup. It is given by Dr. Kafka, of Prague :

LARYNGITIS EXSUDATIVA (CROUP.)

“A healthy boy, of fair complexion, six years of age, who had never had any severe sickness, was attacked in the night of the 21st of Jan., 1851, with a dry hacking cough. On the morning of the 22d I was called to see him, and found him in the following condition: An anxious expression of countenance—cheeks moderately red—lips blueish—tongue partly bright red and moist, partly covered with patches of yellow-croupy exsudations; there is no difficulty in swallowing—great thirst—no appetite—voice hoarse—breathing very laborious and panting (*keuchend*), being audible in the next room, as in Laryngostenosis,* at every inspiration, which could only be accomplished with the mouth open; the upper part of the larynx, which was less sensitive, was violently drawn towards the root of the tongue, while the sternum (breastbone) was drawn backwards; the sounds on percussion were normal—the cough dry, short, barking, and without pain, occurring every 5, 8 or 10 minutes: the abdomen is free—the evacuations normal—urine scanty—the skin

* Literally, a narrowness of the larynx.—*Ed.*

tolerably warm—gentle perspiration—pulse 100. *Aconite* 6, and *Spongia* 3 were given every hour, alternately.

Jan. 23rd. No improvement whatever. *Spongia* 3, *Hepar sulph.* 3, every hour alternately.

Jan. 24th. The condition of the patient is rather worse than better. *Kali hydriod.* 1, (10:100), two drops every hour in a table spoonful of water, was prescribed. At nine o'clock on the evening of the same day I received intelligence that the child was threatened with suffocation. I found him in a condition truly pitiable. A cold sweat was dripping from the head and face, which latter was pale and expressive of intense agony—the nose pointed—lips cyanotic (blue and swollen)—voice perfectly lost—no thirst—breathing much hurried, very laborious and panting: at every inspiration (there were about ninety in a minute) the breastbone and epigastrium (pit of the stomach) were drawn in almost to the spinal column: the cough was without tone, dry and short, returning at intervals of from three to five minutes—the lungs and bronchia were free—the pulsations of the heart and arteries very violent, 160 in the minute—the urine very scanty—bowels moved yesterday—the extremities are cool and covered with a cold sweat. The little patient springs up in bed every moment, partly from apprehension and partly to assist respiration, but immediately falls back exhausted. *Phosphorus* 2 (1:90) and *Moschus* 1 (1:60) were given every quarter of an hour, in alternation.

On the morning of the 25th I was informed that since 2 o'clock the child had been almost dying. In the extreme agony of suffocation, he sprang bolt upright in bed: at one time wished to run away from the bed, at another, he wished to be carried about, or into the street. At length, at about 2 o'clock, he was more quiet and sank into a deep sleep, from which he awoke at 6 o'clock reeking with a warm perspiration, and called for food. At 7 o'clock I found him very quiet and cheerful, the restlessness had left, the lips were pink red: the respiration indeed was as yet audibly panting, but far less laborious—the sternum and epigastrium were but slightly drawn in—the cough was looser, less frequent and less barking—pulse 96, and general perspiration. *Phos.* 2, a dose every two hours, was given, and *Moschus* left to be given immediately, in case the difficulty of breathing should return again.

Jan. 26th. The improvement progresses. Respirations, 52—cough looser, with croupy sound—pulse 80. In the evacuation which was passed this morning, are evident traces of croupy membrane. *Phos.* 2 every two hours.

Jan. 27th. At 11 o'clock at night there was distressing orthopnoea, (difficulty of breathing except in an erect position) with danger of suffocation; they were obliged to give the powders of *Moschus*, prepared for the emergency, every quarter of an hour. After they had been given for an hour the paroxysm passed off and quiet sleep ensued. At my visit at nine o'clock, the patient was sitting up in bed amusing himself with his playthings—was quite lively and playful—breathed gently and quietly, but still somewhat panting: the cough was looser, but still with the croupy sound. Every day with the evacuations, large pieces of white exuded membrane were passed, like portions of a tape worm. The same prescription.

Jan. 28th. The improvement still continues. The same prescription.

Jan. 29th. Towards midnight he had another paroxysm of orthopnoea, which a single powder of *Moschus* sufficed to subdue. At my visit in the morning I found the cough without any croupy sound and loose—the respiration quite easy—the appetite good. The exudation upon the tongue, which had remained till now, began to be thinner and paler; the voice was yet wanting. Pieces of membrane have passed once or twice with the stools to-day. *Phos.* four times during the day.

By the 31st of Jan. all the symptoms of croup were gone; the loss of voice still continued. The croupy exudation upon the tongue gradually wore away.

For the obstinate aphonia (loss of voice) I gave, previous to the 15th of Feb., *Spong.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Hep.* and *Dros.*, in turn, each remedy three or four times a day, but all without effect.

On the 16th I gave *Kali Hydriod.* 1 (10:100), two drops three times a day in a table spoonful of water, and by the 20th of Feb. I had the pleasure of hearing my patient speak with a loud, though somewhat hoarse voice. With the further use of the *Kali*, the voice was perfectly restored by the end of February.

We are here presented with a case of croup fully developed, which

threatened the life of the patient from suffocation. *Phosph.* and *Moschus* subdued the dreaded foe. I will now endeavor to explain, as far as possible, why I used these two remedies together.

When we look narrowly into the pathological condition of croup in its last stages, we find, on one hand, a narrowing of the larynx, in consequence of a plastic exudation—on the other, the whole motor apparatus of all the organs of respiration excited to an undue activity, in consequence of the excessive exertions necessary to maintain the process of respiration; especially is this the case with the diaphragm, the violent contractions of which draw the sternum and epigastrium nearly to the spinal column; and the upper part of the larynx, the muscular efforts of which were clearly manifested by its violent ascent and descent at every breath. How much the pectoral, dorsal and intercostal muscles are implicated, it was easy to estimate, at each inspiration, by an external inspection of the chest.

Now where the contractile power of any muscular system is called into such violent, laborious and long continued exertion, then convulsions ensue, as observation shows us, or there is danger of paralysis.

Whether the excessive orthopnoea which obtains in the last stage of croup, is to be ascribed to the exudation merely, or whether it may not be kept up partly by a certain degree of spasmodic action, and whether paralysis may not set in at any moment; these are questions which cannot be settled with certainty at the bed side: the following urgent indications, however, present themselves:

1. To induce the discharge or absorption of the plastic exudation in the larynx as speedily as possible;
2. To allay the spasmodic condition of the organs of respiration in general, which condition may be already present, or at *all events, possible*; and
3. To prevent without delay the threatening Paralysis.

To meet all three of these indications *at the same time*, is now the duty of the physician.

If *Hepar*, *Spongia*, and *Iodine* have been already employed without benefit, there then remains no other choice but *Phosphorus*, which meets the first and third indications perfectly. To meet the second indication, which is by no means second in importance to the others, the use of *Moschus*, at the same time, is indispensable;

for I have seen cases where the exuded membrane was already loosened and thrown up with a moist cough, and, nevertheless, the children died from suffocation, the cause of which surely was that the contractions of the respiratory organs, excited even to spasms, were not reduced to their normal state. Cases also are known where children have died with croup, and upon examination, no plastic exudation was found in the larynx at all, or where the narrowing of the larynx was so inconsiderable, that the air necessary for respiration could have been inhaled in sufficient quantities, (see Cansatt Handbuch d. Med., Klin. III, 1: Erlangen, 1843, p. 505,) a proof that the spasmodic condition plays a very important part in last stages of croup, and that *Moschus* must be used in close connection with the known specific remedy.

In order that both remedies (*Phosphorus* and *Moschus*) should have a powerful effect as speedily as possible, it is necessary to administer them in the first, or at the highest, in the second attenuation.*

That one remedy does not interfere with the action of another, is clearly evident from the present case."

What aid we may derive from the so-called Hydropathic appliances in the treatment of this disease, is not as yet clearly settled; or, if settled, generally known. That aid may be derived from this source cannot be doubted: if so, it becomes us to appreciate it, and if our patients recover, leave the *quidnuncs* to determine whether they recovered under the auspices of Homœopathia or Hydropathia.

In 'Frank's Magazin' several remarkable cases of cure may be found. Many of these cases, it is probable, were spasmodic or inflammatory croup, but of the following we think that there can be no doubt that they were the genuine *Membranous* croup:

"A robust, healthy and full blooded little girl, 18 months of age, who had already survived two attacks of croup, was again taken in July, 1819. All the usual (allœopathic, *Ed.*) remedies afforded no relief—on the contrary, on the third day of her sickness, after

* Let this be taken with some allowance. Instances are not wanting of the prompt action of remedies in the third, sixth, twelfth and thirtieth potencies, to go no higher. This being the case, we think, with all deference, that our author is a trifle too positive. We have seen a prompt action from *Phos.* in Membranous Croup, when given in the sixth attenuation, three globules at a time.—*Ed.*

the application of two leeches (to the upper edge of the breastbone), the previously sthenic condition of the patient was changed for one of great prostration. The pulse sank greatly, while its rapidity increased—the skin became cooler—the bright eye more dim, and the breathing more laborious from hour to hour; the peculiar croupal cough gradually became less frequent, and at length ceased altogether, (an especially unfavorable symptom which the author has observed in all desperate cases, often sixteen or twenty hours before death.) Camphor, with Kermes mineral, and a nourishing diet (animal broths) had so little effect to check the increasing prostration, that on the fourth morning there was loud rattling in the chest, the pallid countenance had assumed a strange, distorted expression, and the eyes were sunken in their sockets. Cold douches were employed without any other remedy—two pails full of water, temperature about 60°, held a little above the head, were poured quickly over the head and down the back. Ten such douches, at first repeated every two hours, afterwards at longer intervals, restored the child perfectly in two days. After the third douche there was an evident improvement, and a loose cough brought up many and large patches of membrane and quantities of mucus, which could be accomplished before by powerful sternutatories, (literally, sneezers) and about ten hours after the ninth douche there was a true inflammatory pulse, with a constant disposition to hoarse, rough, croupy cough—burning heat, restlessness and fiery red face. These symptoms also yielded to the last douche.”—*Frank's Magazin*, II, 613.

The following case is still more striking :

“In January, 1828, the author was called to see a little girl five years of age, who had been affected since the day before with a perfectly formed membranous croup. The disease was yet in its first stage: the parents of the child were very poor and were living in a most wretched condition. The child lay flat on its back with its head thrown backwards; face dark red and somewhat swollen—respiration whistling—frequent pulling at her mouth: violent fever—the pulse 100—110. The skin was dry, that about the neck was tense, like parchment, the tongue covered with a tough yellow mucus—extreme thirst—her begging and imploring for air was truly touching: every half hour there was a peculiar ringing cough of fearful violence (which the author previously compared to the crowing of a young

cock), during which, the patient threw her head back as far as possible, and seemed on the point of suffocation. In these paroxysms the eyes were protruded almost out of their sockets, little shreds of tough mucus were thrown out, but without relief, and convulsions threatened to set in as there was twitching of the hands and feet. These paroxysms continued ten minutes, and ended with fainting and exhaustion. The eyes were brilliant and somewhat reddened—the pupils rather contracted than dilated, and very sensitive to light—the region about the upper part of the larynx seemed to be painful on the least motion. There had been no movement of the bowels for two days; the urine was as clear as water, and deposited no sediment even after standing some time. Twelve leeches were applied to the neck, and calomel was given ‘since the inflammatory character of the disease was so evident,’ (??) but these afforded no more relief than a small bleeding from the foot, blisters, &c. —on the contrary, the child lay till the next evening ‘almost lifeless, —the eyes dim, lustreless—the countenance sunken, pale—the skin shriveled—the child appeared to be no longer conscious of pain, yet it was only with the greatest effort that he could breathe: now and then spasmodic attacks occurred, though not very severe in their character—the cough was less frequent and less violent, (ominous!)—there is only occasionally heard an inarticulate cry; when he swallowed anything, it sounded as if something had been let fall into an empty pot, and there were indications of approaching paralysis of the lungs and pectoral muscles.

On the second morning after this, (48 hours later) the cold douche, which had been suggested the evening before by the author, was applied in the following manner. About a quart of water, temperature about 45°, was poured upon the neck and along the spinal column from a height of three or four feet. The child did not stir; upon the second application, he seemed to get a little air; upon the third, there was an access of cough stronger than the preceding and accompanied with the expectoration of two membranous shreds; upon the fifth and last, the muscles of the chest at length began to move, and the patient threw up a great quantity of mucus, and at the same time a membrane, upon which the various impressions of the upper part of the larynx and trachea were distinctly visible. ‘The child now began to laugh, and was soon as if new-born.’

From time to time, mucus and membranous shreds were thrown off, and the child recovered."—*Frank's Magazin*, III. 380.

CLINICAL CASES.

The opinion has been advanced by some that the publication of Clinical Cases is attended with no useful results, at least, to Homœopathists; that "as no two cases are exactly alike, and never can be, the practice in one case cannot be a guide in that of another." Thus argues the American Journal—from this we beg leave to differ. Admitting that not one in a hundred who detail a case *will* tell the truth—whatever this may prove, as regards the honesty of the Dr., nothing certainly is made out against the necessity of having cases detailed, and having it done truthfully. Because it has never been properly done heretofore, does by no means argue that it *may* not be properly done, nor that it *should* not, nor that it *will* not.

Admitting, further, that no two cases are exactly alike, and that hence the treatment of one case cannot be a guide to the treatment of another, it is by no means clear that we should have no cases. No case of disease, of Cholera for instance, or Scarlatina, or any other disease, is exactly like the description to be found in books; shall we therefore have no description of diseases, no history of our science and art? Suppose, for instance, that no record had been made of the experience of Homœopathists in the treatment of Cholera, could any one have the same conviction of the efficacy of Camphor, Veratrum, Secale, &c. &c., from the perusal of the symptoms, than he would have were this evidence from the symptoms confirmed by tidings from all parts of the globe, that these remedies had been used in many cases of Cholera with the most brilliant success? We should judge not, and his convictions would be strengthened just in proportion as he was satisfied that the published "Cases" were truthful, whether from internal evidence or external. This, then, is one benefit resulting from the publication of cases. Every properly reported case is a living, we might almost say ever-living, witness to the efficacy of homœopathic remedies.

There are many points in the practice of Homœopathia which are as yet involved in much obscurity, and about which there has been

much discussion—more discussion, perhaps, than investigation. Reasoning alone will never teach what attenuation should be used in this disease or the other, nor how frequently our remedies should be repeated; *facts* must be collected upon these points—they must be weighed, sifted and digested. One incapable of thus using facts, or alleged facts, can derive but little benefit from the perusal of Clinical Cases; but there are those who are able, with some degree of accuracy, to separate the true from the false, and for the benefit of these, such cases should be published.

Let us not be told that each case of disease must be individualized and treated as if there had been no other case of disease. Such *individual* existences have no place in this world of ours—there is no existence which is not related to other existences; in the selection of a remedy, however, guided by the law of similarities, we may disregard previous cases of disease, and select our remedy as if there had been no other disease; but when we come to decide upon the attenuation and repetition, we have no such law, we fall back upon our own and others experience,—this is our only resource. Hence the importance of accurately detailed Clinical Cases.

There are other and important reasons why cases should be reported, but for the present these may suffice.

That this necessity has never yet been fully met, is sufficiently clear. Let any one take up Beauvais' Clinique Homœopathique, which contains a record of all the cases treated homœopathically to the year 1840, and he will need no evidence to convince him that this department of Homœopathia has been sadly neglected. We do not remember to have seen there a single *case* which may be set up as a model. Most of these cases are deficient in detail of symptoms, giving general names of diseased conditions instead of the particular symptoms; while almost, if not quite all, are indefinite as regards the attenuation used, the manner of administering it, and the frequency of repetition. A proper record of a case would give—

1. An account of previous diseases of the patient—the temperament, sex, age, condition and occupation.
2. An account of the previous treatment of the disease, if there had been any.
3. An account of the present symptoms minutely detailed.
4. An account of the remedy given—the attenuation—the

manner of administering it, whether in water, on sugar of milk, or by means of pellets—the quantity taken, and the frequency of repetition.

In addition to this, unsuccessful cases should be published as well as successful. However *unpleasant* this may be on many accounts, its *importance* is too evident to need any illustration.

As it is desirable that there should be a uniformity of signs, by which to express the dose and the frequency of repetition, we sub-join the method proposed by Dr. Black, which is the one we will thank our correspondents to adopt should they favor us with cases, unless some of them can suggest something better. The following are the prescriptions referred to in the note which may be found in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. V, page 424 :

“*Ars.* 30/6, III, [4] m. et n., $\bar{2}$ ”—(the sign & is better than ‘et.’—*Ed.*)

“*Dec.* 5th. *Sep.* 30, (1, 2,) *Sep.* 18, (3) [4] $\bar{8}$.” (Here the Dr. is at fault, as he does not state whether he gave of *Sep.* 30, a drop, or three pellets, or what. To leave any uncertainty is to mar everything.—*Ed.*)

“It would be of great consequence were homœopathic practitioners agreed as to the signs to be used in prescribing. I have already alluded to this, (*British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. II, p. 278,) and again would point to a mode which is at the same time simple and concise:—*First*—that as the dilution is of much greater importance than the quantity of it given, that the figure denoting the former should stand before the latter; where drops are used, the contraction gtt. may be written after the first figure. *Second*—That when several powders are prescribed, each containing the same medicine, that their numbers should be marked by Roman numerals; and when the powders contain different dilutions or different medicines, this is denoted by figures within parenthesis. *Third*—The mode in which the medicine is to be taken, for example [] (in writing I use a triangle, but in typography the brackets are the easiest) signifies that the medicine is to be dissolved in water, and the figure within the brackets [4] denotes the quantity in tablespoonfuls, that is, in half ounces; when this figure is not used, it is to be supposed that the dose is taken either dry or at once. *Fourth*—Mark the periods at which the medicine is to be taken, the usual signs being employed, such as m. et n., morning and evening; 4ta. q. q. h., every fourth hour, &c. *Fifth*—Mark the interval between the powder; this is done by a figure between parallel lines, thus, $\bar{2}$; or use two figures thus, $\bar{6}$ to $\bar{8}$, which signifies an interval of from six

to eight days, according to improvement. The first prescription thus written reads thus, Arsenicum 30th dilution, six globules, three such powders, dissolve each in four tablespoonfuls of water, take a tablespoonful morning and evening. Wait two days between each powder. That of December 5 reads—Sep. 30th dilution, two powders, to be marked 1 and 2. Sepia 18th dilution, a powder to be marked 3. Dissolve each powder in four tablespoonfuls, &c. This implies that the powders are to be taken as numbered. The figure enclosed in the brackets always denotes the quantity of water in half ounces, that is, teaspoonfuls; when it is wished to give less, it may be marked by $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$, which is a teaspoonful or a dessert spoonful, thus, Acon. 6. gtt. 2. [4] $\frac{1}{2}$ 3ta. q. q. h., reads two drops of the 6th dil. of Aconite in four tablespoonfuls of water, a dessert spoonful to be taken every three hours."

CRITICAL NOTICE.

DR. CASPARI'S HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN, Edited by *F. Hartmann*, M. D., &c. &c.: Translated from the Eighth German Edition, and enriched by a Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology, by *W. P. Esrey*, M. D.; with additions and a preface by *C. Hering*, M. D., &c. &c. &c. 8vo, 475 pp. Philadelphia: Rademacher & Sheek.

We are indebted to the Publishers for a copy of this work. We are informed by Dr. Hering, in his Preface, that it is rather intended as "a brief adviser," than otherwise, and especially adapted to travelers, every one of whom "ought to have it in his trunk." This being the intention of the book, we cannot see the propriety of making nearly half of it consist of a treatise on Anatomy and Physiology, from which a sick traveler would be likely to derive little profit, especially as the treatise is almost exclusively taken up with Anatomy. With the really practical part of the work, which consists of about 250 pages, no fault can be found; the descriptions of the various diseases are clear and comprehensive, and the treatment recommended is, as far as we have seen, just what it should be. Were the work made what it purports to be, a companion for the traveler, it would be a valuable addition to our literature; as a Domestic Physician, however, it can never take the place of some already in the hands of homœopathic families.

ROCHESTER LAKE VIEW WATER CURE INSTITUTION, under the care of Dr. A. P. Biegler. In this Institution the remedies used, besides the usual hydropathic appliances, will be strictly homœopathic. Dr. Biegler's reputation as a highly educated and skillful Homœopathist, is a warrant that those who trust themselves to his care will not be disappointed. It is in the hands of Homœopathsists, we think, that Hydropathy is destined to develope its virtues most perfectly. In the hands of some at least of its advocates no treatment can be more dangerous or destructive.

INAUGURATION OF THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF HAHNEMANN AT LEIPZIG.—The 10th of August, at Leipzig, was one of the most cloudless days of the year, and being a holiday, the good Leipzigers had donned their best attire and were assembled in great crowds to witness the ceremony of unveiling the statue of that great man who, thirty years before, had been ignominiously expelled their city.

A large number of homœopathic practitioners had assembled from every part of Germany, and from many distant countries, from Italy, Spain, Denmark, England, Scotland, to assist in this work of respect for the memory of their master, and these being joined by a large number of the lay friends of the Cause, at twelve o'clock, marched in procession through the eager crowd, from the Hôtel de Pologne to the place where the veiled statue stood. A large space had been railed off round the statue, and tastefully decorated with garlands of flowers. The procession having arrived on the ground, formed a circle round the statue, and a chorus sung an anthem. After this, Dr. Melicher, the president of the Congress, delivered an oration in honor of the Founder of Homœopathy, and at a signal from him, the canvass that shrouded it fell and revealed the statue, amid the plaudits of the assembled multitude and a flourish of trumpets. The chorus then sung an ode composed for the occasion, after which Dr. Melicher, addressing the chief magistrate and town council, who were present on the ground, solemnly delivered over the statue to them. The chief magistrate made a suitable reply, and commended the statue to the care of the citizens of Leipzig. Dr. Stapf now advanced, and laid a laurel and wreath at the foot of the statue of his late Friend and Master, and the procession then reformed, and marched back to the hotel, where an excellent dinner awaited them, to which upwards of 160 ladies and gentlemen sat down. Appropriate toasts and songs enlivened the entertainment, which was effectively presided over by Dr. Melicher. The festivities terminated by a ball in the evening, which was kept up with great spirit by the young folk.—*Hom. Times*, Aug. 30.

AURUM AND ARGENTUM.

Some Homœopathists, who think our list of medicines too large, propose to make way with some of the number. Whether any have been selected we do not know as yet—but if it is not already too late, we wish earnestly to protest against any violence being done to *Aurum* and *Argentum*. Take what you will, but leave us these; they are quite indispensable. We have a case under treatment now, which is always benefitted by a dose of either of these drugs, it makes no matter which. It is not generally admitted that one remedy can be used for another, but this case is an exception—we have tried it often enough to speak authoritatively. Moreover in the *attenuated* form the remedies do not produce their best effect: the *crude* substances themselves must be used in considerable quantities—a dose once a month answers very well. As we have had the case under treatment a long while, our stock of these remedies has run rather low, therefore if any of our friends can favor us with a dose or two, they will confer upon us a *substantial* favor—especially those gentlemen who have taken our Journal for months and years, and never remembered that the Printer had to be paid, whether the Editor was or not. “A word to the wise,” &c.

While on this subject, we beg leave to state that we were in the habit, some time ago, of sending specimen copies of the Journal to one and another whom we supposed likely to subscribe for it, and if not returned or refused, we continued sending, as to *bona fide* subscribers, as the law allows. Occasionally, and too often, our Journal is returned, after the lapse of several months—in some instances of more than a year—generally, with some impudent message. We beg leave, therefore, to request that if there are any others now taking our Journal who contemplate such a *littleness*, they would perpetrate it as soon as possible. As our subscribers are widely scattered, and the sums due from each are too small to make it worth while to seek the redress which the law allows, any one can rob us with impunity; we therefore beg that those who intend to avail themselves of this privilege, would do it as speedily, and with as little impertinence, as may be convenient.

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THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMOEOPATHIA.

Translated from the Real Lexicon, and published by request.

ASTHMA.

ASTHMA is a peculiar disease, arising from various causes, and presenting itself under varied forms. It is frequently habitual, and arises from the original formation of the chest, as, for instance, from curvature and other deformities of the spine, from goitre, &c. It is often a symptom of some other serious disease, of phthisis, for instance, of dropsy, hysteria, swelling of the liver and pancreas. Pregnancy also, in its last stages, is sometimes accompanied with asthma. It however frequently presents itself as an independent disease, and is then induced either by congestion of the chest or some spasmodic affection. Asthma is thus divided into two prominent forms: into *Asthma congestivum s. plethoricum*, congestive or plethoric asthma, and into *Asthma nervosum s. spasmodicum*, nervous or spasmodic asthma, which forms we will now proceed to consider more at length.

Asthma congestivum s. sanguineum, Plethora pulmonum: Congestive or Sanguineous Asthma, Plethora of the Lungs. This form is consequent upon local congestion of blood in the lungs, and is distinguished by difficulty of breathing, especially while moving or ascending a height; by a sensation of oppression, fullness and constriction of the chest, with heat, great anguish, shooting or stitching pains; frequent palpitation of the heart: the oppression is most ex-

treme at night, and, in connection therewith, a cough sets in, with a dark brown expectoration, and sometimes even a bloody expectoration which affords relief. The pulse is generally full, tense; the carotids throbbing; the countenance is frequently red and swollen; the eye-lids seem full of blood; the hands and feet are sometimes swollen. This condition is generally accompanied with headache.

This form of the disease is peculiar to young, full-blooded persons. The most frequent causes are, suppression of the menstrual, lochial or hæmorrhoidal discharges, over-exertion of the lungs by singing, shouting, blowing, the use of heating food, and especially everything which irritates the lungs.

The treatment is for the most part quite simple, and is dependent upon the particular cause. In connection with an appropriate diet, the following medicines, *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Asarum* and *Pulsatilla*, selected in accordance with the symptoms, afford the desired relief in most cases. We are seldom obliged to sustain the operation of any of these remedies by the interposition of a Psoric. The cure is sometimes attended with difficulty, only, however, in those cases which owe their origin to hæmorrhoidal congestion. In these cases the greatest care on the part of the physician is requisite, where there is an obvious tendency to pulmonary blennorrhœa (discharge of mucus from the lungs), or consumption. However, by the use of *Senega* (II), or, where it is necessary, of *Sepia*, and especially of *Silicea*, any apprehension from these sources may be speedily removed, and a radical cure effected.

Asthma humidum s. pituitosum continuum: Mucous Asthma. This disease, peculiar mostly to elderly persons, who have previously suffered from Gout, Itch, and the like, is a continuous disease, being aggravated by motion, going up stairs, &c. The shortness of breath continually increases, and is usually accompanied with a cough and a mucous expectoration, and with rattling and scraping in the chest. Patients with this disease cannot lie with the head low; they sleep half sitting up in bed, and, every night and morning, are attacked with a very fatiguing cough, accompanied with expectoration of a thick, tough mucus. The paroxysms at night are frequently very violent, almost suffocative, sometimes indeed fatal. During warm weather the disease is more endurable, but not unfrequently ends in mucous consumption.

The Asthma occasioned by inhalation of dust, *Asthma fullonum* (the Asthma of fullers), is similar to this form of the disease. It generally attends millers, bakers, manufacturers of cloth, stone cutters, &c. Cases have been known where stony concretions have been coughed up, or have been found in the lungs after death.

The treatment of this disease is perplexing in the extreme, since we can often effect nothing after the most assiduous attention. The physician may often think that he is in a fair way to effect a cure, when suddenly the disease breaks out anew, and sometimes with redoubled violence. In connection with a proper diet, light but nourishing, we may make use of those remedies which have proved themselves efficient in case of chronic catarrh, and assist the operation of these remedies with some appropriate Psoric. Although it is only in rare cases that we may anticipate a perfect cure, yet this much is confirmed by experience, that *Ferrum*, *Iodium* and *Graphites* are the remedies which, above all others as yet known, are calculated to produce, if not a radical cure, at least a very considerable degree of alleviation. The good effect of these remedies may be essentially aided, where circumstances permit, by bringing the patient into a pure, wholesome atmosphere, and by subjecting him to active and long-continued exercise in the open air. It also benefits patients suffering from this disease, as well as consumptive patients, to sleep in a cow's stable, which is chiefly due to the highly potentized sal-ammoniac which the air of such places contains.

ASTHMA SPASMODICUM ADULTORUM PERIODICUM. *Asthma convulsivum s. nervosum. Epilepsia pulmonum. Orthopnœa spasmodica. Convulsive Asthma of Adults.*

This disease which is unattended by fever, and easily excited anew by change of weather, heat, error in diet, the indulgence of the passions and the like, appears nearly always periodically, sometimes with long and perfectly uninterrupted intervals. Its attacks are lighter when the stomach is empty: running, going up stairs, &c., have no influence—on the contrary, the patient is sometimes forced to movement by his anguish.

The attacks come on most regularly at particular times—almost always in the night. Even in the afternoon their approach is announced by flatulence, fullness of the stomach and anguish in the

præcordia, especially on arising from table, head-ache (oppressive), restlessness, ill-humor, dejection, heaviness of the limbs, towards evening a quicker pulse, some heat, dulness and confusion of the head, frequent watery urine, laborious breathing, often a violent dry cough. Shortly after midnight, the most excessive anguish attacks the patient, with contraction of the chest, causing him to rise or leave his bed; he pants, gasps eagerly for breath, inhalation takes place with the most laborious effort, with bracing of the limbs and powerful tension and activity of the dorsal and pectoral muscles, the diaphragm descends with great effort, and the scantily-inhaled air is quickly driven out again with a rustling sound. The oppression and anguish constantly increases—the breathing is whistling, hissing, with rattling in the throat, and very slow—the pulse is small and convulsive, with inability to speak, to cough or to pass wind, the passage of which affords but a very transient alleviation—suppressed eructations—incessant yawning and stretching—excessive urgency for cold fresh air—swelling of the cervical and temporal veins. With the frequent return of the paroxysms, the anguish and oppression reach the highest pitch—all voluntary motion appears to be almost destroyed—the heart beats violently, irregularly but not furiously—the pulse is scarcely perceptible and intermittent—the limbs are cold and sweaty—the countenance, previously florid and puffed up, is falsely colored and pale. To these are added debility, tears, sleepiness of the muscles, eructations on swallowing, frequent vomiting—sometimes a slightly foamy expectoration.

The attacks last at first only a few minutes or a quarter of an hour; they are repeated three or four or more nights successively—then often intermit from three to six months. But as time passes, they become more frequent, violent and prolonged, and appear so much quicker, as the last attack was shorter; finally they come on every night. They suddenly cease with the laborious coughing up of mucus, or they cease gradually. The pulse is of more volume, freer, regular—the skin warm and moist—the urine colored, sedimentous—the cough moist—the sleep tranquil—the mind serene—the respiration is either entirely free or there remains some oppression still, which is increased by the horizontal posture, and by making effort, till afternoon, when the above named symptoms again return. The mucus thrown up during the remission is at first scanty

and tough, afterwards abundant, sweet, saltish, sour, rancid, also milky, white, yellow, greenish, grey, but generally blueish or blackish, sometimes streaked with blood. Finally, continual Asthma follows, constant expectoration, frequently bloody cough, destruction or dropsy of the lungs, loss of strength, and death, either through hectic fever, apoplexy or suffocation.

The Spasmodic Asthma, connected with a peculiar dryness of the air passages (*Asthma convuls: siccum*,) has a similar course, but generally makes its attacks at irregular periods and seldom at night, which terminate without expectoration. Frequently it is joined with Hysteria, (*Asthma Hystericum*.)

A predisposition to this disease is always to be suspected. Frequently it appears to be hereditary. The greatest cause for it may be found in a Psoric diathesis, frequently also in Syphilis, especially when such a morbidic predisposition concentrates itself on the organs of respiration. No time of life is exempt from it, yet it generally attacks people in the middle and more advanced periods, and men more than women; besides it especially attacks such persons as are inclined to nervous disorders, and those who, with a lack of muscular energy, are inclined to become fat. Also, men who work much before the fire, as smiths, hatters, &c., are frequently exposed to this disease. Finally, the affections of the mind lay the foundation for it, especially those which are depressing, onanism, excessive venereal indulgence, overstraining of the lungs, a checked discharge of blood, suppressed exanthemata, metastasis of gout, exhausting evacuations of every kind, tedious suppurations, &c.

Under the head of proximate causes, belong sudden changes of weather—cold, more dry than damp—excessive heat—inhalation of deleterious gases—abuse of heating drinks—vehement passions, and especially sudden shocks to the nervous system.

Generally organic lesions lay the foundation for Asthma, as, for instance, thickening and induration of the mucous membrane as a consequence of frequent catarrh—obstruction of the bronchia by a quantity of hard leather-like kernels or nodes—tumors in the lungs and their envelopes—stones and tubercles in the same—fatty tumors in the mediastinum—emphysema pulmonum—ossification of the diaphragm—dropsy of the pericardium—aneurism and ossification of the aorta—ossification of the pulmonary artery, or the valves of

the heart, and of the coronary arteries, as well as of the pulmonary veins—disorganization of the heart and ulceration of the same—ossification of the pericardium and of the left half of the heart—adhesion of the pleura costalis with the pleura pulmonalis—malformation of the chest—dropsy of the chest—malformation of abdominal viscera—alteration of the nervous substance—compression of the eighth pair of nerves—induration of the liver—excrescences in the cavity of the chest.

The prognosis depends in part on what has already been said. Since the causes of these sufferings generally, perhaps always, originate in organic defects, we are as little able as the alloëopaths to effect a radical cure, but at least this much we can do, that the severity of the sufferings can be made endurable to the patient, and manifestly alleviated. We may therefore in most cases confine ourselves merely to a lenitive course of treatment. But, on the contrary, if the patient is young and strong, the disease not of so long standing, if the attacks have not yet approached very near together, and have long intervals, then may the skill of the physician, if used with due consideration, often effect not a little, and we may in these cases predict the desired termination with certainty. The more advanced the age of the patient, the less his strength, the longer the duration of the disease, the more acute and frequent the attacks, so much less is the prospect of a cure.

The treatment resolves itself, in general, into the fulfilling of three indications : 1, In the removal of all external evil influences from the patient ; 2, In the proper use of suitable remedies ; and 3, In the extirpation of the foundation of the disease. The patient must alike avoid all intellectual and bodily excitement, and especially guard himself from the indulgence of the passions, and unite the observance of a rigid, light, nourishing diet, with moderately active exercise in the open air, and, when circumstances permit, even short journeys by land. Also, riding in beautiful and healthy districts promises very much for such ailments. At the same time, on the part of the physician the greatest watchfulness is ever necessary, since the circumstances of the disease often are suddenly changed and take on an entirely new character, and not unfrequently become quickly fatal. The remedies which are at the command of the physician in these

cases are quite numerous, the most important of which are the following :

If in addition to a nocturnal cough, usually dry, and excessive difficulty of breathing, and sometimes bloody expectoration, there supervenes, towards evening, a general restlessness and palpitation of the heart, swelling of the veins, and, perhaps, also dizziness, nausea, fullness and oppression in the stomach, constipation, sparse watery urine, paleness of the face and the like, the character of these symptoms corresponds to those of *Ammon. carbonicum*. If, on the contrary, the cough at night, although dry, is more rattling and convulsive, the shortness of breath tormenting, the exhalation vehement, irregular and noisy, and joined with incessant gasping after breath; and if a dejected state of mind makes itself immediately apparent after acute anguish and excessive oppression in the breast, together with nocturnal heat, frequent change in the color of the countenance, an expression of great anguish in the countenance and an inclination to convulsive movements, then *Belladonna* will afford speedy relief. The use of *Bryonia* also, is frequently required, especially where yawning and stretching during the day precedes, and at the same time a higher degree of irritability of mind, and of anguish occur, with inward heat; where suddenly, during the night, the attack of shortness of breath sets in with dry cough, and with quick, eager, short breathing, excessive urgency after fresh air, and where, after frequent desire for stool without any passage, and with scanty flow of urine, the chest is compressed as if with a heavy weight, and where bloody expectoration occurs after a while. Especially useful does this remedy show itself also in those cases which are excited anew by catching cold, and are complicated with gastric symptoms.

If the character of the disease is such, that the attacks remit for several days and then suddenly return towards midnight, with renewed violence, and with excessive constrictions of the throat and breast, ebullition of blood, the most excessive anguish and severely straining cough; and if respiration is accomplished by the chest alone, an inclination to fear, confusion of the head, trembling, weakness, and sometimes entire loss of strength take place, then may certain help, or at least, a manifest alleviation, be expected from the use of *Cocculus*—a remedy generally too often repeated. It will prove it-

self so much the more abundant in good results, as a certain degree of irritability and sensitiveness manifests itself plainly in irritable and sensitive systems.

Nux vomica, an important and often proved remedy, offers us farther assistance, especially where the course of the disease manifests undoubted periodicity, and the attacks set in perhaps every fortnight or every month, with the change of the moon; if beside great anguish, heat, palpitation of the heart and ebullition of blood, the evening and night cough is very straining and is accompanied with expectoration not till morning, and if occasionally at other times, especially, in the morning and after eating, slight attacks of indisposition, even of tightness of the chest, make themselves manifest.

Pulsatilla, which has often exhibited its useful properties in many diseases of the chest, is especially suited to the more serious cases, and those which have continued for a long period—where the attacks are always more frequent and persistent, and finally, indeed, have no remission, when at the same time all the symptoms are excited to the highest degree, and are accompanied with variedly-colored greenish and stinking, sometimes even bloody expectorations. Although its use under such circumstances cannot generally effect a cure, yet it nevertheless remains here an invaluable remedy, insomuch as it always has as a consequence marked alleviation of the prominent symptoms.

Besides the above named remedies, *Cuprum* also recommends itself in pure dynamic affections; sometimes also *Ipecac*, and especially *Asafoetida*, which operates all the more powerfully and curatively, the greater the shortness of breath and pressure of the chest, the more abundant the expectoration, the smaller and weaker the pulse is, and the more reason there is to suppose that hæmorrhoidal difficulties or irregularity of the menses prevail. Less appropriate is *Phosphorus*, but all the more useful in many cases of Croup, as also under circumstances of Chronic Catarrh. It is highly probable that a very beneficial use may be made of *Senega* also, in many obstinate cases, especially when frequent catarrhs have preceded; also of *Tartarus stib.*, *Veratrum*, and others.

But all these previously-named remedies are never able to remove the disease radically, or to bring about a perfect cure, and hence after their administration, the collateral aid of some Psoric

remedy is often necessary for the fulfillment of the second indication. We thus find ourselves not seldom necessitated, in the urgency of circumstances which threaten danger,—when every remedy remains without the desired effect, and can in no wise prevail,—when, on the contrary, most of the symptoms come on more acutely, and, by gradual wasting of the vital forces and by hectic, threaten the approach of certain death,—to turn our attention, without delay, to the employment of one or more doses of *Arsenicum*. In this course we sometimes obtain this two-fold result, that the active symptoms mostly disappear in a short time, while the patient himself revives, and his strength is renewed, and that the original cause itself of the disease, which always affords fresh supplies to the external symptoms, is partially, if not entirely, destroyed and removed. In this as in other cases, where an anti-psoric remedy has sufficed to the extinction of the outwardly working symptoms, the way is laid open for us to direct our method of cure to the very seat of the disease, and to take up the free use of the more powerful Psorics. And in this view, the most appropriate in most cases are, *Stannum*, *Calc. carb.*, *Caut.*, *Merc.*, and, more preferable in some other cases, *Lycopod.* and *Sulphur*, and sometimes perhaps even *Carburetum sulphuris*. If we have persevered in the use of one of these remedies sufficiently long, and if it happen that with a removal of the remaining symptoms of the disease, we thoroughly extirpate also its prime cause, then have we achieved a victory over the evil power of the disease, and the patient is secure from its return, and remains so, unless he should chance to absorb into his system anew some psoric or similar poison.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

“We are taunted with the loss of your friendship, and we are asked how we can bear the contempt showered upon us? I will tell you that half of the alloëopathic friendship we have hitherto rejoiced in, was so meagre that we do not in the least feel the loss of the other half, and your contempt for us is thoroughly counterbalanced by our return of it. Nay, more; the more we are persecuted, the more we rise superior to personal considerations, for we know that, having worsted you before, we shall worst you again. Every successful case in our hands is an effectual bulwark against your sternest hostility, and already have we accumulated a mass of evidence, which is working alloëopathic discomfiture, and is being, by the cured, spread abroad among the nations.”—*Extract from a letter to Professor Christison in Hom. Times.*

Translated from the Homœopathische Vierteljahrschrift.

COMMUNICATIONS UPON HYDROCEPHALOID.

BY DR. JOHN SCHWEIKERT, OF BRESLAU.

(Read before the Silesian Homœopathic Society at Leignitz, June 21st, 1851.)

There is a form of disease very similar in its symptoms to the acute Hydrocephalus of children, with which, indeed, it is often confounded. I mean Hydrocephaloid, described by Marshall Hall, a secondary affection of the brain, which for the most part is induced by exhaustion of the nervous power of the brain, with deficiency of blood in this organ, consequent upon violent acute diarrhoea or loss of blood. I have observed this disease three times, and each time have treated it homœopathically with success. As I have found nothing in all the homœopathic literature upon the course, the nature and the treatment of this remarkable disease, I may be allowed perhaps to detail these three cases. Permit me first to give the general outlines of this disease as Marshall Hall has described it in his excellent work upon "The Diseases of the Nervous System."

The disease, as already said, is caused by exhaustion. With little children this exhaustion is chiefly occasioned by acute diarrhoea or purging, with or without vomiting: in the later periods of childhood, by loss of blood, with or without relaxation and immoderate secretion of the intestinal canal. The diarrhoea may be occasioned either by improper food or irritation of the intestines, or catching cold, or even by purgatives. The loss of blood is generally induced *lege artis* by our alloceopathic colleagues. Marshall Hall divides the disease into two stages—that of irritation, and that of torpor. I have found this confirmed in my three cases. In the first stage there seems to be a feeble disposition to reaction: in the second, the powers of life are totally prostrate. These two stages resemble, in many of their symptoms, the first and second stage of Hydrocephalus. *1st stage, Stage of irritation.* Restlessness, sleeplessness, feverish pulse, red face, skin hot, excitement of the nerves of sensation; the child starts up suddenly when touched or on any sudden noise, groans, sobs and whines during sleep; abdomen puffed up, diarrhoea mucous or greenish and offensive. In the cases treated by me, there was also, in addition to these symptoms, vomiting, which Marshall Hall did not observe. *2d stage, Stage of torpor.* Here the secondary affection of the brain clearly manifests itself. The face is pale, the

cheeks cool, the eyelids half closed, the eyes themselves rolling about and no longer attracted by any object presented to them: when a candle is brought near them, the pupils remain motionless (this immobility I have never found so perfect as in *Hydrocephalus*.) The breathing is irregular and panting; the voice is hoarse and accompanied with a sharp scraping cough. As the strength fails more and more, the breathing becomes rattling and the feet cold.

In this stage I have also found the following symptoms. One case commenced with convulsions. In all three cases the respiration was irregular—sometimes quicker, at others slower—from time to time a deep sighing inspiration was drawn (*respiratio cerebialis*.) The eyes were covered with a film like the white of an egg. The conjunctiva presented in different places, especially in the lower part, a dirty reddish appearance. The pulse was small and quick, (150 to 160 beats,) the hands cool, and covered with a clammy sweat. In two of the cases, in connection with these symptoms, there was a very marked aphthous affection of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

The second form of this disease occurs when the powers of the child are reduced by blood-letting, and the circulatory system is exhausted, but according to Marshall Hall it presents no essentially different symptoms of the brain. This form I have as yet never observed.

The chief treatment which Marshall Hall recommends against this disease, consists in regulating the functions of the intestinal canal, and then to give strengthening and irritating remedies. To attain the first object, he recommended tincture of Opium and Chalk, pills of Quicksilver, Rhubarb and Magnesia. In addition to this, asses' milk, or what is better, if the child was previously fed by hand, the milk of a wet nurse. Amongst the irritative remedies, he particularly recommends aromatic Spirits of Ammonia and Alcohol, 5 or 10 drops of the latter every hour or two, with arrow root. In the stage of irritation, he has found a warm bath a very efficient remedy. Against the Coma, blisters and mustard plasters on the neck.

As regards the homœopathic treatment of this highly dangerous disease of children, I have been remarkably successful since I have thoroughly learned the nature of the disease. As chief remedies I

may name *Phosph.*, *Zincum metallicum* and *Calcareo carbonica*. In the earlier years of my practice, I remember to have treated these cases, but almost always with unhappy results. I had not then read the work of Marshall Hall, and took all these cases for acute Hydrocephalus. The homœopathic remedies given—*Hell.*, *Bell.*, *Arnica*, *Cupr. acet.*, *Ac. phosph.*, *Sulphur*, etc.—left me, generally, in the lurch, and the children slept in the Lord. My late father, an old and experienced practitioner, met with no better success, as he always recognized these cases as acute Hydrocephalus, and treated them accordingly, and hence unsuccessfully. It is hence of the greatest importance that the second stage of the Hydrocephaloid disease should not be confounded with the second stage of Hydrocephalus. According to my experience, the two forms of disease are chiefly to be distinguished by *five* particulars.

1st. *The condition of the eyes.* In Hydrocephalus, the pupils are dilated to the last degree, immoveable, distorted, and *entirely* insensible to light. In the Hydrocephaloid disease, the pupils are not so much dilated, not entirely distorted, and there are some contractions of the iris when the light is brought near, but these are sluggish and extremely imperfect.

2nd. *The condition of the abdomen.* In Hydrocephalus, an obstinate constipation is present, while the belly is neither distended nor painful. In the Hydrocephaloid disease, we find mucous, green, offensive diarrhœic discharges, the belly is hot, and seems to be painful.

3rd. *The pulse* is slow in Hydrocephalus, (50 or 70 beats in the minute,) and frequently intermittent; in the Hydrocephaloid disease, extraordinarily frequent (150 to 160), and small.

4th. *The head* is hot in Hydrocephalus, but in the Hydrocephaloid it is quite cool, as well as the hands and face.

5th. *The palms of the hands* are in Hydrocephalus frequently covered with an exanthem, which never occurs in case of the Hydrocephaloid disease.

All the other symptoms present no points of difference between the two diseases, since the pale, collapsed appearance of the countenance, the coolness of the face and hands, the half-closed eyelids, the restless rolling of the eyes hither and thither, or the squinting, the albuminous secretion, and dirty-red color of the conjunctiva, the

obstinate vomiting, the *respiratio cerebialis*, are symptoms common to both diseases.

I will now detail the cases which have come under my treatment.

1. *Hulda Kammler*, 15 months old, came into my hands, Oct. 19th, 1850. She had already been sick eight days, and treated by an alloëopathic physician. The disease commenced with a violent diarrhœa and vomiting, which were in the first days of the disease treated with emulsions. On the 5th or 6th day, according to the declaration of the physician, an inflammation of the brain supervened, against which calomel was given in heavy doses. This inflammation had, in spite of the calomel, as the physician said, gone over into exudation. The child which was on this account given up by him, was now entrusted to my care, and I truly thought her lost, beyond all hope, as I thought I had before me a case of *Hydrocephalus* at the end of the second stage. The child lay in a decidedly comatose state, the eyes half closed, and strained somewhat upward, the dirty-red conjunctiva covered over with a thick mucous film, the pupils somewhat larger than natural, though not really distorted, yet very sensitive to the impression of light, pulse small, weak and very frequent, 150 to the minute, face pale and cool, cerebral respiration, green mucous (calomel) stools, obstinate vomiting, the mouth full of aphthæ. I ordered *Bell.* 30 and *Veratr.* 30, in water, to be given in alternation. The condition of the patient upon the following day, these remedies having been used meanwhile, was much worse, so that almost complete sopor and a still more alarming collapse had set in, and the *Hydrocepholoid* disease in the second stage, as described by Marshall Hall, was fully formed. I now gave tincture *Phosph.* 2, a drop every half hour upon sugar, and *Zinc. met.* 2, a powder every two hours. By the use of these remedies, a violent reaction developed itself on the following day; the child was very hot, the cheeks red, the legs continually moving hither and thither, the pulse was fuller, but rather less accelerated. I considered these symptoms as a token of returning vitality, but gave a dose of *Phos.* every hour only, and a dose of *Zinc.* every four hours. On the next day, the 22nd, the symptoms of reaction had much abated, and the brain was evidently relieved; the child began to be interested in what went on about her, and manifested an appetite, vomited less frequently, and the pupils contracted normally. I now gave *Phos.*

every two hours, and continued in this manner till the 25th, upon which day the condition of the patient had so much improved that I could cease the use of these medicines, and for the remainder of the disease, which consisted merely in an increased secretion from the intestinal canal, with great weakness, I employed *Calc. carb.* 6.

2. *Auguste Scholz*, 18 months old, poorly nourished, was under my care six months before, during an inflammatory fever complicated with congestion of the brain, and was again committed to my charge on the 29th day of January of the present year. The first visit was made early in the morning by my assistant, who, diagnosticating a diseased state similar to the previous, administered *Bell.* 2, in water. When I saw the child myself in the evening, however, I found it in the second stage of the *Hydrocephaloid*. It had already been sick several days with a severe diarrhoea, and had been treated allœopathically. It had taken no calomel. In this case the second stage formed itself much more rapidly than in the first. The general collapse, the coolness of the head, face and hands, the frequency and smallness of the pulse, the soporose condition of the brain, the pupils somewhat dilated, the redness of the conjunctiva, and the albuminous-like secretion upon the same, and finally the diarrhoea and vomiting, characterized the disease too plainly to admit of any doubt in the diagnosis. In this case there were no aphthæ in the mouth. I gave *Phosph.* 1 and *Zinc. metal.* 2; of the former, a drop every half hour, and of the latter, a powder every two hours. The dose of *Phosph.* was clearly too strong, for the collapse and sopor had given place, by the evening of the next day, to such a fearful reaction in the circulatory system, that I thought I should lose my child. I set aside the previous medicines, and gave *Calc. carb.* 30. Next morning, contrary to all expectations, there was an evident improvement, which advanced so rapidly that I dismissed the child on the 6th of February, quite well, after having given it *Canth.* 30 and *Sulph.* 30, against spasms in the bladder.

3. This case is that of a child five months old, and is most interesting on this account, because I observed and treated it from the beginning, no previous allœopathic remedies having been administered. I was, however, unable to cut the disease short in the first stage, but saw it advance to the second under my hands.

Clara Grundke, five months old, had already been weaned two

months, and fed by hand, and on this account was a delicate child, had had frequent attacks of diarrhoea, for which I gave *Calc. carb.* with good result. On the 24th of May, the diarrhoea suddenly returned with vomiting, and that in a very violent manner. *Veratr.*, *Arsen.* and *Merc.* did not avail to remove this condition. On the 26th, there was an access of convulsive movements of the limbs and distortion of the eyes, which a dose of *Bell.* seemed to quiet. On the 27th, the second stage of the Hydrocephaloid had commenced, and on the 28th, it was fully formed. The character of the disease was precisely similar to that of Hulda Kammler; I therefore refrain from repeating the same symptoms. The presence of a well-marked aphthous eruption in the whole cavity of the mouth, such as I had ascribed in the first instance to the previous use of calomel, taught me that this symptom may occur without any alloëopathic doses of calomel, and is, perhaps, a part of the disease itself, which is not improbable. The same remark may apply to the green, mucous, and extremely offensive diarrhoeic stools. In order not to provoke such a violent reaction as took place in case of Auguste Scholz, by too strong a dose of *Phos.*, I gave in this case, as in the first, *Phos.* 2, a drop every half hour the first two days, and a dose of *Zinc. met.* 2, every two hours, but on the third day both remedies were given less frequently. There was no very remarkable reaction in the circulatory system as in the two previous cases; the head, the face, the hands became gradually warmer, the pulse fuller and slower, the eye clearer, and the contractions of the pupils more regular; the peculiar sighing, cerebral respiration gave way to a regular and quiet breathing. On the 30th, the brain was quite free—the aphthæ began to take on a more healthy appearance, and by the 5th of June, had entirely healed under the use of *Calc. carb.* 30, on which day also the condition of the abdomen was perfectly normal. This cure afforded the parents the more joy as they had already lost two children with disease of the brain—one of these cases, I should judge from the description, to have been the Hydrocephaloid, though two alloëopathic physicians declared it to be effusion upon the brain, and it was bled and calomelized to death. I must add, that in the case above named, I procured a wet nurse for the child, to which its recovery in part must certainly be ascribed.

THE HAHNEMANN STATUE AT LEIPSIC.

The 10th of August, 1851 was a memorable day in the annals of Homœopathia. Then in the presence of the good people of Leipsic, and a crowd of friends from abroad, the statue of Hahnemann was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, and now stands, a lasting memorial of his fame, in the very city from which he was driven, a few years before, by the persecution of the enemies of truth. Various accounts are given, in the different journals, of the ceremonies—but we have thought that the familiar remarks of an eye-witness would prove more interesting than the exact details of a reporter; we have therefore been much pleased by the reception of three letters from Dr. Müller, one of the editors of the *Homœopathische Vierteljahrschrift*,—not immediately received, if we may be allowed to explain, as we found them in the pages of the journal aforesaid, where they appear to have been addressed to Dr. Veit Meyer, the other Editor; but if it would add to the interest of the letters at all, any of our readers are perfectly welcome to *suppose* that they were addressed directly to ourselves. We take the liberty of preserving the “Thee” and “Thou,” in our translation—the German way of expressing intimacy and affection.

I.

August 13th, 1851.

DEAR FRIEND: Thou lamentest thine ill fortune that thou wert not able to be present in person at the meeting of our Central Union, and at the celebration attendant upon the unveiling of Hahnemann's Monument, and desirest, as a partial compensation for the loss, an account of what I saw and thought of the proceedings. I will seek to satisfy thee: yet look not for a minutely detailed account: that thou mayest find in the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*, set down with the accuracy of a protocol. What I here offer thee is rather a faithful delineation of my personal reminiscences, and of the impressions with which each left me.

Thou knowest well the opinions which I entertain, especially, as relates to the benefit to be derived from the stated assembling of learned men; thou dost well know that I utterly deny that they possess any real value as regards the enriching of science, or that, indeed, there is any possibility that there should be such a result.

For the past twenty years there have been yearly meetings of Natural Philosophers, Philologists, Jurists, Teachers; they appoint committees, make speeches, refer, discuss, and fill folios with their Protocols, but for the living and life-giving fruit of all this zeal, thou mayest seek in vain. Whoever has once attended these meetings, knows full well that it can never be otherwise. The lectures are, for the most part, only given for the benefit of the public, or for the sake of those who wish to shine; the discussions are but exercises in dialectics, for how can positions, which for the most part have been the result of the studies and investigations of years, how can these be assaulted and overthrown in an encounter of a few moments, since they can be either confirmed or subverted only after the most careful examinations? And how seldom is any subject so elaborated and perfected as to be ready for decision by vote? And to what contingencies is such a vote exposed? Hence the majority withdraw from these public transactions, collect in small groups and are united together by personal attachments; and herein, as I think, lies the greatest advantage to be derived from these meetings, and this is sufficient reason of itself why they should not be entirely condemned.

And yet I freely confess to thee, that these three days have left a most happy impression upon my mind, so that for no price would I lose the remembrance of them; and not only so, but I promise myself real profit from them. This apparent contradiction will disappear, if thou dost but consider what a difference exists between those learned assemblies and the meetings of our Central-Union, both as regards our different formations, since we are not members of the same profession accidentally brought together, but permanent members of a permanent association which has already existed several years; and as regards also our object, for we are particularly united by an effort to promote the advancement and establishment of Homœopathy, not by any pretence actually to form our science during the few hours of our meeting and arbitrarily to settle all disputed points.

How cheering, also, is it to see confirmed in the experience of others, that which we have long observed and practiced in our retirement; how instructive there to receive sure directions for a journey in which we may have despaired to make further progress;

and how truly elevating is the consciousness of laboring manfully, with so many others, for an object, the attainment of which, in our desponding moods, seems to be far beyond our reach. This is the real advantage; this the seed-yielding fruit which we derive from our union; and truly the harvest, this year, has been more abundant than ever, as there was a larger number of our friends collected than at any previous meeting, and they remained together a longer time than usual. There thou mightest have seen, not only the men whose zeal for the cause has often brought them together, but many who for years have stood aloof, or those who could be enticed from their distant homes only by the increased interest of this two-fold festival. Before all others there was the Nestor of our Union, the venerable STAPF, whose fire and enthusiasm years cannot abate; *Wahle* from Rome, of whom I must give thee anon a more minute sketch; *Núñez*, from Madrid; *Bönninghausen*, whose lofty brow bears the impress of an iron will and deep penetration: also the admirable trio* from Great Britain, *Drysdale*, *Russel*, *Dudgeon* and *Hering*. *Schreter*, from Lemberg; *Pabst*, from Copenhagen, &c. With what brilliancy did the eyes of our intellectual Rummel beam as he quietly enjoyed this glorious triumph; for we are chiefly indebted to his incessant zeal and unwearied perseverance for this Monument to the Master, by which he has discharged a debt of gratitude which has been the main object of his labor for many years.

Let me now single out from the whole number, a few whose acquaintance I have recently made, and who seemed to me to be men of note. My acquaintance with Dr. *Wahle* of Rome afforded me the greatest pleasure: he belongs to the old Homœopaths, who years ago suffered so much from the partisans of Alloëopathy: he was compelled to leave Leipsic, although as it turned out, for his own advantage, since he attained a position in Rome, many years ago, which he never could have gained in Germany. But what distinguishes him above all others is his colossal knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, of which he readily gave us abundant proof. I freely confess to thee that I could scarcely suppose the memory of man capable of retaining such knowledge, and can only comprehend it by

*Kleeblatt—literally clover, or trefoil-leaf. It must be remembered that some clover stalks have four leaves, instead of three.—Ed.

supposing that Wahle, with his remarkably innate power of observation and discrimination, firmly fixed in his mind the first few of Hahnemann's drug provings, to which he added the subsequent remedies as they appeared from time to time, as needles of crystal gather around a nucleus, and thus gradually form a large firm body. To this knowledge he adds an extensive acquaintance with Botany, Chemistry and Pharmaceutics, which enable him to prepare his entire homœopathic pharmacy, (which for completeness and excellence is surpassed by no other) the mother tinctures, as well as the triturations and attenuations. He has also engaged with great zeal in the provings of various drugs, as for instance, *Kreosote*, which he has also found remarkably efficacious at the bed side in case of aneurism of the large arteries, diseases of the heart and aphthæ; he has also experimented with *Myrtus communis*, which manifests great efficiency in a certain form of tubercles in the lungs, with *Mezereum*, *Eupion*, *Parassin*, &c. These provings and his experience with the drugs he will not refuse to publish, since he is extremely communicative and answers with pleasure the most searching questions. As regards the dose he is a steadfast opponent of the *High Potencies*, as well as of massive doses; he usually employs the 6th dilution, which he prepares in the proportion of 1 : 99, and with about a thousand shakes.

Dr. Hofrichter, of Prague, made a favorable impression upon me. He is a small but very lively man, of a firm and decided character, capable in every sense of the word, as well instructed in the Homœopathic Materia Medica as in Pathology and Physiology. His views of the Homœopathic Repertories especially interested me; in *his* opinion not a single one of them is worth anything, but the worst of all is Jahr's larger Repertory, which is useful in no respect, and which is prepared so carelessly as regards particulars, that in some remedies whole chapters are left out, as for instance, in *Bryonia*, the gastric symptoms, in *Phos. acid*, &c. It is only by the conjoined labor of many, and only of such indeed as possessed the requisite practical experience, that a suitable Repertory can be made, while separate individuals are only able, in the course of many years, perfectly to elaborate one or two chapters in such a manner that nothing shall be wanting and everything easy to be found. Hofrichter himself has in this manner prepared, for his private use, a few chapters,

one for instance, upon toothache, which I was very anxious to see after having heard what he had said upon the subject. After all, his views are doubtless correct, but I doubt very much whether a perfect Repertory can ever be prepared according to his plan; such an undertaking would border upon arithmetical permutation.

Of our colleagues at Vienna, *Würstel* and *Caspar* were present; the latter, who has been extensively known for many years, favored us with a very interesting communication relative to the Homœopathic Hospital at Wurm.

Würzler, from Bernburg, whom thou already knowest from his earlier contributions, detailed again some of his more recent cures. The decided, dictatorial style of his delivery, as well as the extraordinarily favorable results of his practice which he had to present, could not but awaken peculiar interest, but the cool and imperturbable manner was still more striking, with which afterwards, in smaller circles, he replied to the somewhat captious reproaches which were directed chiefly against the credibility of his cures, effected mostly by remedies heretofore unproved, and also against his recommendation of these remedies.

With such as these, into whose company a friendly fortune often threw me, I mention also *Weber*, from Hanover, an acute and sagacious man of a clear intellect, whose sound and impartial views manifest themselves in every word; *Schneider*, from Magdeburg, an upright and eloquent man; *Tietzer*, also, from Königsberg, well known from his writings; the agreeable *Schmieder*, from Liegnitz; the active *Gersten*, from Regensburg; and especially *Drysdale*, *Russell* and *Dudgeon*, those true apostles of Homœopathy in England, by whose efforts, mainly, Homœopathy has gained such a footing in that country. Drysdale is now publishing a new elaboration of the Homœopathic Materia Medica in England, which, as is evident from two medicines already completed, *Kali. bichrom.* and *Arsenicum*, will be distinguished by its fulness, and a new and more convenient arrangement of the symptoms. Add to these, those already known as members of former sessions of our Union, as the excellent *Melicher*; *Trinks* and *Wolf*, from Dresden; the venerable veteran, *Altmüller*, from Cassel; *Rath* and *Baumgarten*, from Magdeburg; *Reil* and *Keyser*, from Halle; and thou mayest comprehend with what abundant satisfaction and delight every day was attended. * * * * *

THY FRIEND M.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the *Homœopathic Times*.**LETTER TO C. H. F. ROUTH, M. D.,**

19, DORSET SQUARE, LONDON,

Physician to the St. Pancras Royal General Dispensary.

SIR:—After the society we have been accustomed to at the literary boards of the weekly medical press, in reference to the discussion of the homœopathic question, it is an inexpressible comfort to meet with a gentleman who does not think it necessary to bespatter us with the direct terms “imposters and liars.” Since the noted era when Dr. Forbes showed the possibility of being equally strong in argument without these, every man of your party who has taken up the pen repudiated this idea of propriety, and has so profusely lathered himself with compliments and us with their converse, that I am quite surprised to find direct terms of abuse absent in your paper, in the *Medical Times* of the 18th October, and I have only now recovered sufficiently from the surprise to enable me to analyse your remarks.

When I see a physician of respectability, standing out in bold relief to his fellows on the stormy therapeutic field, ready to splinter a lance in his cause, and willing to risk his reputation on the manner in which he can disprove the subject he attacks, I congratulate myself. In entering on this discussion, therefore, I do so with renewed feelings of hope. But specially being desirous to recognize you as a gentleman, I wish I could recognize you as an impartial judge and deep-seeing philosopher. The title you give your paper has led me astray, for it impressed me with the idea that you were in a transition state, investigating the therapeutic effects of Homœopathy, and not the theoretical reputation of it; and I was rather fearful you might have merited the designation of “bastard Homœopath,” so tastefully selected by your Editor, but it turned out not to be so; it turned out that you were a prejudging foe, that you, a physician of a few years’ experience, came to pronounce judgment as a judge, not to discuss merits as a barrister. You came as a judge *full fledged*, every pinion of your wing dripping with professional decorum, erected from an allopathic sense of justice, though in direct contravention of the laws of feathers; and in this guise you do not hesitate to decide *against* a science in which you have by no means shown that you have even matriculated as a student of the first year.

We had high hope that you would premise what offered to be a good paper, by giving us the basis of all profitable argument, viz: a history of cases of acute and chronic disease, treated in conformity with homœopathic principles; and had you erected your judgment upon these, and had they been ever so few, you would have taken the right road at all events; but, like all that have gone before you,

you have disdained any road, started off wildly across a barren heath, and have afforded me this opportunity of reclaiming you. The treatment of cases, their symptoms being duly recorded, the medicines and potencies registered, the results, whether cures or fatal, can alone advance you one step in this contest. Colleges, associations, and societies are ready enough in forming "resolutions" for us to laugh at, but not a man can be induced to take the only effectual way of putting us down, and *we* point it out to you.

Deficient, therefore, from the very first, in the most essential element for your argument, *experiment*, you, in lieu thereof, commence the usual lamentation on the inroads we make in *legitimate* practice, a term we have in vain sought a solution of. We have sought it out in law, and hunted for it in physic, but in vain; but being in every Alloceopath's mouth, it *surely must be an entity*. We offer a reward for it. Your lamentation concluded, you put on an air of candor calculated to make the public think you intend well, and that, contrary to the *great professional spirit*, you have done us *more than justice*; for you admit abundantly our influence on the public, nay, upon the highest minds and clearest heads of it, and you promise to consider it fairly, and you break through that promise before you arrive at the end of the first half column, for at the twentieth line you agree with the decision of the Scottish Universities. This decision being given so *early*, we look over each column in hopes of seeing the "*cases of failure*" upon which it is founded, and alas! there are none. We cannot by any chance find out whether you have read a single homœopathic work, and yet you soon afterwards condemn this meagerness of inquiry by saying, "that something more is needed in this inquiring age than a mere declaration." We quite agree with you.

I have, however, to thank you for your disapprobation of the spirit with which your party has endeavored to crush Homœopathy; and I have to thank you for your refutation of a certain portion of Dr. Christison's inaugural address, in which he asserts that Harvey and Jenner's discoveries, along with all other real discoveries, were hailed joyously by the profession. In strict conformity with the great allopathic principle of disagreement, you and he are the antipodes of each other. You give powerful illustration of the invariable intolerance of the profession, by their rejection of the very best parts of it. You bring this intolerance down so late as the difference between the Board of Health and the College of Physicians, and, contented with this display of candor, you think you have done enough. You apply your sense of justice to globulism, and at *once* declare it to be *false*; and you say "this opinion is the result of fair inquiry," and "disdaining abuse," for which I am most thankful, you continue, "and endeavor to show my opinion to be founded on logical ground."

Learned Sir, spare us your logic! One single experiment in scarlet fever, in pneumonia, in typhus, in chronic constipation, were worth a bushel of it. We have been so be-lathered with allopathic logic on homœopathic doctrines that we are quite wearied of shaving; we are quite surfeited, for the same dish has been served up to us weekly, heated over and over again in each new essayist's oven, so that our stomachs go quite against it. But your paper being all logic, to the total exclusion of experiment, I am forced, in self-defence, to show the shallowness even of that.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE STETHOSCOPE. KEENE JOURNAL & CO.

About half of the last No. of the Keene Journal is taken up with a reply to a few words which we thought proper to publish upon the subject of abolishing the use of the stethoscope, and bringing Latin and Greek into disrepute, as advocated in that Journal. We regret extremely having mislaid our copy of the Journal aforesaid, and must answer the article as well as possible, from memory.

To the *arguments* of the Journal we can say nothing: the subject is taken quite beyond the reach of argumentation. The Editor says the stethoscope is worth nothing in case of tubercular disease, because it cannot detect the disease till it is too late to cure it, while such an instrument is moreover useless to *him*, as *he* can detect the disease in "*one minute's time*." This, as he says, cannot be learned from books; it probably is a discovery of his own, a wonderful one surely; but what strikes us as a greater wonder, is that the Dr. should have published a Journal for the relief of suffering humanity nearly a year, and never communicated his method to the world, nor even lisped that he was in possession of such knowledge. If the Dr.'s silence was from modesty, we commend the *motive*, but we hope it will influence him no longer, and that he will kindly teach us how to detect tubercular disease in the lungs, in "*one minute's time*," before anything is revealed by the stethoscope. If the Dr. accedes to our wishes, we beg, as a further favor, that he will tell how many minutes it takes to cure the disease when discovered. We are grateful for information from any source.

We said above that we could not tell *why* the Dr. had kept his knowledge so long hid. He has the advantage of us here again.

He discovered *our* motives for writing the article in our Dec. No., in "one minute's time," after he had seen a *private letter* we wrote to a homœopathist in New Hampshire, while we, not having access to any of his private letters, and not being used withal, to investigations in such a quarter, are quite at a loss. We therefore yield the ground without a struggle: making *public* use of *private* letters, is thought among those with whom we have associated, to be in bad taste, not to use any severer expression: but after all, we may be mistaken; it may be in the best taste imaginable. At the same time we hope we may be allowed to indulge our taste, and decline any controversy based upon the contents of *private letters*, and also any controversy pertaining to private character or private motives. These are matters in which our readers can have no possible interest. We shall criticize the views of others, when and in such terms as we think proper, allowing others the same privilege; but we shall never use the pages of our Journal for the purpose of attacking the personal character of others, or of defending our own.

CRITICAL NOTICE.

We are under obligations to Dr. Humphrey, of Utica, for a Report to the Central N. Y. Hom. Soc., upon the *Apis Mellifica*, presented by Drs. Bishop, Humphrey, and Munger. The Report is well drawn up, and reflects credit alike upon the Committee and the Society. We trust that its appearance may stimulate other Homœopathic Societies to similar exertion, especially the Western Institute, the members of which will do well to remember that the time for the next meeting draws on apace, and that their provings of the remedies recommended by the Institute must be made soon if at all.

The Committee "have omitted the detail of the 'several provings,' being anxious to confine the Report to the smallest practical limits." We would beg leave respectfully to suggest the inquiry, whether the report would not be much more valuable with this very "detail"? Without it we must be ignorant of much which it is important to be known. In the following symptom, for instance, and many others could be cited, is it not desirable to know whether it occurred after a previous use of the drug or not—and exactly after what use as to time, quantity, attenuation, &c. "Eruption like nettle rash over the whole body, second day after taking the 30th att., attended with burning and itching."—*Wells*.

Want of space prevents us giving further instances.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMOEOPATHIA.

Translated from the Real Lexicon, and published by request.

ASTHMA.

(Continued from page 101.)

ASTHMA SPASMODICUM INFANTUM MILLARI. *Asthma acutum periodicum Millari. Convulsive Asthma of Children. Hot, dry, convulsive Cough, or spasmodic Croup. Hives. Hooping Cough.*

This frightful disease of children, first described by Millar of England, and so called in honor of him, has some similarity, in its outward appearance, to Croup, so that some authors, considering it identical, have confounded it with Croup. Wichmann, Dreisig, Michaelis, Royer-Collard and others, have tried to establish the difference between this disease and Croup, partly from the description of Millar, and partly after their own observations. We, ourselves, had an opportunity, some years ago, of observing this kind of Asthma, with its violent complications, in a lively lad, five years old, who shortly before had suffered from scarlet fever. Here we were unhappily not called in till the second attack, which began at midnight and lasted twenty-four hours, so that all our labor was in vain, and we were forced to see the child perish after six hours of the most agonizing sufferings. In this connection the observation appears not without weight, that with this boy the scarlet eruption, which another physician treated, never was fully developed, according to the

evidence of the parents; and in most places it did not even make its appearance; and that finally, after about six or eight days of health, the first attack of Asthma suddenly appeared at night.

The Asthma of Millar consists in a spasm of the lungs, and generally attacks irritable children between the ages of two and eight years, apparently sound and vigorous, but seldom nurslings or adults. It attacks preferably the female sex, and is very generally sporadic, exceedingly seldom is it epidemic, and comes on almost always in the winter, and after a chill—commonly, at first, in the night, suddenly and without marked precursors—without vomiting or chill, many times after slight and almost unobserved catarrhal symptoms. It makes its first attack, fully developed, without any mucous rattle, with marked intermissions continuing many hours. The pulse is accelerated, small, spasmodic; sometimes but little, sometimes no fever at all, or only in the more advanced stage of the disease; and lastly, there is sweat. A cough seldom appears, and then it is but slight, abrupt, harsh, without strangling and expectoration—the voice is hoarse—the swallowing difficult; but the child does not complain of any local obstruction to swallowing or breathing, or of pain in the air passages, but more of a dull pain or a spasmodic contraction in the whole circumference of the chest, at least of a constriction in the chest as if from suffocating vapors. In the absence of external swelling, predominant nervous and spasmodic conditions show themselves—light convulsions, changing color of the face, universal excitement, sparse, thin, pale urine, with a sweetish, nauseous taste.

The child awakes with a fearful cry, or rises up suddenly with a disturbed countenance, full of anguish, desires to run away; his voice is strong and deep, rough, hoarse, dull, hollow-sounding, barking, seldom whistling or sharp and shrieking. The chest moves violently, with excessively laborious, imperfect inhalation and hasty and violent exhalation: the countenance is colored—the eye motionless and pushed forward—the cervical and temporal veins become swollen. If the first attack does not prove fatal, it terminates after some hours with sneezing, eructation and vomiting—the breathing is free—the peculiar tone of voice disappears—all the symptoms remit—the child generally sleeps quietly, but awakes languid and dejected, with a hard, small pulse, and commonly remains in a timor-

ous, sad, peevish temper; yet, on the other hand, he is often very lively, and has, perhaps, but slight catarrhal disturbances. At the end of twelve, or, commonly, twenty-four hours, a new and more excessive anguish in breathing returns, with increasing fever; the danger of suffocation is greater—the countenance and lips are blue, of a marbled appearance—the shoulders are drawn up—all the pectoral muscles are in the most active motion and tension—the nostrils are expanded—the countenance distorted—very quick, irregular, intermitting pulse—impetuous jactitation: there is generally a cold or lukewarm sweat, involuntary passage of *fæces* and urine, with perfect consciousness, agony, convulsions, suffocation. This disease often proves fatal at the first, commonly at the third, and always at the fourth attack; it is but exceedingly seldom that it extends beyond this time. It never ends with expectoration. The more frequent the attacks, so much the longer and more violent are they.

The causes of this disease are not well known; nevertheless, a certain condition is necessary to its evolution, the foundation of which is generally laid in weakness of the respiratory apparatus,—very seldom in Psora. As regards the immediate causes, the most influential seem to be, particularly, a chill, metastases of acute diseases of the skin, and serous effusions into the parenchyma of the lungs. This last circumstance has been heretofore entirely unobserved, the reason of which evidently is, that commonly, no visible material change could be seen in the subjects after death. Yet the observation of Jurine, (if it is only accurate), goes far to prove the existence of effusion; that a matter like the white of an egg is sometimes voided by vomiting. (Query—out of the bronchia?)

The Diagnosis of the disease may be derived from the description. For further security, however, we will observe, in addition, that the Asthma of Millar seldom occurs except sporadically, while Croup generally appears as an epidemic; that the former is accompanied with no fever, or with very little, while Croup, on the contrary, is accompanied with a very acute fever; that in the latter the sound of the breathing is more sharp and crowing, in the former more deep and hollow; that Asthma shows itself by its perfect intermission and the absence of cough; and that finally, those suffering from Asthma sit upright during the paroxysm, while in Croup, they com-

monly lie with the head thrown back, and manifest an exceeding sensitiveness to external pressure about the throat.

The Prognosis is always very doubtful. It is especially dependent upon the constitution of the patient, upon previous ailments, and, above all, upon the severity and duration of the disease. If the disease is encountered during the first attack, prudence, vigorous determination and appropriate management effect very much, while in the second attack, commonly all hope of saving the patient is lost.

The treatment must be directly aimed against the spasmodic affection of the lungs, while at the same time regard is to be had to the concurrent circumstances. Among the remedies which at first offer themselves here, *Ipecac.*, *Asafæt.* and *Moschus* appear preferable. We make use of the first especially when there are peevish temper, universal heat, a sensation of exhaustion with yawning and stretching, paleness and puffiness of the face, with blue circles around the eyes, very short agonizing breathing and fitful exhalation, with excessive constriction in the chest, and symptoms of suffocation. Its use applies very especially to those cases which owe their origin to the sudden operation of cold or other depressing influences, as, for instance, metallic fumes. *Moschus* corresponds preferably to pure dynamic alterations of the nerves of the lungs, especially when they announce themselves by spasmodic constriction of the air passages and chest, even to perfect suffocation, by disposition to fainting and convulsions, and are accompanied by general paralytic weakness, inward anguish and burning heat, which finally (towards morning,) is followed by sweat, with a small, irregular intermitting pulse, and with drowsiness but restlessness. Under very similar circumstances the heretofore but little proved yet certainly very efficient *Asafætida* is useful, and may afford essential help even in the mixed forms of catarrhal disturbances. Experience, also, has repeatedly demonstrated the distinguished healing virtue of *Samb. nigra*. The indications for the use of this inestimable remedy, are a whistling and excessively laborious inspiration—quick, short, noisy and sometimes interrupted breathing—great anguish from suffocation—deep, hoarse, hollow-sounding or *shrieking* voice—anxious tossing about—fretful, weeping humor—eyes pushed forward, with half open mouth—bluish color of the countenance—thirstless heat—accelerated, tremulous pulse, and towards the end of the attack, drowsiness and

abundant and generally cold sweat. *Opium* also deserves particular mention, the appropriate use of which may often give a healthy change to the disease. It is peculiarly applicable where the breathing is more snoring and rattling, excessively tedious and intermittent, where there is acute spasmodic constriction of the chest and air passages, so that the passage of air seems entirely obstructed, with blue spotted countenance and foam before the mouth—staring and distorted eyes—distortion of the facial muscles; and when to these there are added violent determination of blood to the head, with cloudiness and stunning obtusefaction of the same. In other cases, though they are but rare, *Nux vomica* may be indicated, and still more unfrequently *Pulsatilla*.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.

NEUROSIS of the Grand Sympathetic Nerve, of Six Years' Duration---Extraordinary Receptivity for Medicine---Cure.

BY DR. ANDRIEU (*d'Agen.*)

For the benefit of our laical readers, it may be stated that *Neurosis* is a generic name for maladies which are *supposed* to have their seat in the nervous system, and which consist in a mere disturbance of the functions, without any sensible alteration in, or injury to, the structure of the parts. The grand sympathetic nerve, or, as it might rather be called, nervous system, is a system of nerves extending from the brain to the pelvis, situated on each side of the spinal column, in the course of which, nervous ganglia or knots are found, from which ganglia, nervous filaments are given off, which are distributed to the different organs, and also join with the nerves coming off from the spinal marrow.—*Ed.*

The following case is published not merely to illustrate the efficiency of homœopathic remedies, but having accidentally fallen in with a patient endowed with an extraordinary receptivity for various medicinal agents, I have made use of this impressibility pushed to its furthest limits, to resolve or elucidate certain vexed questions, and I think that I have accomplished it, as far as regards the actual facts, with the utmost precision.

Though the patient in question has not been all the time the subject of disease, especially since the radical change effected in her system by homœopathic treatment, yet I could instantly, and at any hour in the day, produce an *ensemble* of symptoms corresponding to her peculiar morbid predispositions and the pathogenetic virtues of the remedy, without ever observing any opposition to the influence of any medicinal agent even to the present time. The most minute doses, the high dilutions, remedies administered, whether by olfaction or in pellets or drop doses, have even produced an instantaneous, immediate effect, always identically the same; so that it might be exactly foretold what series of symptoms would be developed, as the effect of any drug which had already been once given her.

Thus, the instantaneous action of drugs upon the living economy, a symptomatology always identical where the same remedy was used, or the removal of sufferings of however long continuance, in consequence of the administration of an infinitesimal portion of a drug, —these are the exact and indisputable facts developed by the experiments made upon this patient.

Having found a subject whom I could affect at will, it was natural enough that I should seek to settle the disputed points concerning the dynamization of medicinal agents. To accomplish this, I instituted experiments; and all the facts observed, without the least exception, have borne witness to this truth, that the action of a remedy was, with this patient, so much the more energetic, lasting and prompt as the dilution, within certain limits, was carried higher. The massive doses hardly had any effect, while the 30th, the 40th, the 100th, the 300th, developed symptoms extremely well marked. Thus the law of the dynamization of medicinal substances by trituration and dilution, became to my mind fully demonstrated as these numerous facts, called up at will, passed before me.

Madame R., 34 years of age, with a well marked, lymphatic nervous temperament, with soft and relaxed fibre, fine light hair. She menstruated in the course of her fourteenth year. The menses continued habitually for two or three days. The loss of blood during this time was trifling. The patient married when 27 years of age. In the year following, she became a mother, without experiencing anything untoward either during or after confinement. She nursed her child, but with difficulty; and after nursing it three months, she

was attacked by the disease from which she suffered till she sought my advice.

This disease commenced in the year 1843 : before that period she had always enjoyed excellent health. The first morbid symptoms manifested themselves towards the close of the third month of her nursing her child, but continued through the fourteenth. The patient experienced first a sensation of relaxation in the abdomen : it seemed to her that she must support the abdominal viscera ; at the same time, she gaped frequently, especially in the evening, and suffered from dyspnœa (difficulty of breathing) and suffocation, which were extremely painful. This condition continued two years and a half without any interruption ; after this, these sufferings diminished gradually, though the amendment could not be ascribed to any treatment which she had received.

This period of comparative ease of which I have just spoken, continued, however, but for a few months, for the symptoms returned in a very severe manner, in May, 1847. The patient being then engaged in washing some linen, during a menstrual period, the dyspnœa returned, though the flow was not checked. On the same day, a physician being called in, bled her ; the loss of blood was followed by a considerable increase of the difficulty of breathing. At the same time, a sharp pain manifested itself below the left nipple. The application of leeches to the seat of the pain diminished, somewhat, the intensity of the suffering ; nevertheless, during an entire month, the symptoms just mentioned continued. The same physician, notwithstanding the former aggravation, bled her a second time, after which the dyspnœa, already severe, became still more distressing. At this period the disease was characterised by gaping—an extreme dyspnœa—buzzing in the ears—great confusion of the head : it seemed to the patient as if her brain was compressed.

I saw the patient for the first time, June 2d, 1848. The following symptoms were then present : great dizziness, humming in the ears, pressive pain upon the eye balls, obscuration of sight, disgust for food, intense thirst, dryness of the throat, pain upon pressure in the epigastric region and about the umbilicus, the same pain in the left hypochondrium, heaviness in the stomach after taking food, bowels regular, intense dyspnœa, suffocation occurring four times a day in the form of paroxysms, as if it would take her life. The most

violent attack occurred at four o'clock in the afternoon: the difficulty of breathing was then excessive. It seemed to the patient that a foreign body, fixed in the upper part of the pharynx (windpipe) and œsophagus (gullet), was upon the point of suffocating her.

Auscultation furnished the following results: the respiratory murmur was rough, inspiration short, the expiration too long. On the left side and behind, at the base of the lung, a deep sonorous *râle* was heard, coincident with the expiration. These departures from the normal respiratory sound corresponded to a cough at times spasmodic, unaccompanied by expectoration.

The menstruation was still regular, the last period having been at the proper time and of the usual quantity. The extremities were cold, especially the feet and legs. This coldness of the lower limbs has existed for several years. The patient had used, *in the course of six years*, a great number of remedies, amongst which was almost the whole list of anti-spasmodics. All these remedies showed themselves to be but slightly efficacious, if not hurtful; and her physician could scarcely be induced to recommence a series of efforts the results of which previously had been attended with so little satisfaction.

After having questioned the patient for a long time, I came to this conclusion: that the centre from which all these symptoms arose was the solar plexus, and the innumerable nervous ramifications which arise from it. I thought, in consequence, that any violent disturbance thrown into this focus of perverted sensibility, might bring back the nervous functions to their primitive and normal condition, and that then, the *radiated* symptoms, such as the dyspnœa, the cough, the constriction of the œsophagus and pharynx, the vertigo, the humming in the ears, the beclouding of the sight, &c., would cease for want of their central generating cause.

[In conformity with these views, our author burnt, upon the pit of the stomach, two cylinders of cotton: this afforded temporary relief, but after cicatrisation took place, the patient was worse than before. Another cylinder of cotton was burnt nearly in the same place, and after that two others, with the same results. This is no part of Homœopathia: it only shows with what tenacity allœopathic notions cling to those who once entertain them. After speaking of the third application and its fruitless issue, our author goes on:]

Fifteen days had scarcely passed when the patient called again, in

such insufferable pain that she earnestly demanded the moxa again, since this procured her, at least, a transient relief. I hesitated a moment, and during that moment of hesitation I remarked that the ensemble of the symptoms presented, resembled those laid down in the pathogenesis of *Nux vomica*. At this time, as well as previously, she had four paroxysms of dyspnœa every day. The first took place at about six in the morning and lasted thirty or forty minutes; the second at eight o'clock, was less violent than the former and did not continue more than twenty minutes. At noon the third paroxysm occurred, of greater intensity than either of the two preceding, and continued an hour and a half. Finally the most violent attack of all took place at six in the evening, and for two hours the patient was in imminent danger of suffocation. These are, in a few words, the symptoms which presented themselves when I ceased the revulsive and violent treatment to make use of specific remedies.

For six years past, the extremities, and especially the lower extremities, had been constantly cold; at their upper part, at least, the patient experienced a constant sensation of cold. Each attack of dyspnœa was preceded by a general and intense chilliness which came on with great rapidity. An inextinguishable thirst had harrassed the patient for six years, and seemed connected with the totality of the symptoms. At the time of the paroxysm this thirst increased; at this moment, also, a severe pain, with a sensation of burning, was felt in the epigastric region, and immediately extended through the course of the œsophagus and pharynx. During the attack in the evening, there was repeated straining and violent vomiting.

In addition to these paroxysms, the stomach gave tokens of suffering. The pulsations of the coeliac artery were perceptible at the pit of the stomach; food, when taken, occasioned a sensation of great heaviness in the stomach, and its presence in this organ augmented the dyspnœa very much. During a few minutes after the cessation of each paroxysm, the heat in the stomach and œsophagus were much more intense than at any other period. The alvine evacuations were regular, and were performed every other day without the aid of injection. The pain, the heat, the burning developed in the stomach and pharynx, induced simultaneously spasms of the larynx, the diaphragm and the other respiratory muscles, and then, at these periods, the

dyspnœa was so severe that in the worst paroxysms suffocation seemed almost inevitable. The respiration was very frequent, short and whistling—the pulse scarcely perceptible, the head very heavy, the face turgescient and livid, the sight obscured. The urine was passed as in health. Menstruation occurred regularly, in every respect.

While the patient was suffering from an attack on the 6th of September, 1849, at 8 o'clock, A. M., I introduced a globule of *Nux.* 24, into her mouth. The globule had scarcely touched the tongue before the intensity of the suffocation increased. The respiration became excessively frequent, 60 in the minute. After having continued but for two minutes, this instantaneous aggravation, remarkable by its intensity, suddenly ceased, and the patient became quiet. The attack of suffocation came to a sudden termination, having been preceded by a violent constriction at the base of the lungs, which constriction ceased instantaneously, and thus terminated the attack.

From eight in the morning till eleven I brought on attacks, all of which developed themselves and terminated in the like manner. Olfaction (smelling of the globules) produced the same effect as putting them upon the tongue; but those induced by olfaction alone, were less prolonged and less intense than the others. The administration of several globules at a time produced no more marked effect than that of a single globule. The 24th dilution of *Nux.* acted with more energy than the twelfth. I obtained the following therapeutic results from the action of *Nux vom.*, before the patient left my house: The cessation of the intense thirst, which had continued for *six years*; the almost entire disappearance of the burning pain in the stomach; and the restoration of warmth to the limbs, which had always been cold since the invasion of the disease. The heat which had been wanting for six years, in the limbs, especially in the lower, returned gradually, passing from the attached to the free extremities of the limbs. It returned first to the arms, then to the hands, then to the thighs, the legs, and the feet. It was necessary to bring on several attacks, in order to witness, progressively, as the consequence of each one of them, the heat resuming its dominion in parts chilled for so long a time.

Thus an intense thirst, a burning pain in the epigastrium, coldness of the extremities, all these anomalies of vitality disappeared in three hours, before a few pellets of *Nux vom.*, after having continued

obstinately for *six consecutive years*. Was any thing more strange or more surprising, ever witnessed? Whether the patient smelt of a globule, or whether the globule was introduced into the mouth, the symptom which invariably appeared the first, was a violent constriction of the throat, which extended itself by the œsophagus (the gullet) to the stomach. At the same time a great heat developed itself in these same parts.

Nine days later, that is to say, on the 15th of Sept., the dyspnœa as well as the epigastric pains and the coldness of the limbs, seemed about to return. *Ars.* 30, produced an instantaneous return of the dyspnœa, of a dry cough and a constriction of the chest and pharynx. These symptoms ceased in one minute, and the heat of the limbs was restored. On the 1st of Nov., as I was desirous to observe how various remedies, having some affinity with the sufferings which she endured, would act upon a sensitive person, I administered to her a few globules of *Nux vom.*, *Ars.*, *Phosph.*, *Dros.* and *Tartarus Emeticus*, in succession. All these remedies produced immediate effects, whether administered by the mouth or by olfaction. *Nux vom.* 24, produced dyspnœa, a dry cough, a violent constriction of the throat and diaphragm. The spasm of the diaphragm ceased suddenly, and the paroxysm was at an end. *Ars.* 30, induced a dry cough in connection with oppression and constriction of the chest, as well as dyspnœa, which was, however, much less intense than that occasioned by the *Nux vom.* The administration of the *Phos.* was followed by a violent cough, originating in the lower part of the chest, but unaccompanied either with frequency or difficulty of respiration. The patient experienced, moreover, a distinct sensation of heat diffused throughout the whole body. After the exhibition of *Dros.*, there was merely a slight, dry, laryngeal cough, partially suppressed, as if the chest could not dilate itself sufficiently to effect a complete cough. *Tartar Emetic*, lastly, developed, in addition to the cough, an excessively intense dyspnœa, much more violent than that produced by the *Nux.*, and accompanied with a whistling sound at the summit of the glottis; at the same time a very severe and settled pain took possession of the epigastric region. This attack was much more intense and more prolonged than that occasioned by any other of the medicines just mentioned.

These experiments were made with globules or parts of globules. Each one of the substances administered developed its action in a manner almost instantaneous, and each series of symptoms presented the form peculiar to the pathognetic force which brought it into being. These sudden and complete revolutions, effected at will upon many of the functions of the human economy, led me to reflect more than any other fact, physiological, pathological, or pharmaco-dynamical, which I had observed for many years. In presence of these effects so suddenly diffused through the system, produced by infinitesimal atoms, what becomes of the theory of local disease, or of the slow absorption of certain species of virus which act only after a length of time upon the entire organism? In the present instance, the action of a drug, which might almost be said to be *sine materia* (immaterial) is apparent in so short a time that the propagation of the first impression can only be attributed to the nervous communication, and with the help of a process analogous to that of the transmission of the imponderable fluids. It is impossible to furnish a fact more demonstrative of the mutual relation and dependence of the various parts which compose the aggregate living organism, as also of their simultaneous action. In view of such results, what is easier than to conceive of the severest miasmatic infection occurring in an instant well nigh indivisible, consequent upon the essentially deleterious action of the miasm and the favoring morbid predisposition of the subject. Facts of a similar bearing, facts which are absolutely undeniable, reveal a new world of pathogenesis and therapeutics, and establish, experimentally, truths which might *a priori* be taken for the adventurous inductions of the most extravagant theories.

On the 17th Dec., 1848, six weeks after preceding experiments, the patient visited me again. I had long before resolved to elucidate, for my own satisfaction, the question of the dynamization of pathogenetic agents, by means of trituration and dilution. Now, in a single sitting, which continued for several hours, I submitted the patient to the action of *Lycopod.*, *Sulph.*, *Ipecac.*, *Arsen.*, *Silic.*, *Puls.*, *Cocc.*, *Stram.* and *Merc. corr.* All these remedies were administered, either exclusively by olfaction, or by olfaction and apposition upon the tongue, in succession. Moreover, they were presented for olfaction, or placed upon the tongue, both in the form of crude powders and the ordinary tinctures, as well as in the high-

er and lower dilutions, and in the form of globules. Now, without a single exception ever having occurred, the dilutions from the 3d to the 30th, have produced effects much more considerable than the massive doses or the ordinary tinctures.

The powder of *Ipecac.*, applied upon the tongue, only produced, after waiting 18 seconds, a slight cough; while a globule of the 3d dilution produced, at the end of 6 seconds, a very violent and very frequent cough, accompanied with an extreme dyspnœa, with roughness and a hissing sound at the upper part of the larynx, or through the course of the trachea (wind pipe.) The olfaction of the pure pollen of the *Lycopod. clavatum* caused, at the end of 12 seconds, nothing more than a trifling cough and dyspnœa, while a globule of the 30th dilution of the same substance, held for some seconds under the nostrils, produced a dry cough and intense dyspnœa; so that it was easy to determine that the action of the crude *Lycopod.* to that of *Lycopod.* 30, was as 1: 20.

The flowers of sulphur, washed and quite pure, were put into the mouth of the patient; its presence there soon induced a dry cough which continued but for a very short time. I had her wash her mouth out and put upon the tongue a pellet of *Sulphur* 30. At the end of ten seconds the patient experienced a violent sensation of strangling, an intense cough and excessive dyspnœa. Somewhat later, I placed under her nostrils a bottle containing *Sul. tinct.*, 40th dilution. After waiting six seconds, precisely the same symptoms returned, and with the same energy.

On the 16th of March, 1849, the patient came to consult me again. I wished then to experiment upon the higher dilutions, those which Korsakoff, Gross, and others have so highly extolled. The length of time taken in the preparation, prevented my going higher than the 100th. I brought a vial containing tincture of *Phosph.*, in the 100th dilution, near the nose of the patient, who at that time was perfectly tranquil, and free from any morbid symptom whatever. At the end of eight seconds she experienced a dry and deep cough, soon followed by long and repeated yawnings; then these symptoms were succeeded by an attack of suffocation, with short, frequent and interrupted respiration. Besides a general chill set in, with pains in the thighs and eyes. I gave as an antidote to this violent condition, 4 globules of *Coff. crud.*, 12. This remedy de-

veloped an attack of dyspnœa peculiar to itself, which lasted fifteen seconds, and all the symptoms excited by the *Phos.* were dissipated.

Half an hour later the patient smelt of a vial containing the 100th dilution of *Sulph.* At the end of seven seconds a most violent, dry cough ensued. I administered a globule of *Nux.* 12, as an antidote; the cough, the dyspnœa and yawnings occasioned by the new remedy, soon set in, and the cruel cough induced by the *Sulphur* was suspended. But this suspension of the symptoms excited by the 100th dilution, was but temporary; an hour later a severe pain announced itself in the umbilical region, accompanied with violent arterial pulsations in the upper part of this region. A deep, dry, frequent cough supervened, with a sibilant (whistling) sound in the larynx, and with an intense sensation of cold in all the body, and especially in the upper limbs. The anxiety and suffering were extreme. I gave the patient a globule of *Bell.* This remedy produced a species of suffocation peculiar to itself, and when this ceased, the pain in the abdomen, after having been aggravated for a moment, also ceased. The intense cold which had invaded all the circumference of the body, and especially the hands, which were icy cold, was replaced by the natural warmth. Finally, at the end of five minutes, the aortic pulsations in the umbilical region had considerably diminished in intensity.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE HAHNEMANN STATUE AT LEIPSIC.

CORRESPONDENCE. (*Continued from Page 120.*)

II.

August 24th, 1851.

Thou expressest surprise at the disapprobation with which the press regard Hahnemann's Monument, and hence desirest that I should frankly tell thee what impression I myself received therefrom. Here, then, thou hast my opinion, though I must in candor say that I can make no pretensions to being a connoisseur. It is certain that the statue of our master does not particularly please the majority, and indeed, that very many errors have been discovered, especially by those who have no esteem for Hahnemann; and I regret to say that, even to myself, it is not, in every respect, pleasing;

and, indeed, while most of the various parts are well, and even admirably executed, I cannot approve of the general arrangement and the taste with which the Monument, as a whole is conceived. I know very well that the sitting posture is favorable for mental activity, and for continued thought, and on this account is proper and becoming for an investigating and learned man, and I know, too, that the Greeks made statues in the sitting posture with the most complete success; but with all our sitting statues, the propriety of this conception is forgotten when it comes to be put into execution, because it is repugnant to our sensibility to see a man in a comfortable sitting posture, abstracted in mind from the things of the outer world, while he is surrounded by the bustle of busy men and exposed to the elements. Hence it can never make any other than a disagreeable impression, when the revered and venerable Hahnemann presents himself to our view, lost in deep thought, surrounded by the noisy throngs of a commercial city, and exposed, insufficiently protected, to the fury of every storm. This was well appreciated by the ancients, with their just sense of the beautiful; and hence they placed their sitting statues, as far as I remember, in halls or temples. And it is, moreover, very questionable whether a servile imitation of the *antique* statues will ever be found appropriate and beautiful, considering our different views of life, our material relations and our northern climate: it may be at least remarked that the few statues in German, that is to say, gothic style, which we have in Germany, have been much more successful than this, because they are more in conformity with our nature, disposition and taste, and do not seek to transplant foreign taste into an uncongenial soil. Moreover, the position of the statue, with its back to the city, is justly censured, as well as the extremely awkward and unsightly seat, which provokes malicious jesters to unsavory comparisons, in connection with which it is difficult to determine why the artist has voluntarily deprived it of a back, which would have so appropriately concealed, with its drapery, whatever was unseemly. Finally the artist can hardly be excused for employing, instead of a substantial bronze or copper casting, which has been so frequently proved, a galvano-plastic coat, a substance which warrants apprehensions as regards its durability and firmness, as it is but newly invented, and has, as yet, never been sufficiently tested and approv-

ed. Art, especially a formative art, must be, in some respects, conservative and fixed, and guard itself against speculations and experiments, leaving them to tradesmen, or those who from art make merchandise.

Apart from these considerations, and notwithstanding the prominent defects, I think that both the conception and execution of the statue are successful, and, in some parts, even masterly: the head, for instance, is spirited, and is conceived and executed with a portrait-like accuracy. It also struck me favorably that Hahnemann is represented as a very old man; the history of the commencement of Homœopathia and its gradual developement, and especially the circumstance, that Hahnemann was obliged to employ almost a lifetime to understand and demonstrate the worthlessness of Alloëopathia, and its miserable condition, are all in harmony with this conception. If, therefore, the statue has been represented in the journals as a total and perfect failure, thou mayest assure thyself that this is an exaggeration, dictated by an evil and malicious spirit, which is glad at length to find an opportunity to deal a blow at Homœopathia. This evil design was particularly apparent in an article in the *Leipziger Zeitung*. Instead of giving an historical account of the gathering and of the festival attendant upon unveiling the statue, this Journal, edited by the well known O. Marbach, indulged in pasquils filled with stale and pointless jokes and malicious trivialities, such as the 'Reißeisen' of late memory would indulge in. That such an abusive article could find place in a journal bearing such a reputable character, is not a little marvelous, and has aroused the indignation even of avowed *opponents* of Homœopathia: the more especially, as this paper is the official organ of a government which is by no means unfavorably disposed to Homœopathia, as it has manifested by its yearly appropriation of 300 thalers to the Homœopathic Dispensary. The Leipsic Homœopathists, however, are wise enough to take no notice of the matter, considering silence to be the best reply to such low attacks. All inquiry after the author of this scandalous article was in vain, as he belonged to those friends of anonymous writings who will not or cannot defend what they write, that is, to a class of persons whom Goethe has defended as the exclusive possessors of modesty.

III.

August 31st, 1851.

Thou desirest to know whether the Reports so vilified in the afore-said article in the *Zeitung* were indeed so shallow and ridiculous as to make them justly obnoxious. Thou already knowest from my first letter how little value I set upon all very learned Reports presented to such large bodies, and that, for myself, I cheerfully relinquish the exclusive credit of being scientific, to those who earnestly covet this glittering tinsel. And it surely cannot be required of Homœopathsists that in their meetings they should look with especial favor upon such scientific hobby-riders, and at the same time clothe the simple communications of their experience, and results of their practice in the deceptive garb of self-complacent scholasticism. In all sciences and more especially in Homœopathia, it is a fundamental principle, that nothing shall be unceremoniously condemned *à priori* because it is extraordinary and incomprehensible, but we are under obligation, within certain limits, to subject to the searching test of experiment, every observation and opinion advanced by those of unexceptionable character, before we sit in judgment upon it. In this spirit also, we must consider every thing and not conceitedly hasten to a conclusion, remembering that the history of the past has well established, that the wise men of the day have for years ridiculed as folly and nonsense what is now received as an impregnable fact: however, fear not that from this we shall elevate to undue notice the phantasies of over-heated brains, or the deceits of the dishonest, or that we shall engage ourselves in the idle dreams or baseless notions of fools; for, while we *prove* everything, we do not take glitter for solid gold, nor do we see concealed facts in such communications. Nothing has permanence and value which time and experience do not approve of: this test never deceives, as the brief history of Homœopathia has already demonstrated, in which many false discoveries have arisen and shone brightly for a time, while nothing but the pure, actual truth can and will stand its ground. On this account, it can never appear reasonable to decide hastily against such Reports of practical observations and results, nor to dispose of them with a joke, even though they might seem to some to border upon the wonderful and miraculous: almost always they have at the bottom a sound kernel, even though it seems to be buried in confused or untenable conclusions: and if,

on exact and impartial trial, they do not approve themselves as genuine and true, they quietly fall into oblivion, and then even have done far less harm than many learned and intellectual hypotheses which to the injury of science and humanity play a brilliant, but often only a brief, part. A due consideration of these main principles will ever make thee just and impartial towards others, and permit thee to discover, when reading the aforesaid scurrilous article, nothing which can deserve either an angry or a mirthful notice.

True science and the earnest study of medicine make one especially forbearing and cautious in his judgment of those who think differently, and truly in my estimation, it is by no means the slightest proof of the value of Homœopathia and the purity of our endeavors, to see that notwithstanding great differences of opinion and a manifested variety of views as regards particulars, yet for years all passionate polemical discussions have been laid aside, and the jarring of partisans has given place to a more quiet zeal and emulation: and this carries with it more weight when I reflect that this state of things has not always existed. On this account it was a most joyful and cheering sight to me, when I saw so many, entertaining the most different views in our school, harmoniously join in fellowship, mindful only of the truth of our great principle, in belief of which, they were all united. There thou mightest have seen the most enthusiastic admirer of the high potencies, in company with the most resolute defender of massive doses—the adherents of the Psora-theory with the partisans of the Acarus-theory—the strict Hahnemannians with the Pathologists, unfolding to each other their peculiar views, explaining the ground for their belief, and detailing the result of their practice: in short, all sects and parties were represented—none were denied a hearing, but each one maintained the position to which its results entitled it. And this mutual forbearance did not arise from an indifferent or over-strained spirit of compliance, regardless of principles, but from a just conviction that among independent men a perfect harmony and concord as regards particular and subordinate matters, personal views and convictions, must be allowed free scope. Thus there remains to us, in spite of many and widely different opinions, this firm connection of a fundamental principle, which brought us together, and which will keep us together as we are at this present day, for a long time to come. Much is already accom-

plished, and we shall accomplish much more if we go on in the spirit of that excellent maxim, "*In certis unitas—in dubiis libertas—in omnibus charitas.*"

THY MULLER.

Galesburgh, Feb. 18, 1852.

ED. N. W. JOURN. HOM.:—Please insert the following in the next number of your journal, and oblige

Yours, &c.

H. C. FOOTE, M. D.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOMŒOPATHIA.

The time has come when we must decide whether the Journal published in our midst shall go down, or be enabled to pursue a prosperous course. I noticed in one of the late numbers, that the Editor authorized his agents to receive subscriptions *for the present year only*; and from this and other causes, I am led to believe that we are in danger of losing this valuable adjunct of our cause. The public will judge of the principles of Homœopathia in a great measure by the interest taken by its practitioners in the dissemination of these principles; and if we allow this Journal to be discontinued, the public will have great reason to accuse us of being penurious, or to believe that our system will soon follow it to its grave.

It will be remembered by those present at the Convention in June last, that a resolution was passed in favor of this Journal. The pledge then given has not, as far as I can learn, ever been carried out with any effect; and as it is "better late than never," I would propose that each member of the Convention who is able, and all others who approve of the course of the Journal, should take a number of copies—say five or more—and distribute them among the laymen of the community of which they are members, and they will soon see the confidence of those who employ them strengthened, and others embracing the truth. This is especially the duty of those living in the North West, for whose benefit the Journal has been so long published, at a great loss—and it is a duty which a proper consideration of our interests will not allow us to neglect. I hope, therefore, that we shall soon learn that the Journal has been established upon such a basis that we may look for its monthly visits for a great while to come.

—o—

We insert the foregoing, as will be seen, at the solicitation of Dr. Foote. It has not been our purpose to say anything further about the condition of our journal, but we have concluded to make this

insertion that none may take occasion to say that had they known that the Journal was about to be discontinued, they would have made an effort to sustain it. The truth is as follows: The Journal will be discontinued at the close of the present volume, and will be temporarily suspended after the issue of the present number. The volume will be completed as soon as may be, but those who have already paid for the year, will have their money refunded if they wish it. The *cause* is, briefly, the want of support.

The Journal has been sustained thus far, at a heavy annual loss, which we are neither able or willing to sustain any longer. If the friends of Homœopathia think it desirable to have the Journal continued, they have only to signify it in an appropriate manner, and the Journal *will be* continued—otherwise it *will not be*. We are perfectly willing to labor in this cause for nothing; but, we regret to say it, our printers are not; which unwillingness, on their part, creates the necessity to which we have just alluded. If one thousand copies are subscribed for, previous to the 1st of September next, the Journal will be continued, with eight or sixteen additional pages.

For the North Western Journal of Homœopathia.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

Wm. W——, a child, 15 months old, and teething. Had recently had an attack of Pneumonia, during which, the head was considerably affected, but seemed to yield readily to treatment, and was discharged convalescent; 11 days after, I was called.

Jan. 20th, 1 o'clock P. M. Had passed a restless night. Pulse, 140. Throbbing of the temporal arteries; constant desire to drink but a little at a time; head very hot and buried into the pillow; loose rattling cough; pupils of the eye very much dilated; throwing of the hands, pulling the hair, rubbing the ears; scowl on the forehead; continual moaning; lying with the arms above the head; thick white fur all over the tongue.

Treatment.—*Hellebore* 3, five drops in four ounces of distilled water, teaspoonful once in two hours; *Acon.* 30, prepared in the same manner, teaspoonful each half hour between, until the fever

is down, then once between. Enveloped the head in cloths wet in hot water.

21st.—Passed a restless night; fever subsided at three o'clock this morning. One cheek, (right), red, the other very pale; urine of a dark brown color. Pulse, 126.

Treatment.—*Hellebore* continued. *Chamomilla* 3, same as Aconite, until the fever comes on; then administer *Aconite* as before.

22d, 11 o'clock, A. M. Passed a restless night; fever came on at nine o'clock last evening, and lasted until seven this morning, during which all the former symptoms were present, with rolling of the head. Pulse 130.

Treatment continued. *Zinc. met.*, 3, half grain doses, three to be taken in twenty-four hours.

23d, 11 A. M. No improvement. Pulse 133. Continual moaning; throwing of the arms; thumbs drawn in between the first two fingers; grating of the teeth.

Treatment.—*Hellebore* 3, eight drops in four ounces of water, teaspoonful once in four hours, in alternation with half grain doses of *Zinc. met.*, leaving two hours between each. *Aconitum* 30, as before.

24th, 11 A. M. Passed a quiet night; fever only three hours, during which time his head was enveloped in cloths wet in hot water, and changed once in two minutes. All the symptoms improved. Loose, rattling cough, for which prescribed *Sulph.* 30, two pellets at a dose once in six hours. Treatment continued.

25th, 11 A. M. Tongue commenced cleaning at the end. Pulse 112. Pupils of the eye one-third smaller; cough less, nearly gone; one natural stool (small); right cheek red about four hours, for which *Cham.* 3, two pellets every half hour.

Treatment continued.

26th. Slept very quiet almost all night. All the symptoms improved; no fever or red cheek; water passes more freely and of a lighter color; bowels some bloated; dark under the eyes.

Treatment.—*Hellebore* and *Zinc.* continued; *Ars.* 3, two pellets once in four hours.

27th. Continues to improve. Pulse 101. Bowels not bloated, nor dark under the eyes.

Treatment.—*Hellebore* and *Zinc*. continued.

28th. Passed a very quiet night; right cheek red about five hours, for which *Cham.* 3, two pellets once every half hour, was given. Water passes more abundantly, and of natural smell and color. Pulse 110. Treatment continued.

29th. Continues to improve. *Hellebore* 3, four drops in four ounces water, quarter grain doses *Zinc. met.* in alternation, once in four hours. Pulse 108.

30th. Pupils of the eye nearly of a natural size; tongue mostly clean; no throwing of the arms about or rolling the head, during the last forty-eight hours; one stool last night, of the color of tar, and thin. Prescribed *Ars.* 6, two pellets once in five hours.

Treatment.—*Hellebore* and *Zinc*. continued.

32d. Discharged convalescent. Prescribed *Ars.* 6, *Zinc.* 3, two pellets of each twice in twenty-four hours until he was through teething. Pulse 98.

I have in several instances applied flannel cloths wet in hot water, changing them as often as they became the same temperature of the head, with happy results; and in some cases I have used the wet sheet, wrung out of hot water, with equal success; but I find it difficult to use the latter in all instances, from the fact that some about the country cannot attend to it, and I cannot get to the patient at all times when it is most needed. In two or three cases of Hydrocephalus, I have succeeded in bringing out eruptions all over the body by the use of the wet sheet used as above.

H. C. FOOTE, M. D.

Galesburg, Feb. 7, 1852.

From the Homœopathic Times.

LETTER TO C. H. F. ROUTH, M. D.,

19, DORSET SQUARE, LONDON,

Physician to the St. Pancras Royal General Dispensary.

(Continued from page 123.)

Is it reasonable to admit readily the homœopathic law to a certain extent, and persecute, to excommunicate those whose belief in it is more extended? Is it good logic to make diet an objection—the same regulations as to diet being open to you? The first of these you settle by asserting, that Hahnemann arrived at the conclusion of its universality upon the evidence of forty cases (I wish you had recorded one-fourth the number), and you forgot to mention that these forty cases were followed by a long lifetime of them. Accord-

ing to allopathic custom, you confound the appreciable doses necessary for experiment upon the healthy frame, with the infinitesimal doses, proved by his after-experience as sufficient for the cure of disease. You use the term "mimicking disease," as one pointed out by the medical jockey-club to be well calculated to wean an enquirer from his pursuit. You decry "universalising" medicine, or in other words, you denounce a "law" of medication—a natural guide to physic—because upon "the authority of a few facts," although we daily offer you hundreds of cases in confirmation of these.

You complicate this question by raking up the word "idiosyncrasy," by which you infer that all our cures are chance cures, whilst we look upon them as the general sequence of a correct choice of remedies. At this era of your paper, and in *some distress*, you fall back rapidly on the *old reserve of infinitesimal doses*, and safe behind them, you declare that many homœopaths have altogether discarded infinitesimal doses as forming any part of the system they practice. Were I to take the *Lancet* for my model, I could justly apply a hard term to you for this statement, which I dare you to prove, and I trust you may escape from the ordeal less defiled than Dr. Glover is.

Having admitted the occasional applicability of Homœopathy, we offer you unbounded instances of its more extensive application, and because we do so and prove it by taking away your patients, you make war and "*Resolutions.*" Throwing a screen over the doctrine after this admission, you creep within the shelter of infinitesimal doses, which is quite distinct from the doctrine; and your courage rising with this feint, you favor us with an algebraic calculation of great merit, in which the German Ocean forms a convenient medium of solution, and having taken the trouble to calculate the number of drops in a square mile of salt water, you refer triumphantly to the exposure of infinitesimals by Dr. Forbes and Dr. Alexander Wood. I hope Dr. Forbes has made you a handsome acknowledgement for this tasteful conjunction, the spirit of these authorities and their manner of treating the subject being so identical, to say nothing of the laurels lately gained by the latter in his official capacity. Had you but taken one-half the trouble to treat a case of disease in accordance with the views of him whose statue in bronze already adorns the city of Leipsic, it would have gone further in this dispute than the measurement of the Pacific into cubic inches.

'Tis five years since Dr. Forbes wrote, during which we have lost nothing in our homœopathic *status*; then, as now, your party waited for the spontaneous subsiding of a "popular delusion;" you are waiting still. Go down to Deal; take your stand upon the beach, and rebuke the sea for its encroachments—the land once was where the Goodwin beacon stands. Sir, no logic, not even yours, can by one feather's weight cause refutation or acceptance of infinitesimal doses. But whilst the only feature in your paper is that it is all

theory and no practice—all conclusions, and no right shown to draw them—we offer you our theory, be it right or wrong, but based upon a triple foundation, that all your faculty cannot gainsay by a hair's breadth. This triple basis is, experience, acceptance by the public, and registrars of deaths.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE AT CLEVELAND.

This College held its second Commencement on the 18th ult. The regular degree was conferred upon 21 students, one of whom was a lady, Miss Helen Cook, of New York. The exercises were highly interesting. Prof. Gatchell and President Mahan delivered the addresses, and excellent music from Leland's Band added much to the cheerfulness of the occasion.

Our readers will have seen by the papers that the College at Cleveland has suffered severely from a mob consequent upon the discovery of the remains of human bodies within its walls. The parts however which were found, did not belong to their dissecting room, nor were they the remains of a *young lady* disinterred at Ohio City, but those of a *full grown man* who had been washed ashore some months before, and privately introduced into the College by one of the students.

The trustees are preparing to erect a suitable edifice, as the permanence and prosperity of the College is no longer a matter of doubt. As this is an enterprise in which all Western Homœopathists cannot but feel deeply interested, we trust all will consider it a pleasure to contribute "material aid." We are authorized to receive any donations for this object: any sums forwarded to us will be immediately transmitted to the College, and properly noticed. Early action is needful,—we trust, therefore, that all will be ready to do something at once.

We are indebted to several of our friends for addresses made by themselves and others, which we have intended to notice, but these notices have been crowded out. We have also favors to acknowledge from several non-medical Journals which we should take pleasure to recommend to the consideration of our friends, as the N. Y. Times, the N. Y. Monthly Law Magazine, the American Whig Review, Musical World and Journal of the Fine Arts, the Herald of the Union, and others.

THE NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL

OF

HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.

NEUROSIS of the Grand Sympathetic Nerve, of Six Years' Duration---Extraordinary Receptivity for Medicine---Cure.

BY DR. ANDRIEU (d'Agen.)

(Continued from page 138.)

The experiments just detailed, demonstrate that some very susceptible subjects are violently affected by very high attenuations (*Phosphorus* and *Lycopodium* 300, administered subsequently produced immediate and clearly marked effects). On the other hand, nothing can prove more clearly the direct antidotal virtue of certain substances when opposed to certain other substances, than the facts above given. The effects of *Phosphorus* are effaced by *Coffea*; those of *Sulphur* are palliated by *Nux*, and subsequently quite removed by *Belladonna*. Moreover, the great susceptibility of this patient enabled us to determine the *modus operandi* of an antidote in modifying or destroying the action of a remedy, the too violent effect of which it is called to oppose. It does not act antipathically, as if striking an enemy upon the head, as certain specifickers say; it cures in accordance with the law of similars. In fact, before obtaining the cessation of the specific symptomatology induced by the action of a drug, that of its antagonist was seen to develop itself, and it was always after an aggravation *sui generis* of symptoms actually existing, that a decided amelioration or the complete cessation of the symptoms occurred.

Thus we find proved by experiment: 1st, the action of the high dilutions called Korsakovian, at least, from 100th to the 300th; 2d, the antidotal virtues of medicinal agents opposed to one another; 3d, the therapeutic law of similars; so that before relieving or curing, the antidotal remedy acts in the direction of the symptoms previously existing.

A great number of other therapeutic experiments were made upon the same person, exclusively with the object of curing the disease from which she suffered and which incessantly changed its form, affecting a new part of the system as soon as the disease was dislodged from another by an appropriate remedy. In these experiments, a few of which I am about to relate, the remedy was always seen to act instantaneously, furnishing a list of the pathogenetic effects, such as is laid down in treatises upon the *Materia Medica Pura*.

When the thirst, the epigastric pains, the attacks of dyspnœa, the constriction of the pharynx, the coldness of the extremities, &c., &c., had disappeared under the influence of specific medication, new ailments ensued, the direct successors of those previously experienced. The pelvic region in the points corresponding to the uterus, to the round ligaments, to the ovaries, to the broad ligaments, became painful. The pains in this region were increased by the pressure of the fingers. Towards the end of March, the menstrual period was characterized by exceedingly intense pains. *Pulsatilla* 30, administered the second day, produced instantaneous relief, but the patient having taken a second dose of the same remedy, an acute pain in the left hypochondrium developed itself, with cough, dyspnœa, &c. &c.

On the 18th of April I visited the patient. I found that she had suffered with a periodic cough since using the *Pulsatilla*. This cough, which at first came on every afternoon at about 3 o'clock, at last occurred at 10 o'clock every morning. There were, moreover, in the left hypochondrium, lancinating pains, which presented themselves as primary symptoms, and excited sympathetically the dry cough just mentioned. Another pain manifested itself in the region of the umbilicus, where, also, there were violent arterial pulsations. I administered a globule of *Cuprum* 30. This medicine produced an immediate dyspnœa, and occasioned a distinctly marked

exacerbation of the abdominal pains, as well as of the aortic pulsation. The action of this medicinal agent was direct and instantaneous.

On the 19th of May following, the patient, during the month, had taken a globule of *Cuprum* 30, and as her menses were about to appear, she had administered to herself a globule of *Pulsatilla* 12. The menstrual flow, which at two successive periods had been accompanied with pains as severe as those of child-birth, was at this time accompanied with no pain whatever. For fifteen days there had been no pain neither in the epigastrium nor in the left hypochondrium: the pulsations of the aorta and of the coeliac trunk could no longer be perceived. Eight days would intervene before the next menstrual flow: I administered, as a preventive against a possible dysmenorrhœa, a globule of *Cocculus* 30. A moment after, a slight attack of dyspnœa occurred, accompanied with some effort to vomit, which subsided in a few minutes. The patient went out; but half an hour after she was taken with nausea, which was soon followed by dyspnœa, with a dry and very violent cough and pain in the epigastrium and left hypochondrium. The muscles of the larynx being violently convulsed, the respiration was sibilant, short and very rapid. The extremities at first, and afterwards the whole surface of the body, were seized with an icy coldness. This condition lasted three hours, merely interrupted, from time to time, by brief intervals of repose, none of which continued more than a few seconds. Two globules of *Nux* 30 induced an attack of dyspnœa, and all this group of symptoms disappeared in a moment. The coldness itself was, in course of a quarter of an hour, replaced by the usual warmth.

Till the 5th of June, the patient was entirely free from all suffering, but at that date, pains manifested themselves in the left flank and in the iliac fossa of the same side. These pains corresponded particularly to the origin of the lumbo-abdominal and sacral plexus. At this point, the patient experienced a sensation of burning as well as very violent and disagreeable throbbings. The left thigh was much swollen, and lancinating pains were felt at the external side of the knee. It was with the greatest difficulty that the patient could support herself upon her limbs and take a few steps. I gave her a globule of *Cuprum* 12: two minutes after, a dyspnœa set in with severe

constriction of the epigastrium, as well as violent throbbings in the left flank. The patient perceived very distinctly that a medicinal agent had been brought to bear upon the affected part. An hour after having experienced this homœopathic aggravation, she walked with ease and was free from pain.

Six days later (June 11) the patient experienced cramps in the left iliac region and flank. There was, moreover, a very acute pain in the corresponding gluteal region, behind the great trochanter and at the point where the ischiatic nerves emerge; at the same time, violent, lancinating pains were felt in the left knee: the patient could walk, but with the greatest difficulty.

I administered a globule of *Natrum Mur.* 24, not so much because I considered it particularly homœopathic to this case, as because I wished to determine if it would occasion sensible primary effects. Now, a minute after the administration of this globule, the following symptoms appeared: very violent and prolonged yawnings, frequent unsuccessful sneezing, (*éternumens avortés*) guttural cough, dyspnœa, with a sibilant sound in the larynx, distressing vertigo, (it seemed to the patient that everything was turning around her) loud buzzing in the ears, insufferable itching of the eyes, stretching of the upper limbs, and sensation as if of creeping (of ants) upon them. The action of the drug seemed to be confined to the upper portion of the body. These violent symptoms continued for an hour. After this lapse of time, the improvement was hardly perceptible, the patient could walk but a trifle better. At this juncture, I administered a globule of *Cuprum* 30: this drug occasioned the prompt appearance of the symptoms already once described, and when the apparent effects of the medicine were dissipated, the sciatic neuralgia was considerably diminished in intensity.

The next day, June 12th, the patient was affected with dizziness, throbbing in the left hypochondrium, and extreme suffocation. At the same time, an acute pain was felt along the course of the anterior crural nerve of the same side. *Bryonia* 12 produced no direct effect upon the pain. I then administered *Nux vom.* 24. This drug produced at first a very short and very severe guttural cough, excited by a sensation of constriction of the posterior part of the throat and the larynx. Three minutes later, there was a dead pain in the left iliac fossa, soon becoming lancinating, at the same time

that a distressing sensation of creeping (of ants) was felt in the thigh of the same side. When she took the pellet of *Nux vom.* it was impossible to walk, whereas, in twenty minutes after taking the medicine she walked easily, and without any pain.

During the days succeeding the 18th of June, her condition was quite satisfactory; but on the 18th of June she experienced a sensation as if of fire, which burned the stomach and the œsophagus, which same sensation was felt in the left flank and the left iliac fossa. At 10 o'clock, A. M., I administered four globules *Colocynth* 24: there was slight constriction of the throat accompanied with slight dyspnoea. At the end of a quarter of an hour a marked improvement was already apparent. At 3 P. M. and the next morning I repeated the same dose.

On the 20th of June, the burning pain of the stomach and of the left side of the abdomen, had quite disappeared, but in its place there were pulsations, with lancinating and very acute, cutting pains. I administered *Psoricum* 1-30. An hour after the administration of this drug, she complained of weakness of the legs and a diffusion of the abdominal pain, which was extended all over the abdomen. A few minutes later, an intense cold seized the lower limbs, from the knees to the feet. The coldness was strongly marked; it seemed to the patient that there was cold water running between the skin and the flesh. This coldness continued nearly an hour and was succeeded by an excessive heat, which developed itself in the parts which were first chilled. Never, at any period of her life, had she experienced such a great heat in her feet. At the same time she had lancinating pains in the soles of the feet as if pins were thrust through them. Twenty-four hours after, the abdominal pains had disappeared, but the aortic pulsations still continued, accompanied with an unusual rumbling in the bowels, with distension and fulness of the abdomen.

On the 21st of the same month, *Psoricum* 1-30 was again administered. It soon induced a dry, guttural cough, constriction of the chest and dyspnoea, which was not very intense. Half an hour after, the coldness of the lower limbs began to be developed, a coldness evident to the touch, while the rest of the body was the seat of quite an unusual warmth. This heat was followed in a few minutes by a profuse perspiration, so that the chemise of the patient

stuck to the skin. Now, for six years, however violent might have been the exercise taken during the intensest heat of summer, she was never able to induce the least degree of moisture.

The next day I again administered *Psoricum* 1-30 for the third time, and I obtained exactly the same results as those of the two preceding days, but with this difference, that the symptoms previously enumerated succeeded each other with greater rapidity. On the 14th of July, the patient assured me that during three days, dating from the fifth day after having ceased to take the *Psoricum*, she had experienced, over the whole surface of the body, a violent itching, without being able to discover any eruption whatever. Since this time she has become less sensitive to cold, and a constipation, which had continued for a long time, disappeared. She has an evacuation every day. I gave her still another dose of *Psoricum* 2-30; for the space of six minutes the medicine gave no indications of acting. At the end of this time, the patient experienced a sensation of severe pressure and of constriction in the centre of the epigastrium, and a quarter of an hour later, the heat and perspiration commenced to break out vigorously. They became more marked in proportion as the spasm of the epigastrium gradually subsided. The cold of the legs was much less intense than on previous occasions. *Psoricum* had improved the condition of the patient, the abdominal pains had nearly disappeared for twenty days. At this time I ceased the administration of the remedy, which, in the dose of one drop of the 30th dilution, had induced, almost instantaneously, the appearance of certain of its most characteristic primary effects.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO.

In the January No. of the *Journal de la Société Gallicane* we find a report from Dr. Martins, upon the Yellow Fever, an abstract of which we present our readers.

The Yellow Fever appeared in Rio Janeiro for the first time in 1850. Dr. Martins accounts for its appearance in Brazil, which, he says, enjoys a most salubrious climate, by the unexampled heat and dryness of the previous summer, the failing of the usual re-

freshing showers, and of the sea breezes which generally prevail from eleven in the morning till five in the evening. Add to this the great number of emigrants who stopped at that port on their way to California, and the arrival of slaves from the African coast in a diseased condition, while the proper sanitary regulations were entirely neglected. During the entire year there seemed, also, to be a disposition to gastric complaints more or less severe, and gastric fevers of anataxic and typhoid nature, occasioning large purulent sores and even enormous abscesses about the joints. To a population thus prepared, the infection was brought by various vessels, from New Orleans and other northern ports, in the course of December, 1849.

“The disease in question,” says Dr. Martins, “suddenly appeared in our midst, as in various countries where it has been introduced, without those special precursors which generally characterized the invasion of an acute disease. It attacked every body, without distinction or respect to condition. Thus it manifested itself sometimes when its victim was reposing and the least looking for its approach, sometimes it surprised him in the midst of his usual occupation, sometimes during sleep, and almost in every case without giving any warning of its approach. The favorite victims of this scourge, were, as already stated, strangers who were as yet but little accustomed to the climate.

First Period. The disease generally broke out at night or toward morning as the individual was about leaving his bed. Then the first unpleasant symptoms which he noticed were an extreme cold—great horripilation, quite like that which announces the access of an attack of intermittent or remittent fever: sometimes headache, nausea, vomiting either of mucus or of food: as to the pulse, it was contracted, feeble and frequent. To this condition, the duration and intensity of which were always variable, a violent headache nearly always succeeded, which affected chiefly the supra-orbital region, the back of the neck and the temples, especially the two former: afterwards contusive pains, like those of rheumatism, and sometimes even true cramps in the legs and thighs, before or after which there were pains in the lumbar region, in the spinal column, in the iliac and inguinal region, especially in the latter.

Subsequently a febrile heat set in, in case of some patients slowly—with others more rapidly—attacking suddenly all the circumfer-

ence of the body. The breath of the patients was burning, the respiration a little labored, the pulse sometimes hard, full and rapid, sometimes presenting only the two latter irregularities. As for the cheeks, they were brilliant and turgid, the eyes injected, and the temporal arteries seemed prominent and throbbed violently.

Still other symptoms manifested themselves during the first stage of the disease, but they presented nothing especially worthy of note. We will, however, mention a few of them. The tongue, for example, at first pale, broad, moist and tremulous, became more or less red upon the edges and loaded with a dirty yellow coating, but more frequently white: at times also it was dry, with a deep red strip in the middle. Some patients also vomited mere mucus or bile, or with traces of blood or dark grumous matter more or less clearly marked, while others were only nauseated: in still other cases, but these were the exceptions, there was the black vomit more or less abundant, whether before or after the bilious vomiting. Generally the patients were thirsty, but sometimes drinks of every description were distasteful. As to the abdomen, it was relaxed and not very sensible in the early stages; afterwards, however, it became hard and painful, whether pressed upon or not, especially in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium: it was particularly observable in cases where there were frequent vomitings, that the patients complained of a sensation as if oppressed by a bar extending from one hypochondrium to the other.

Second Period. In case of the Brazilians, the disease commonly ceased in the course of the first period, and the patients began to convalesce: it was not so, however, with patients whose constitutions were vitiated, or who were not as yet acclimated: with these, other distressing symptoms were present. At the onset, all the indications of a Yellow Fever in the first period were present, but in a degree much more developed: then other symptoms, and, in particular, hemorrhage, set in to dash with despair the hopes of the physician.

The symptoms of the second stage generally manifested themselves after an intermittence or an apparent amelioration which continued sometimes for hours, sometimes for days, and which not only deceived the hopes of the patient, who thought himself cured, but often the practised eye of the man of science, who might confound

this transient change for the better with the radical cure of benign cases. However, indications would occur often enough to undeceive the practised observer, and lead him to suppose that the struggle between life and death was not yet over. There were sleeplessness, uneasiness, a general malaise, incessant sighing, a persistent headache, a languid and mournful look, the prostration of the powers of life, the supine position, labored respiration, the continuance of the fever, the intensity of the thirst, the trembling and dryness of the tongue, the crusts upon the lips, the difficulty to expectorate with efforts to vomit, frequent eructations, the injected and frequently somewhat yellowish conjunctivæ, the scanty and loaded urine, constriction of the œsophagus and afterwards of the stomach, with a painful sensation and an extreme heat.

Sometimes however, but rarely, in place of these precursors which we have just noticed, the symptoms of the first stage were reproduced, similar in all points to those of a severe intermittent fever or a remittent fever with nocturnal exacerbations, and it was not usually till the third paroxysm that the characteristic symptoms of the second period could be clearly recognized.

Third Period. This period was recognized by the increase of the intensity of the symptoms which we have described as peculiar to the two first stages. Sometimes they increased without interruption during the course of the disease; at other times, on the contrary, they seemed to subside for a while, to break out again with renewed violence and hasten the final catastrophe.

We must confess that in this third period, the efforts of nature and art were unfortunately powerless in almost every case to preserve life.

It was usually about the fifth or sixth day, rarely either earlier or later, that the symptoms attained the greatest severity, and the patients suffering from this fearful disease finally sunk.

Here, in a few words, are the symptoms characteristic of the third period: rapid sinking of the forces, extreme prostration, tongue and lips dry, retracted, cracked, covered with black, deep red crusts, dirty teeth, livid spongy gums, with exudation of black blood, acute pains in the stomach where the patient felt a sensation as if of a ball distressing him, extreme anxiety, hiccough, picking

the clothes, black vomitings becoming more frequent and of a deeper hue, then the end of these fearful sufferings, and finally, death!

TREATMENT.

As the yellow fever presented three progressive periods, distinctly marked, we generally employed, during the first, *Aconite*, *Puls.*, *Bell.*, *Nux vom.*; during the second, *Nux vom.*, *Nitr. ac.*, and *Merc. sol.*; during the third, *Arsenic*, *Nitr. argent.*, *Digit.*, *Ergotine*, *Phos. acid*; and where there were black dejections, *Veratrum* was a very successful remedy.

STATISTICS.

The number of patients attacked with Yellow Fever and treated in the Dispensary of the Rue de Quitanda, 61 alone, by myself and Dr. Azambuja, Cesario and Silva Pinto, homœopathic physicians of Rio Janiero, from the 25th of February to the end of April, 1851, was 3,256.

Patients who died a few hours after the first visit.....	56
“ “ “ after forty-eight hours’ treatment.....	32
“ “ “ between the first and ninth day.....	139

Number of deaths.....	227
Number of those who were cured.....	3,029

Total 3,256

According to these figures, the mortality among those treated homœopathically has not exceeded seven per cent., and we are sure that it would not have exceeded five per cent. if the patients at the onset of the disease had not had recourse to alloëopathic remedies, which occasioned us such heavy losses.” * * *



From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

Some of our friends complain of our long articles and of their being continued from number to number. Such readers we would recommend to turn aside from these observations by Hartmann, as

they will probably be continued through several Nos. and occupy considerable space in each, though the original articles will be abridged and condensed as much as possible. We are confident that most of our readers will consider an introduction to the social circle of Hahnemann and his early students as well worth a little trouble.

“For the future historian of the rise and progress of the homœopathic doctrine, this my labor will not be quite in vain, since it will acquaint him with many personal details not to be found elsewhere : and these facts detailed, exerted an undoubted influence upon the advancement and extension of Homœopathy, which, under other circumstances, might easily have acquired quite another form. If it is not always possible to ignore or even to palliate the errors which men commit, yet have I ever pursued this plan, to touch lightly upon these faults, or to give them no consideration at all, except where they have important bearing upon the course of the history.

However far it may be from my intention to write an autobiography, it is yet impossible to avoid saying a few words of myself, in order to gain the point from which I intended to begin, and from which the thread of my history is to be drawn out.”

In the year 1810, Hartmann, then a feeble youth of fourteen, went to the Lyceum at Chemnitz with a view of studying Theology ; so poor that he had to teach the children of the weavers to procure the means of subsistence. He had made the acquaintance of Hornburg who also intended to study Theology, but after six months' study he resolved to turn his attention to medicine, and Hartmann, already predisposed to this course, was easily led to follow his example. Hornburg's success in curing many reputed incurable cases before he had even graduated, excited Hartmann's ambition, and inspired him with the greatest admiration of Hornburg, whom he considered one of the most brilliant men of the day, since he acquired in so short a time that for which others need years of study. At eighteen Hartmann repaired to the University at Leipsic, where he says—

“Hornburg was again my room-mate ; after three months' residence there, he introduced me to the acquaintance of Hahnemann, and sought admission for me into the narrow circle of the friends of this great man. Whoever has seen Hahnemann, has personally

made his acquaintance and has heard him speak, were it but once, with lofty enthusiasm and transporting eloquence, of his important discovery in the domain of practical medicine, will surely think it by no means strange, that a tyro in medicine should reverence this man as a saint, and should inwardly resolve to devote his whole life without reserve to him and his doctrine. I am confident that every one who knew Hahnemann at that time agrees with me, or surely does not blame my apparently extravagant praise of this venerable man, endowed by nature with such a lofty intellect, if I set him by the side of the greatest intellects in the profession in our time, and even declare him to be the greatest of them all, since no physician has commenced such a gigantic work and one so likely to endure the test of time, nor brought it to such a pitch of perfection that it may not only be compared with former medical systems, but is in many respects quite superior to them. This is readily admitted now, but even then, when I made Hahnemann's acquaintance, his fame was wide spread, and he performed cures which bordered on the incredible, and which established his reputation more and more permanently. This was especially the case with those frequently recurring diseases from the undue use of medicines, the cure of which was the more easy to him, as he always made it a rule in his inquiry into the physiological effects of drugs, to learn with accuracy the antidote of each one. He could not but perform successful cures since it was evident to him that his doses, so small when compared with the usual massive compounds, could effect nothing unless the diseased organism, so bunglingly overdosed, was left to itself for awhile, so that the conservative powers of nature might, in some degree, at least, overcome the too powerful effects of the drugs; in this manner the pure image of the disease was more sharply defined, and he was enabled to select his remedies more exactly. But since many patients subjected to such an inefficient treatment, would be disposed to lose confidence in him and his skill, while he remained merely an observer, and refrained from active treatment, he felt constrained to indulge in deception of his patients; a deception alike beneficial to himself and to them. The deception consisted in this, that he prescribed the diet with the greatest care and gave the patients *ut aliquid accepisse putet*—unmedicated sugar of milk or pulverized oyster shells. During this apparently inactive treatment,

the sufferings of the patients often underwent such a favorable change that they no longer entertained the slightest doubt regarding the efficacy of the little doses, and hence yielded themselves with implicit confidence to the founder of Homœopathy, which confidence no one surely had ever any reason to regret. That such cures are now becoming more rare, arises from the much more simple regimen of alloëopathists and their greatly reduced doses which have been unconsciously forced upon them by the continual progress of Hahnemann.

* * * * *

Hornburg did not make use of very many homœopathic remedies, but these few he knew so accurately, and by their frequent employment, was so perfectly familiar with the precise sphere of their action, that he effected far more with them, than others did with a greater number of remedies whose effects were less exactly known. Among the so-called antipsoric remedies, he used none but Sulphur, Calcarea, Silicea, Nitric Acid, and a few others. But his practical talent was remarkable, and very few were so gifted by good dame Nature in this respect: he required but few questions to recognize the disease with unerring perception, and to select with remarkable tact the most appropriate remedy. For him the duties of his profession seemed but a diversion, yet no one who saw him at the bedside of a patient, could fail to acknowledge the earnestness with which he devoted himself to his art, or to love and esteem him for this devotion. With an acuteness peculiar to himself, he would often find a symptom, apparently the most insignificant, to be the most characteristic, and seldom erred; he would also pronounce the most venturesome prognoses, and exactly describe drug aggravations in their commencement and progress, of which I was often witness, and about which I had many a dispute with him in hopes of repressing this over confidence; in this, however, I never succeeded, as he always opposed to me the instances of his success, and regarded the few unsuccessful instances as exceptions to the rule! This same talent he required other Homœopathists to possess, and blamed them as indolent, because they had it not in the same degree, while it never occurred to him that in this respect he had an advantage over others. As a man, no one could help loving and esteeming Hornburg, and especially as a friend, for he was kind, sympathizing,

obliging, frank—always ready with counsel or aid, and it was only after many bitter experiences, and the denial of his real worth, together with the opposition by which he was beset—the constantly recurring intrigues, and the insinuations which were whispered about, that he became in his last days tinged with suspicion against all men and even against his best friends.

This was the man who by his example as well as by his introducing me to Hahnemann, had such an influence upon my whole life. I might possibly without him have given myself to the practice of medicine, but it is very doubtful whether I should ever have embraced Homœopathy, which in those days only served as a butt for the jokes of the younger students. I might quite as easily have degenerated into a mere partisan if I had followed Hahnemann's advice—to study nothing but his system which had a firm and substantial basis, while in the old system nothing was reliable—a suggestion which he made to all his pupils and which in many respects has been the occasion of great mischief, and has proved unfortunate to many of his adherents. I observed the surprise expressed by Hahnemann's countenance when I asked him in return, whether it would answer well merely to be examined in Homœopathy alone. The many evasions with which he used to avoid answering this question, quite convinced me of the danger and impracticability of his advice, and the matter was never again mentioned during the course of my studies with him; indeed he seemed purposely to avoid alluding to it in the presence of the other young men, many of whom were studying with him at the same time, as if he perceived how untenable was his position. He took pleasure in conversing with me upon the sciences, and was always most enthusiastic when upon the subject of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*: I always took especial pains to add fuel to the fire, partly because his fiery zeal was entertaining, and partly because I acquired thereby such a knowledge of Homœopathy, and for many truly practical observations upon Homœopathy, I am indebted to these explosions. It was, moreover, peculiarly interesting to see Hahnemann, a small, thick set man, constrained in his gait and bearing, with a bald head, and a high, beautifully-formed forehead, as the blood at such times crowded up to his head, the veins became turgid, the brow was flushed, his brilliant eyes sparkled, and he was obliged to take off

his little cap to admit the cool air to his heated head. It was usually only scientific subjects, and among these, his new doctrine especially, which could excite him to such a degree as this, and could inspire him with the eloquence of an apostle. And was he not then truly an apostle in his art? He felt that he was, and his great work stood forth so persuasively before his soul that he could not but have felt that he had accomplished what thousands before him had failed to do, and thousands upon thousands after him should never equal.

At such times, he forgot the material world about him, and nought but the glorious ideas to which he had given birth passed before his inner vision. It was an elevating sight for his pupils, thus to see the master in their midst: at such times, every one partook of his enthusiasm, and resolved that, in spite of every persecution, of which we had already experienced enough, they would faithfully persevere, and that they would aid with all their powers in the great work, for which Hahnemann himself offered the best opportunities, since he requested every one who was free from disease to engage in the proving of drugs. Unlearned, as we yet were, in medicine, and still more unlearned in the proper method of proving drugs, there was nothing left for him but to teach us first, and to instruct us minutely in the course we were to pursue, in every respect: this he did, in a few words, but in the clearest and most perceptible manner, as follows:

‘The human body, when it has attained a developement nearly complete, is the least exposed to sickness from transient influence or from the deprivation of its accustomed food, because the powers of life existing in their integrity, overpower any injurious effects from such causes before they can make any progress: hence,’ said he, ‘in case of young persons, a long preparatory course is not necessary before the proving of a drug; a resolute determination alone is requisite to avoid everything which may tend to disturb the process.’ During such a proving, he absolutely forbade coffee, tea, wine, brandy, and all other heating drinks, as well as spices, such as pepper, ginger, &c., also strongly salted foods and acids. At that time, the drinking of beer had not been carried to that excess to which it is at the present day, hence, during our provings, he did not forbid us the use of the light white and brown Leipsic beer. He cautioned us against close and continued application to study or reading nov-

els, as well as against many games which exercised, not merely the imagination, but which required continued thought, such as hazard, cards, chess, or billiards, by which observation was disturbed and rendered untrustworthy. He was far, however, from considering idleness as necessary, but advised moderate labor only, agreeable conversation with walking in the open air, temperance in eating and drinking, early rising; for a bed he recommended a mattress with light covering.

The medicines which were to be proved he gave us himself, the vegetable in the form of essence or tincture—the others in the first or second trituration. He never concealed from us the names of the drugs which were to be proved, and his wish that we should in future prepare all the remedies whose effects we had, while students, conscientiously tried, fully convinced us that in this respect he had never deceived us. Since he, for the most part, had previously proved the drugs upon himself and his family, he was already sufficiently acquainted with their strength and properties, to prescribe for each prover according to his individuality, the number of drops or grains with which he might commence, without experiencing any injurious effects. The dose to be taken was mixed with a great quantity of water that it might come in contact with a greater surface than would be possible with the undiluted drug: it was taken early in the morning, fasting, and nothing was eaten for an hour. If no effect was experienced in three or four hours, a few drops more were to be taken: the dose might even be doubled, and the reckoning of time was to begin from the last dose: the same was the case where the drug was to be taken for the third time. If upon the third repetition no change was remarked, Hahnemann concluded that the organism was not susceptible to this agent, and did not require the prover to make any further experiments with it, but after several days gave him another drug to prove. In order to note down every symptom which presented itself, he required each one to carry a tablet and lead pencil with him, which had this advantage, that we could describe with precision the sensation (pain) which we experienced at the time, while this precision might be lost if these sensations were noted down at some subsequent period. Every symptom which presented itself must be given in its connection, even though the most heterogeneous symptoms were thus coupled together: but our directions were still more

precise—after each symptom we must specify, in brackets, the time of its occurrence, which time was to be reckoned from the last dose. It was only when one or two days had passed without the occurrence of any symptoms that Hahnemann supposed the action of the drug to be exhausted; he then allowed the system a time to rest before another proving was undertaken. He never took the symptoms which we gave him for true and faithful, but always reviewed them once with us, to be sure that we had used just the right expressions and signs, and had said neither too much nor too little. At first it often happened that there were errors enough, but these became fewer upon every proving, and finally there were none at all, especially in case of those provers who realized the importance of the matter, and who entered upon the provings with right good earnest, in which number I would always reckon myself: hence, to this day, I place great reliance upon my own symptoms. There is one thing more to be observed about these provings: they are not so easily made as they may seem to be, for peculiar care is requisite rightly to apprehend symptoms which do not make themselves so very prominent, for these are frequently the most important, the most peculiar and the most characteristic, of much greater significance than those which occur with violence. The former are most frequently elicited by the smaller and more delicate doses, while the latter owe their origin to the larger. It has thus appeared to me at least, and this is my humble judgment based upon my own observation. Another fact which I gathered from personal experience, is this: that I could seldom reckon upon obtaining any symptoms after the second or third stronger dose, if the first remained entirely without effect; if, on the contrary, after the first dose symptoms presented themselves, though but feebly, I could then with confidence rely upon finding other and more characteristic symptoms developed every hour. Often after taking a second and stronger dose, I hoped to find the symptoms more distinctly marked, yet I was disappointed nearly every time; and I often found, to my great regret, that after such a repetition there was an entire cessation of all symptoms.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the London Homœopathic Times.

LETTER TO C. H. F. ROUTH, M. D.

19 DORSET SQUARE, LONDON,

Physician to the St. Pancras Royal General Dispensary.

(Concluded from page 148.)

You try to prove, if our views are correct, as medicinal power *must* exist in our "*media*," sugar of milk and water, that *carbon* must contaminate the former, and various impurities the latter; and you leave out the very essence of our infinitesimal theory—for *that, if admitted*, would have upset you—I mean the dynamizing power of trituration. You forget that the carbon of the one and the salts of the other have had no power developed by this means, and that, if developed, unless homœopathic to the pathological condition of the patient, would not be followed by any action. This, *your fallacy*, is no fallacy, except in so far as *your elucidation* of it makes it so. You add to your accumulated difficulties the assertion of a Dr. Glover, "that a London homœopathic chemist was in the habit of supplying his customers with simple sugar of milk, but labelling them by the medical names, and that the cures effected by these were equally satisfactory." But you *somehow* forgot to mention that this Dr. Glover had been signally refuted by Dr. Hayle, of Newcastle; that Dr. Glover had failed lamentably in substantiating the charge, and consequently is, up to the present moment, in that enviable position in which every man must be who makes an accusation and fails to prove it. On investigation, no trace of the accusation could be discovered beyond Dr. Glover's pen and ink: it is put down as a foundling at his door, and a fine promising boy he has got of it.

But, Sir, had it been traced to any chemist, what a withering sarcasm it would have passed on Dr. Glover's system and yours!!

Surrounded, then, by the difficulties of homœopathic therapeutics, as Dr. Christison was by the allopathic, you rejoice that "in allopathy we are able to trace the good or deleterious influence of drugs." Patients! *lay this unction to your moaning hours*. We never get a new patient, but we are able to trace them distinctly; we have extended experience in this way; and as patients seldom come to us when good effects have resulted, we are, I think justified in supposing that the "*deleterious*" predominate.

At this epoch of your paper, you get into such a confusion, between our little *pilule* dispute, the science of imponderables as illustrated by mismata, odoriferous effects, chloroform, Dr. Snow, vaccination, and putrid game, that when we get to the end, and remember the relation that all this bears to a *course of experiments*, we ask, "cui bono?" We must begin again, Sir. Experiments you *must* give us, in accordance with symptoms, and justly recorded; and you

must give them with the humility of a student, and in whatever they come short we will point them out to you. We would not accept the giant of Giessen himself in the light of a homœopathist, unless he can prove a stern apprenticeship. You already find you have got no trifling matter before you. You have far and wide declared uncompromising war with those who, if left alone, would simply have extended their own doctrine; and having been so imprudent, we shall give your therapeutics no quarter. We shall refer you to the registrars of every parish in which a homœopath practices, and compel you to compare his death-certificates with those of allopaths around him.

The united powers of algebra, logic and chemical analysis having as you suppose, routed us for the twentieth time on infinitesimal doses, we are just where we were—curing a good many of your patients; I mean your party's patients—it would not be proper to cure yours—and working steadily for our cause. Spare us then the logic, the algebra, and the precise number of drops of the German Ocean! for the same theory has been already illustrated by the Lake of Geneva, a proportion better suited to general capacity. Meantime I would ask you, how it happened that, in the report of the meeting of the Medical Society of London, Dr Camps was compelled to vote for the "*Resolutions*," although "*sorry that they had been brought forward?*" How was it that, when Dr. Camps, appalled at the extent of allopathic drugging, and anxious to do something towards remedying this crying evil, attempted to give an illustration of it, and related "that a general practitioner sent in medicine for an *infant*, his bill for which, he said, amounted to £48!!! although *only three or four visits had been paid*," the candid allopath was called to order for *intruding irrelevant matter?* Fathers! mothers! little babies! you little know how great is the importance of "*Resolutions*" against homœopathists, and what a trifling matter a £48 bill for drugs to an infant is. Dr. Camps, you may decamp; there is no accommodation for you in that room: but you are an honest fellow, whatever your creed may be, and worth any fifty of the London Medical Society's members.

Sir, I congratulate you on your brotherhood of the London Medical Society, and on the "*Resolutions*" that have just emanated from it. I congratulate that body on the noble stand it has made in defence of a tottering fabric, and on the exalted position its presidential dignitary has just worked out for it. The laxity in medical ethics, the private practice of "globulism," have been thoroughly washed from a medical rag. Can you inform me if the water with which the purification was effected was much contaminated thereby? I should think it had been—a scum upon it, or some such like, or more professionally speaking, a pellicle. It is rather sharp work to

be passed seven times through a Society's furnace, and come out—a cinder. The countenance of Medical Decorum has been furbished up wonderfully in this instance: we had always a light opinion of that body; indeed, we have often heard it hinted that she was “no better than she should be,” and we have no doubt she stood much in need of the furbishing; but why, instead of white-washing, do you apply the blacking-brush? Poor Medical Decorum was begrimed extensively; the blandness and smiles of the accused, the forgiveness of the London Medical Society, the promise to “never meddle with globules again,” proved unavailing; for Medical Decorum was just “as Mr. Briggs appeared after he came out of the brook.”

With the contents of that brook adhering to her presidential pale-tot, the “Resolutions” are entered upon. We know not whether most to admire the penitential candor on the surface, or the poltroonery that shines through it.

How was it that your august editor did not stand up and insult “Medical Decorum” on the spot, as “a bastard homœopathist?” He has done so to some of us, whom she imitates servilely: was she spared because of promises for the future? Paint her portrait, surround it with a frame of triple guilt, place it upon the same square feet of your wall from which you have removed the portrait of your late president, and let the London Medical Society, when it meets, glow with generous feelings under the benignant smiles from the canvas of its *Great Whitewashed*, to whom the oil of allopathy has once more adhered in its pristine stickiness. Let Medical Decorum beware of this oiliness, for it is dangerous to all parties. We know of one petty partisan of yours, who perilled his fellowship by dealing in oiliness, but it was hair-oiliness. Excuse the alliteration, but the words came so readily to hand, that my pen recorded them obediently.

But I cannot pass over this resolution-hatching *sederunt* of the London Medical Society, without doing justice to the obstetric features of the evening. One feels particularly charmed with the gentleman whose speech of some ten lines embodies more really *original matter* than the columns of the other obstetric philosophers. After it was stated that ladies in this country *will dance the polka beyond a term at all prudent*, he proves it by a gratuitous confession, that “he was sorry to say he had himself seduced a patient so as to lead her to do that.” We do not for a moment doubt this, because it is confessed to; nevertheless, this mode of illustrating obstetric science is rather too exhilarating,—it almost takes away one's breath. As no hurricane passed over the countenance of Medical Decorum, not even a cloud, but as, on the contrary, the jade seemed to enjoy this outrage to the feelings of all ladies in

an interesting situation, we would suggest, as being likely to advance obstetric science, that this practitioner be requested to exhibit his experiments at the Society's next meeting, and to this suggestion we add a recommendation (to this obstetric dancing-master) to put a Simpson's tractor in his pocket—it might prove a great comfort to both parties; and to this recommendation we add a request, that Dr. Malden of Worcester, might be invited to attend. He will then learn that laughing is only a gratification according to the side of the mouth from which it comes, and that dancing is only an enjoyment when the tune is in good time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Nov. 1, 1851.

SIGMA.

From the London Homœopathic Times.

YE COLLEDG OF PHYSITIAN. LONDON.---1618.

To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times:

SIR,—I have for some months past taken in your interesting periodical, and have earnestly studied the “principle” and “theory” of that marvellous system, homœopathy. I have tested the great efficacy of her “practice” in some of our dear children, as well as in my own case; have avowed myself her convert, and have endeavored, in my humble sphere, to promote her cause among my relatives and friends; and having convinced my husband of the reasonableness of her claims, he was persuaded the other day to become a patient of that accomplished physician Dr. Quin, her firm, faithful champion, who planted her fair standard on British ground. Long may it wave by the side of its ancient royal sister; and may they together brave, for more than “a thousand years, the battle and the breeze.”

But having taken up your paper of Jan. 31, I read to my husband some “Resolutions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association.—Report on Irregular Practice.”

“*Irregular Practice!*” How startling! It was true we had tried it, and found it succeeded to admiration, being free from many evils of Regular practice, and at the same time possessing a power over disease, both acute and chronic, truly astonishing. But then, being “*irregular*,” ought we to continue it?

I must here tell you a little of what I have had to struggle through, before I attained to that confident state in which your Number 131 found me. For I have had to overcome the three grand difficulties alluded to in Mr. Sampson's charming essay,

“Truths and their Reception :” first, the prejudices of an early education among highly esteemed medical men of the old school ; secondly, the force of habit, that “second nature ;” and thirdly, self esteem and interest ; for I was a *very* successful allopathic practitioner, rarely having occasion for any other, although we have had a rather numerous household. But now, having to deal with such delicate tissues, and refined, almost ethereal, medicines, with whose specific virtues I am not yet fully acquainted, my knowledge is quite insufficient for many cases ; and my choice, and, as I considered them, excellent prescriptions are dead letters ; and my nice, French-polished medicine chest—once such a pleasure and treasure—is of little use, except to keep the tinctures of *Arnica* and *Rhus* in, the poor *Calomel* being thrown away ; but all this would have been less than no sorrow, but rather gladness, had it not been for Number 131.

And what was to be done ? One thing remained, which might finally decide us : once more to review both sides of the question. This, however, was not needful then, so far as regarded homœopathy, as I had lately been again reading many parts of Mr. Sampson’s other lucid, masterly work, besides some of Hahnemann’s most celebrated treatises ; this simplified my task, and I began to reinvestigate allopathy.

With numberless books on this topic, from “the never-dying Hippocrates” to the present day, by talented and acknowledged authors, containing every variety, even to direct opposition, of opinion, both as to its theory and practice, it might have appeared at the first blush of the matter, very easy to find one which would in every respect answer the purpose ; but I could not thus be easily satisfied. Finding that Hahnemann’s new, and, as it seemed to me, very exquisite and valuable doctrine was “stigmatized” as a modern “delusion,” I began to think, is it not possible that innovations and “imposture” and “delusion” may be rife among the other party ? This was a striking idea ; and a sudden thought occurred to me—I will not take any modern guides on this subject ; for however valuable is the accumulation of facts and cases, yet is there a danger that, while truths have been flashing out, errors have been creeping in ; therefore, let me go back to the good old “Times,” and endeavor to find that era when allopathy, that is to say, when Regular practice was in the zenith of its excellence and glory. But how was it possible to discover that very nick of time ? I could not refer to those antique systems, each of which, to use Pliny’s expressive words, was “a system of conjectures ;” nor even to the twilight of Roger Bacon, when the darkness and dross of alchemy seem to have been inextricably mingled with the bright light and pure gold of research and experiment : and yet I must go beyond

an Abernethy or a Darwin. And I could not, as it proved, have decided better than I did, when I fixed on the days of the "learned monarch," James the First,—a period I was evidently most fortunate in selecting, as the following considerations will prove:

It was then that any unhealthy, feverish excitement of the glorious Reformation had subsided, leaving the calmness and dignity of truth behind; and the illustrious reign of Elizabeth had intervened, giving opportunity for the development of rare talents in many philosophers, both literary and scientific; and it was before the wild tumult of the revolutionary perturbation of Cromwell and his adherents had begun its troublous ferment; just when an enchanting Shakspeare, an intrepid Raleigh, an unrivalled Bacon, an inductive Harvey, a metaphysical Donne, and an erudite Selden were contemporaries. Yes, that was the precise epoch to which I might unhesitatingly refer, for the soundest views in each "*regularly-educated medical practitioner.*"

Having but few books at home on the subject, my husband not being in the profession, I availed myself of a very extensive library in the neighborhood, to which I have free access; and looking over a variety of works, I made a suggestive discovery. Perhaps, Sir, *you* well know, although I did not, that in James the First's time, "The Colledg of Physitians," in London, published one of their most famous dispensatories, "Pharmacopœia Londin," (of which they have lately put forth a new and, I should suppose, a somewhat modified edition, but I have in vain endeavored to find it in the library before alluded to), which had for its authors a number of the most distinguished men of the day. Among them were:

Henry Atkins, Doctor of Physick, the King's Physitian in Ordinary, and President of the Colledge of Physitians.

Theodore de Mayerne, Doctor of Physick, and Chiefe Physitian to both their Majesties.

John Craig, Will. Paddy, Gent., the King's Physitians in Ordinary; Thomas Trear, Thomas Moundeford, Mark Ridley, Edward Lister, Richard Palmer—seven of the eight chosen.

John Craig, the younger, Chiefe Physitian to Prince Charles.

Matthew Gwinn, the King's Physitian to the Tower.

William Harvey, the King's Sworn Physitian.

Leonard Poe, the King's Physitian to his Household.

John Raven, the Queen's Sworn Physitian.

With others whom it might be tedious to enumerate.

Here was truly a "chosen" set of names; and now, if I could but find this celebrated compilation, what comfort and satisfaction I might expect. And I *did* find it; not the copy "compiled in the Latin tongue," with which I might have been a good deal perplexed, as I am not a first-rate classic, but "A Physical Directory, or A Translation of the London Dispensatory, made by the Colledge of

Physitians in London; being that book by which all apothecaries are strictly commanded to make all their physick.

Persius. "Disce, sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sana."

Cicere. "Non nobis solum nati sumus sed etiam patria."

And this work was not only written and sanctioned by them, but there was "A Brief of His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, commanding all and singular apothecaries of this realm to follow this Pharmacopœia lately compiled by the Colledg of Physitians of London, under pain of our high displeasure; willing and commanding also hereby all majors, sheriffs, justices of peace, constables, etc., to be aiding and assisting; given at our Palace of White Hall, 26th of April, in the sixteenth year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland 51, 1618."

How intensely gratifying was this! I opened the volume, turned over its pages, and what a constellation of the most brilliant sparklings of science and of "gallant experimental" wisdom did it contain!

I found also in this copy, what had before been considered as more unattainable than even the philosopher's stone, "a royal road to learning;" for on the cover was stamped in gold letters, "Gift of G. III."

There was an address from "The Colledge to the Candid Reader," commencing in a highly benevolent strain; "Physick, which gives thee health, wisheth good health to thee, and that it may the better provide for thy health, it hath built up this new apothecaries' shop;" and it was indeed a well-stored one. First came the "Simples: roots, barks, woods and their chips or raspings, herbs and their leaves, flowers, fruits, buds, seeds or grains, gums, tears, liquors and rosins, juyces, things bred of plants, living creatures, parts of living creatures, things belonging to the sea, mettals, minerals and stones;" then followed the "Compounds: compound waters, physical wines, physical vinegers, decoctions, syrups, compound syrups, syrups made with honey, rob, lohochs, preserves, conserves, species or pouders, electuaries, pills, troches, oyls, compound oyls, oyntments, plaisters, cerecloaths, chymical oyls, chymical preparations, the way of making extracts, the way of making salts of any kind of vegetables;" and to conclude, "preparations of certain medicines very necessary for apothecaries."

Some of these were carefully arranged in classes:—"The five cordial flowers, the five emollient herbs, the four greater hot seeds, the four lesser hot seeds, the four greater cold seeds, the four lesser cold seeds, the five greater roots, the two roots, the five lesser roots, the five capillary herbs, the four pluretical waters, common pot flowers, three stomach oyls, four hot ointments, four cold ointments, four ointments fit for chyrurgiens; precious fragments of saphire, granate, emerald, jacynth, sardine, ruby, pearls, amethist."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL

OF

HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.

NEUROSIS of the Grand Sympathetic Nerve, of Six Years' Duration---Extraordinary Receptivity for Medicine---Cure.

BY DR. ANDRIEU (*d'Agen.*)

(*Concluded from page 154.*)

A few days later, the patient calling to see me when I was preparing the second trituration of *Stannum*, I approached the pestle which I was using, to her nose: a dry and guttural cough immediately ensued, accompanied with such violent gapings that it seemed as if she must dislocate her lower jaw; this attack soon subsided. I then took a little of this trituration between my thumb and forefinger and held my fingers near her nose. I did not wait long for the effect: a dry cough instantly set in, and repeated yawnings, and the action of the drug extending itself directly from the mouth to the neck, the chest, and the abdomen. I found spasms of the thorax to set in, an accelerated sibilant respiration, a violent dyspnœa, intense pains in the hypochondrium and the left side, and especially at the origin of the lumbo-abdominal plexus. To these symptoms I should add, dizziness of the head, obscuration of the sight, and pain in all the limbs. I gave her *Pulsatilla* 12, to smell, and all this train of symptoms disappeared in an instant. This amelioration continued but for a minute, and gave place to a new crisis of extreme severity. I then gave a globule of *Puls.* 12, and she was relieved again for a few minutes: soon, however, the symptoms developed by

the *Stannum* reappeared as violently as at first. This time, I had recourse to *Lachesis*, of whose energetic action upon the patient I had previously been convinced. The effects of this agent were instantaneous, and the patient was conscious, almost immediately, that she was relieved of the symptoms induced by smelling the *Stannum*. No remedy ever acted with such energy as this latter.

The next day, at three in the afternoon, the patient's condition was as follows: Her powers were shattered, the weakness of her muscles was extreme, sinking at the stomach, and threatened attacks of fainting succeeded each other with rapidity; an intense heat had spread over the whole body, which was bathed in profuse sweat: the respiration was slow, the chest expanded with the greatest difficulty, it seemed to her that it was compressed and that the air could not penetrate. I administered a globule of *Arsenicum* 30. This remedy removed the oppression and constriction of the chest, but left the patient, during the whole night, in a state of extreme debility.

On the 16th of July, I allowed her to smell of a globule of *Stannum*, and found the symptoms of the day before reproduced, to wit: dry cough, repeated and prolonged yawnings, but less marked than those of the first attack, respiration short and accelerated, intense pain in the left flank. The patient found herself relieved at the end of half an hour: but after a short remission (of an hour and a half), the oppression returned with a general and profuse sweat, lancinating pains in the thighs, an excessive itching extended over the whole surface of the body, so violent that, throwing off her clothes, she scratched herself with fury and even buried her nails in her flesh. On the 17th and 18th of July, she experienced attacks similar to those just described, the pain of the stomach had disappeared and seemed to have been superseded by the symptoms developed by the *Stannum*.

On the 19th of July, and for the following days, the patient was uneasy and but little satisfied with her treatment: she imperiously demanded medicine. A dry and frequent cough accompanied with constriction of the chest, especially occupied her thoughts. I gave her a globule of *Arsenicum* 30, which had on several occasions subdued these very symptoms. But her receptivity had changed. *Arsenicum* produced a frightful aggravation: for several hours she was harassed by an incessant dry cough, with frequent foamy ex-

pectoration, tinged with blood. The stomach, moreover, was the seat of a burning pain, and the face was so congested by the incessant efforts to cough, that the eyes were of a bloody red and so prominent that they seemed ready to protrude from their orbits.

I abandoned the use of all medication and sent the patient home, resolved to wait till time should allay this aggravation, excited, notwithstanding every endeavor, in a subject who could no longer endure any medicine whatever, however small the dose administered might be, without undue reaction. The patient then returned to the country on the 26th of July. Her cough was very violent, persistent, and accompanied with spitting of blood. There was a very acute pain in the umbilical region: this pain, which was lancinating, extended itself from above, downwards, in the direction of the stomach and æsophagus, and was soon followed by a sense of suffocation. These symptoms returned in form of paroxysms—they were three in number: the first took place at seven in the morning, the second at noon, the third at four in the afternoon. Each paroxysm commenced by a very severe colic and distressing constriction of the throat. Her severe sufferings drew from the patient piercing cries. Every five minutes, there was a slight remission followed by a new attack. At length, the paroxysm ceased suddenly, but its cessation was preceded by creeping, (as if of ants), in the back and course of the spinal marrow. These attacks were thus repeated three times in the course of twenty-four hours, during six days.

When the violence of the crisis had passed, the weakness of the patient was extreme: every moment she was threatened with fainting, and could only be kept from it by inhaling strong odors. This state of things continued eight days—till the 9th of August, on which day she experienced a severe pain in the lower part of the abdomen. This colic was soon accompanied by numerous liquid alvine evacuations, the appearance of which was not observed. As soon as this discharge was fully established, the pains in the intestines ceased: this diarrhœic discharge continued for six days, ceased at the end of this time to reappear again, and thus ceased and returned for a whole month. The patient declared that no purgative had ever produced such abundant alvine discharges. In connection with this diarrhœa, an excessive itching of the skin was occasionally experienced.

On the 14th of September, I saw the patient again: there was no longer any pain in the abdomen—none in the chest—the appetite, which for so long a time had given place to a settled disgust for food, was restored—the cure was complete.

Three months later—on the 17th of December—the patient came to consult me again: she had had no return of her previous ailments, but the preceding month, the menstrual discharge had not occurred, while a tympanitis had developed itself to such an extent, that her abdomen was equal in size to that of a woman at full term. Percussion over the whole extent of the abdomen demonstrated that the intestines were distended with gas. At the same time, the patient had acquired considerable embonpoint and regained all the external appearances of vigorous health.

I gave her a globule of *Lycopodium* 300. Two minutes after, there was a short, dry cough, involuntary motions, as if swallowing, a slight attack of dyspnoea which ceased in a few seconds. I supposed the scene at an end, when, a quarter of an hour after, a violent constriction ensued, with intense pain in the hypogastric region. This pain ascended towards the umbilicus and the epigastric center. Then there was spasm of the diaphragm, violent closing of the throat and the glottis, imminent danger of strangulation, excessively deep inspiration with a prolonged cry and a slow expiration accompanied with the same sound. *Any one would have said that she was strangling.* These symptoms occasionally ceased, and left a few minutes' interval between each paroxysm. Where the intermission continued one or more hours, the crisis terminated by a slight attack of dyspnoea, characterized by a frequent, short, and irregular respiration. During this violent spasmodic state, the patient's face, moreover, was turgid and of a violet hue, and she was constrained to move one arm or the other, as if beating time, or to rise and stamp with her foot.

The next day, December 18th, I found that the patient had slept during the night: she had been quiet from eight in the evening till five in the morning. From seven o'clock till noon, she had several attacks with intervals of repose for a minute or two: her voice was extremely hoarse.

On the 19th, the paroxysms, such as she had the day before, ceased to recur after a slight attack in the morning. They were re-

placed by nervous symptoms of another description, that is : lancinating pains in the orbits, creeping, (as of ants), along the spine, constriction across the middle of the abdomen, a slow but continual constriction of the chest, a sensation of cold in the limbs and throughout the body, stretching, weakness, great prostration. The voice continued hoarse, as on the previous days.

On the 20th, every symptom had disappeared, except a certain degree of general debility. The menses, which had failed the month before and which began to flow the day on which I administered the *Lycopodium* 300, were much more abundant than usual. As for the tympanitis, against which I had given the *Lycopodium*, *it had entirely disappeared twenty-four hours after the administration of this remedy, though the patient had not expelled any wind either upwards or downwards.* She continues to enjoy the best health till this present day—March 4th, 1850.

This observation, which has already become extended, proves : 1st, the action of infinitesimal doses ; 2d, the more intense action, within certain limits, of the high dilutions than of the lower or of massive doses ; 3d, the instantaneous action of infinitesimal agents ; 4th, the antidotal virtue of a certain number of remedies against morbid affections developed by other pathogenetic agents ; 5th, the possibility of producing the primitive symptoms of drugs by the use of the highest dilutions ; 6th, the existence of a homœopathic aggravation *sui generis*, previous to cure of morbid symptoms, against which the remedies are directed ; 7th, the power of the specific method which in a few moments cures symptoms of years' standing, and which in a few months cured a disease which not only had resisted all medical agents, but which had even been aggravated by them.

I think that this observation will dispel every doubt relative to the fundamental truths proclaimed by Homœopathy. There are incredulous systematizers who demand convincing and nicely detailed facts : to such I address this observation, but with so little hope of convincing them, that I shall be glad if I am not treated as false or visionary. But what avails it ? What can denials effect against a positive affirmation ? *Plus valet unus affirmans quam mille negantes.*

P. S. Since I finished this observation, my patient has been to

see me. She says that she experiences from time to time the following symptoms: a slight general chill, pains in the umbilical region, sensation of fainting at the stomach, vertigo, painful radiations in the four limbs. I gave her a globule of *Lachesis* 300. A quarter of an hour after the administration of the remedy, an *atrocious pain* manifested itself in the umbilical region, and for eight hours the patient screamed so violently that she was heard at a great distance, and it was supposed that she was undergoing some most severe and painful operation. The abdominal pains which extorted these screams from her, continued three days, being interrupted from time to time, by remissions more or less complete. The fourth day the patient experienced frequent fits of fainting; from time to time she lost herself for a moment, and for a few seconds she lost the use of her sight. The fifth day an abundant diarrhoea, accompanied by intense colics, set in—she had twenty liquid alvine evacuations, of a greenish yellow, in twenty-four hours: on the next day, and the three following, she also had numerous passages. Fifteen days after the administration of *Lycopodium*, the patient was restored to her usual health.

THE DUTY OF HOMŒOPATHISTS.

The advancement of the healing art must be an object of the deepest interest to every physician worthy of the name. In the term 'healing art,' though it may not be strictly logical, we comprise everything appertaining, either to the prevention or cure, of diseases, whether theoretical or practical—everything, in fine, the knowledge of which is needful to enable the physician rightly to discharge his responsible duties. A vast field here lies open before us, and what wonder that there should be a great diversity of opinions. Each sect or party adheres to its own tenets with the most rigid pertinacity, while at the same time it inveighs against all other sects for clinging to them, and it is too much the case that denunciations take the place of investigations—that each party denounces whatever is beyond its own party-lines, without inquiring whether it may not be possible that *some truth* may be thus rejected. Such a spirit, which we regret to say is the prevailing spirit amongst medical men,

is disgraceful beyond expression. This is the great complaint which we make against our opponents, and with most entire justice, while it cannot be denied that Homœopathists themselves are not wholly free from this reproach. If they do not *oppose* other systems or methods of practice, can it be said that they *examine* them with that readiness to embrace the truth which must characterize the medical philosopher, and distinguishes him from the routinist and the quack? And are they as ready to see and abandon the errors of their own practice, as to denounce those which they see in others? We fear not. If some of our homœopathic writers express the convictions of the majority of Homœopathists—which we sincerely hope they do not—there is no room left for uncertainty. One would think, whose faith was capacious enough to admit of the reception of every thing in print, that nothing was more certain than the cure of all curable diseases, after the *simile* is once found, and that the determining of this *simile* was a matter alike easy and certain. The truth is, that from various causes, the discovery of this simile is neither easy or certain. That it may not be so, at some future day, we cannot doubt: had we a perfect knowledge of all the symptoms of any given disease and all the symptoms of all remedial agents—a mind capable of grasping these facts and conditions, and instituting a truthful comparison between them, would be able to say with a considerable degree of certainty, this is *the* remedy for *this* disease, but one not in the possession of these facts or not capable of using them, could never make such an assertion with truth. But suppose the remedy found to an absolute certainty. Is the question of cure decided? Do we need no further knowledge? Will this *remedy* cure this *disease* without the least manner of doubt? By no means. Other questions must be settled. In what potency must the remedy be used, and how often?—nor are these questions always easy of solution. Grant that the proper remedy is given to a person who is not capable of the solution of these latter questions, and it is far from certain that he will cure his patient—nay, more—it is by no means certain that he will not kill him. But the difficulty does not cease here. If the proper remedy is given, in the proper quantity, at proper intervals, is the cure then certain? Not at all. Extraneous influences, of which we as yet know little but their effects, may conspire to thwart the best directed efforts and

give the best appointed practitioner reason to lament his ignorance of laws of our being, which are as yet, and perhaps ever will be, hidden from our knowledge.

These illustrations, and they might be greatly extended and varied, show that a physician should know something more than what drugs will produce symptoms similar to certain diseased conditions, and that Homœopathia has not yet attained such a degree of perfection that we may rest from our labors, or that we can afford to overlook the labors of others who may, perhaps, be seeking to advance the healing art in a direction not entirely co-incident with our own.

To one who would achieve greatness, it is not safe to compare his attainments with those of his equals or inferiors—he must select those for exemplars who are far in advance of him, and when he has reached an equality with them, he must set up for himself an ideal pattern, far beyond what he has already attained. It is thus with a system of medicine. It is not enough that it should excel all other systems—the votaries of such a system cannot sit down in ease and enjoy their laurels. It behooves them to inquire, ‘Is our system so far superior to all others—is it all that it should be—all that the exigencies of the diseased and dying demand?’ If this question cannot be answered in the affirmative, there is no resting place.

“That banner with the strange device—

EXCELSIOR!”

must be carried aloft, and onward, and upward, till all curable diseases can be cured *tuto, cito, et jucunde*, and till incurable diseases become a sound unknown. The question is, can Homœopathia alone ever bring about this state of things—we mean, merely with the use of *drugs*, given in accordance with the principle *similia similibus curantur*? It seems to us quite conceivable that a physician might attain a perfect knowledge of drugs and a perfect knowledge of diseases, and yet be an unsuccessful practitioner—indeed, it is quite inconceivable that he should be successful, if he refused or neglected all other knowledge. There are agents which it is impossible, in the present state of our knowledge, to classify, whose virtues are so indisputable that no true physician can neglect their study. We yield to none in attachment to the great principles of Homœopathia, but we utterly scout the notion which some advance, that Homœopathists shall be confined simply to the use of drugs and ex-

tend their inquiries no further. Undoubtedly, some will pursue this course: they will shade their eyes from all light but that which they consider purely homœopathic, and proclaim that they are the only true physicians and all others are quacks: this will excite no surprise to those acquainted with the history of all science. But it is to be hoped that such will not be the majority of Homœopathists. Our only hope is in advancing—let us but sit still a few years, content with the progress made, and the truth in our system will be lost and forgotten in the mists of absurdities, with which it will be enveloped. Hence, it behooves all who seek the advancement of the healing art, to investigate all the laws of our nature and all agents capable of affecting the system, whether in health or disease: nor should we be content with theorizing upon these matters—we should submit them to the test of experience, and give the fruits of our experience to the world. From the facts thus collected, a system of medicine, rapidly approaching perfection, will, in the course of time, be elaborated.

And yet there are those who would have us believe that Homœopathia is already well nigh perfect—that one has only to master the knowledge already attained, and the cure of diseases is a matter of almost absolute certainty. Thus, a writer in the *Philadelphia Journal*, No II., Vol. I., signing himself * * *, and in a following article, Dr. Dake, of Pittsburgh, ridicules the use of water in disease, and liberally apply the terms hybrids and mongrels, &c., to those who use this agent. It may be that Drs. Three Stars and Dake have attained such a proficiency in the practice of Homœopathia, that they cure all diseases by means of homœopathic drugs, without fail—if such is the case, they should, in mercy, teach others how to do the same. Such success was not granted to Hahnemann, and a tolerable extensive acquaintance with the writings of his most prominent and successful disciples, enables us to affirm that no such success has been granted them. Those who use such exulting language, we must therefore conclude to be more successful or less candid than the great body of Homœopathists, from Hahnemann down. We are not ashamed to declare, that in our practice we meet with cases, not a few, where we are glad of aid and comfort—nor that we have witnessed and experienced from cold water instantaneous and permanent benefit: we will even confess to the heresy

of having used oil—yea, verily, and that *goose-oil*, where homœopathic remedies utterly failed. In a case of Asthma, recently treated by us, after the persevering but unsuccessful use of remedies, selected, after diligent study, the goose-oil was applied externally and with prompt and lasting benefit: nay, more, we will even go farther, and confess that we should do precisely the same, again, even though Dr. Dake's furious advice should be pursued and we should be rejected by every Medical Society in the land. The benefit derived from the use of oils cannot be denied, nor, perhaps, can it, as yet, be explained—shall we, therefore, neglect their use till they can be brought under some law, or comprised in some system? Shall we not be more likely to discover this law, while using this and similar adjuvants, than while rejecting them?

We have indulged in these remarks unwillingly, lest we should be misunderstood, and seem to favor a departure from the true principle of Homœopathia, *similia similibus curantur*. This we can never forsake—the achievements of half a century have demonstrated its truth—it stands before the world an impregnable fact; nevertheless, there are curative agents whose beneficial effects cannot be disputed, but whose connection with this law is, as yet, by no means clear. These cannot be ignored; they must be investigated and submitted to the test of experience. Facts must not be rejected because they will not square with other facts—truth is ever consistent with itself. A more extensive and more profound knowledge may reveal to us connecting links between facts, which, in our present ignorance, seem disconnected if not antagonistic. Truth must be diligently sought, and wherever, whenever, and however found, must be embraced, honored, and obeyed. No one can thus seek truth unreproached; but reproaches will sit lightly upon one thus seeking her, and while he gains the approbation of his conscience, he will eventually receive that of all whose approbation is worth possessing.

From the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

(Continued from page 165.)

Physiology, in those days, was far from having attained the position which it now occupies, and of pathological anatomy there was hardly a mention: hence, it cannot appear strange that the symptoms which were then collected, were expressed as simply as they were perceived, without connecting them with any theoretical conjectures, which has, in our day, though unjustly, been used almost as a reproach: we must remember, though, that Hahnemann expected to establish his system only by the perfect overthrow of the old system, as a part of which, the names of diseases were to be considered: hence, the necessity of attempting to dispense with these names in the description of drug symptoms. But there is another charge which cannot be so easily refuted: that the description of the symptoms is often very unintelligible, even where Hahnemann, with a very little trouble, might have greatly improved them when he reviewed them with us. For instance, it would have been easy to have indicated a pain occurring in the interior of the organism, not merely by specifying and describing its corresponding external location, but also by naming the internal organs corresponding to this part: he might have specified more distinctly a rheumatic or gouty pain in the hips, the thighs, the arm or forearm, by naming the muscles in which it occurred: he might have described more exactly, eruptive diseases in all their metamorphoses, with their accompanying febrile symptoms, from their commencement to the complete restoration of the integrity of the skin. These are reflections which, it is true, I did not make when a member of the Provers-Union; but as I began quite early enough to treat patients in accordance with this system, so I experienced, quite too soon, the deficiency of the drug symptoms, and even more deeply, upon taking charge of each new patient: by avoiding this indefiniteness in subsequent provings, we should have derived infinite advantage from the new formation of Physiology, Chemistry, the external physical exploration of disease, Pathological Anatomy, and Microscopical investigations, which might have saved us the trouble of re-proving

many drugs. However, so it happened, and hence all talk about it is useless.

Our old Provers-Union consisted of Stapf, Gross, Hornburg, Franz, Wislicenus, Teuthorn, Herrmann, Rückert, Langhammer, and myself. Five of these are already deceased; Teuthorn and Hermann never entered into the matter very fully, and soon after were forgotten, at least as far as I could learn, for, notwithstanding all my inquiries, I never heard their names mentioned again as Homœopathists: of these, then, there is nothing more to be said. But my recollections of the others, part of whom are living—part dead, are most agreeable, for our intercourse with each other was intimate, and, indeed, our clinging together was almost compulsory, since all our other fellow students avoided us almost as they would the plague.

* * * * * * *

Stapf was no longer living in Leipsic, but only came occasionally from Naumburg, where he was settled. The benevolence beaming from his eyes readily won for him the hearts of all; a more intimate acquaintance with him soon showed that, in every respect, he was far in advance of us in knowledge, although he had not long been honored with the title of Doctor, and the regard was awarded him, unasked for, which was due to his extensive scientific acquirements and his natural talents as a physician. His conversation was instructive in more respects than one, and he seemed hardly conscious of his superiority over others, while he was all the more esteemed on account of this very modesty. But, as desirous as all were of obtaining information from him, and ready as he was to gratify those seeking it, yet it was not in the power of one, possessed of such a temperament as his, to adhere to any one thing for a great length of time—to this trait his remarkably quick and accurate powers of perception might have contributed. This *perpetuum mobile* formed a part of his character which never offended, for even this very mercurial nature allowed nothing to escape it which could furnish anything of interest, and the very lightness with which a subject was touched excited the more acute powers of thought and thus produced a more lasting impression. The most serious scientific subjects were spoken of with jokes and laughter, and many a merry and mirthful expression was interwoven with his discourse without at all diminishing its instructiveness. But enough of Stapf, with

whom I did not become personally acquainted, till some years later, when I found the above description, which I received from Hornburg, to be quite truthful. I owe much to him, but I think that he would consider himself but little indebted to me, should I, during his lifetime, proceed to describe him as I have just commenced : since the time here spoken of, he has become personally known to many Homœopathists : many know him well, as the editor of the *Archives*, and to them it will be no task to complete what I might yet have said to his praise.

Gross, too, was a friend most valued by us all, and my intimacy with him continued till his premature death. However unassuming and modest he was, it was not easy for one, full of the joy and buoyancy of youth, to associate himself with a man naturally so serious that he seemed almost cold and but little communicative ; and it was only after a long intercourse with him, that I at least learned that Gross could not only be a cheerful but a truly sympathizing friend. Although at the University a year before myself, yet he was but a little before me in making Hahnemann's acquaintance. When I first saw him at Hahnemann's house, I took him for a patient who wished to submit himself to homœopathic treatment, since his whole outer man, his yellowish grey complexion, his bloated countenance, his backwardness in conversation, were all expressive of a diseased condition. As he left the room, however, before I did, I learned from Hahnemann, that Gross had engaged in Homœopathy with zeal, and that he bade fair to be one of his best pupils : he earnestly recommended me to seek his intimacy, and I never had occasion to regret having followed his advice. It was necessary, entirely, to disregard his exterior, for by this he gained the affections of none, and consider only the inner man, the very kernel itself, for there one would soon find his warm and benevolent disposition, and then it was impossible ever to separate from him, unless one's own quarrelsome or perverse disposition, or distrust of his affection, led to a rupture. Time has shown that Hahnemann justly considered him one of his best pupils, for Gross was, in truth, during the whole course of his practice, the most zealous Homœopathist possible : he never swerved from the course pointed out, and earnestly contended for the cardinal points of the Master's doctrine, and even where he was of a different opinion, he subjected his views

to those of Hahnemann. This devotion to Hahnemann he practised for a long time, till the many sad hours which he experienced from the frequent and bitter reproaches of his younger, but differently thinking colleagues, led him to change his mind and determined him to use the same frankness, in expressing his divergent opinions, that Hahnemann had used in declaring his views. This lead into discussions which were extremely unpleasant, and he ever after leaned upon two stools, since he could never quite agree with either party: yet, he did not suffer himself to be misled, but ever remained a most zealous Homœopathist, and did all in his power to favor the advancement of this new system of cure. Notwithstanding his sickly appearance, Gross never suffered from any disease while I knew him; hence, Hahnemann did not hesitate to accept him as a member of the Provers-Union: he even hoped that Gross would derive advantage from the provings, and hence, (if it were possible, even for him to determine this *a priori*,) he selected those remedies which he hoped would effect the inner and apparently suffering organs of Gross, and produce consequent external manifestations. Gross was the most skillful prover of us all, and the symptoms observed by him have a great practical value. Indeed, I place them, with those of Franz and Stapf, on an equality with Hahnemann's.

Franz, at the time I made his acquaintance, was Hahnemann's assistant. He was a man of great intellect, but for many years was grievously oppressed by bodily sufferings which, at length, brought him to an early grave. He went to the University a year before I did, to study Theology; he came to Leipsic out of health, and after taking medicine for years, without any considerable progress towards the restoration of his health, which he had lost in consequence of a badly treated eruption, he came to the determination to take no more, and it is probable that, if he had carried out this purpose with his usual firmness, he would not have been introduced by a friendly medical student to the acquaintance of Hahnemann and his new doctrine. He resolved, however, to consult Hahnemann, and was not only cured, but found that Hahnemann's conversation upon medicine, and especially his clear and forcible exposition of his simple method of cure, had awakened in him quite other desires than those with which he had taken leave of his parents: he changed his purpose, became physician, then Hahnemann's Secre-

tary, and, indeed, his very right hand man. Assuredly, but few would have shown such perseverance as he did. As is well known, Hahnemann, at that time, no longer visited patients: those who wished to consult him came to his house, and where this was not possible, they sent some friend or a reporter: hence, Hahnemann had no further need of an assistant, and Franz would have been of no use to him had he not engaged in artistical and merely mechanical labors. He was a good botanist, at least he knew all the officinal plants accurately and their peculiar localities: he had spared no pains to make himself exactly acquainted with the peculiar soil of every species of plants: when he knew this, he gave himself no rest till he had traced the plant, accurately, through all its known conditions and relations. When it was once in Hahnemann's collection, then no time was lost in preparing it, fast as possible, for medicinal use: both then labored with diligence—no one was ashamed to perform the humblest labor, and the chemical laboratory was a sanctum, from which we were as difficult to drive as a fox from his burrow; but, together with these artistic labors, there was a two-fold mechanical labor, for which no one envied Franz, indeed, I would have preferred the most laborious out-door employment: in the first place was the arranging of the symptoms of the drug in accordance with Hahnemann's previously directed scheme, which must be done nearly every day, lest the new material constantly coming in from the prover should accumulate on his hands; secondly, the frequent copying of each particular symptom, so as to arrange them alphabetically in their various locations. This was Franz's almost daily labor, and he never wearied, but engaged in it every day with new zeal, so that, by his increasing amiability, he might gain Hahnemann's esteem and confidence, and that of his family. From what I have just said, it may almost seem that Franz was a mere machine. By no means. A man of such fine intellect might well give himself up to mechanical labor, from love and esteem for such an extraordinary teacher, but so to mistake his position as to consider him fit for nothing else, would argue but little acquaintance with his character and inner being. On the contrary, he was one of the most efficient in his labors for Homœopathy, and after his previous complaints were removed, he engaged in the proving of drugs with the utmost devotion to this important

duty, and enriched the homœopathic *Materia Medica*, not only at that time, but also subsequently, when he was engaged alone in the study of certain remedies, the scrupulous proving of which he undertook with great care and precision, and with no trifling self-denial. Hahnemann's *Materia Medica* and the *Archives* bear abundant testimony to his meritorious labors.

Wislicenus, who is still living at Eisenach, also belonged to this Provers-Union. His retiring disposition, his quiet, friendly nature, united me to him all the more closely, as I found it in harmony with my own cheerful yet timid disposition, and because we almost always attended the same lectures, which increased our intimacy and allowed us to pursue our private studies together. We also engaged with each other in the proving of drugs, and endeavored to aid each other in selecting the most suitable expressions for the sensations which we experienced, and we informed each other of the changes which occurred in our external appearance, in our dispositions, and upon the surface of our bodies. Often have we been grieved and distressed by some drug symptoms observed upon ourselves which frequently made it necessary, at the next proving, to take a weaker dose, as Hahnemann had previously directed us, because he always doubted, regarding symptoms which disquieted us, whether they were the effect of the drug or of some particular disease.

Rückert, who also has been gathered to his fathers, was an original man, but, at the same time, unsteady in everything he undertook, wavering, with no perseverance, yet, at the same time, full of knowledge: he rather skimmed over the surface of the sciences, and never attained any profound knowledge of them because he more easily overcame the difficulties which the entrance upon any science presents, than the slighter ones which he met in his further progress: we must add to this, the fluctuation which prevailed through his whole life, and which he might, earlier in life, have lost, perhaps, under the guidance of a more serious and steadfast nature, and we have an understanding of his extensive but superficial knowledge. But, notwithstanding all this inconstancy, one could not but love him for his captivating manner, his sparkling wit, his courteousness, &c. On the other hand, it was difficult to gain his friendship, since he was ever distrustful of others, from which dis-

trust he never could free himself, even when he was fully convinced of its unreasonableness. He was a kind of necromancer; he interested himself much in supernatural things and could sit by the hour together, staring at a speck and quite forgetting everything about him: hence he preferred to be alone and hired a summer-house to which he might resort for solitude: here I have often seen him—for my windows were directly opposite to his residence, and I often worked at night—walking backwards and forwards, in summer and winter, by day and by night, with huge strides: frequently he delivered philosophic discourses from his window to the cats, who paid their respects to him in his garden. Rückert was quick at seizing anything, but the ties of order and regularity sat heavily upon him: he soon flagged in his good resolutions, and carelessly threw away what he had just undertaken to seek some new plaything. It was thus with his drug provings: the *Materia Medica Pura* has but little to thank him for, and the symptoms which are marked “Rückert” were not reported by him, but by a namesake, of whom my recollections are but indistinct.

A few words must be said about *Langhammer*, who also died a few years ago. If it were not that it would leave a vacancy, I should most prefer to be silent here: but the frequent mention of his name in the *Materia Medica* imposes upon me the duty of noticing him. He was a little, infirm man, and this suffering condition of his body might readily have imparted itself to his mind. Ten years older than myself, his stunted power of mind could not be accounted for except from his neglect of the necessary activity, from want of vigor, from entertaining useless thoughts and notions, and from inclination to his dearly loved *far niente*—all of which he never could overcome while in the University—to which his straitened pecuniary circumstances materially contributed. * * * At heart he was a good man but timid, irresolute, and distrustful, and all the more from realizing his intellectual weakness.

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The most of his symptoms are quite worthless since, for want of proper powers of appreciation and a clear and intelligible manner of expressing himself, it was necessary for Hahnemann to repeat the most suitable expressions from which he might choose.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the London Homœopathic Times.

YE COLLEDG OF PHYSITIANS. LONDON.----1618.*(Concluded from page 172.)*

Among the very many recipes were, as you, Sir, may easily suppose, admirable remedies. These were, "Aqua mirabilis" and "aqua coelestis," "aqua protheriacalis" and "aqua cordialis frigida," "Saxoniæ," "syrup of roses solutive with hellebore montanus," and "syrup of roses solutive without hellebore," "a majesterial syrup of scabious compound," and "a majesterial syrup against melancholy," "syrup oxysaccharum symplex Nicholaus," "sea-sand," "froath or foam of the sea," "species electuarii diatrag," "acanthæ frigidi," "species electuarii diacal," "aminthes compositæ Fernelius," "cat's head," "crab's eyes," "frog's liver," "oyl of swallows," "oyl of scorpions," "oyl of foxes," "unguentum diapompholigos nihili," "eclegma of squills," "emplastrum metroproptoticon," "agsick trochiocated," "troches of vipers," "lo-hoch sanum et expertum," and "mundificationum ex apio."

But even now you will scarcely realize the extreme value of this Pharmacopœia, unless I add a few details, which may be most acceptable to some of your readers, if their resolutions have been shaken by the "Resolutions of the Provincial Association;" and to commence, let us glance at some extracts from their *Materia Medica Pura*:

"The head of a cole-black cat being burnt to ashes in a new pot, and some of the ashes blown into the eye every day, helps such as have a skin growing over their sight; if there happen an inflammation, moisten an oak-leaf in water and lay over the eye. Mizaldus saith he hath (by this one only medicine) cured such as have been blind a whole year.

Toadstone being applied to the place, helps the bitings of venomous beasts, and quickly draws all the poyson to it. It is known to be a true one by this: hold it neer to any toad, and she will make proffer to take it away from you if it be right, else not.

Gold is temperate in quality; it wonderfully strengthens the heart and vital spirits; which one perceiving very wittily inserted these verses:

'For gold is cordial; and that's the reason
Your raking misers live so long a season.'

However, this is certain, in cordials it resists melancholly, faintings, swounings, feavers, and all such like infirmities incident either to the vital or animal spirit."

It is very interesting, Sir, in searching these archives, to catch here and there glimpses of what we, perhaps in our vanity, consider as the discoveries of later days. Is not the following one strictly hydropathic?

“Sea-sand, a man that hath the dropsy being set up in it, it draws out all the water.”

And again, are not these forebodings of Mr. Rutter’s wondrous magnetoscope, or at least of the mysterious results of the labors of Galvani, Volta, and Gauss?

“Raw silk heats and dries, cheers the heart, drives away sadness, comforts all the spirits, both natural, vital and animal.”

What an importance does this give to the suggestion you have perhaps lately heard, of the probability of the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and of the silk worm, in our own land, so as to make silk a staple article of our commerce.

“*The common Preparation of Filings of Steel.* Take of filings of steel, cleansed by a loadstone, washing them in clean water, and drying them; then sprinkle them well with sharp wine vinegar, stirring them well; dry them in the shaddow, often putting fresh vinegar to them, so let it stand thirty daies, afterwards heat it into very fine powder, and keep it for your use.

In such steel as is prepared by the fire with brimstone, you must note that unless after the burning it retain a smatch of the tast of vitriol, it is good for nothing.”

You may be pleased to know, that the Colledg spoke very strongly of the effects of *Bryonia alba*; which, although “ill to be tampered with by the ‘unskilful,’ is yet held to be wholesome physick.”

So true it is, that

“In the perfect circle of creation, not an ‘atom could be spared,’
From earth’s magnetic zone to the bind-weed round a hawthorn.”

But the testimonies to homœopathy, and even to the infinitesimal dose, are very striking.

“The lungues of a fox, well dried (but not burned), is an admirable strengthener to the lungues: see the lohoch of fox lungues. The liver of a duck * * strengthens the liver exceedingly.

The flesh of vipers being eaten * * resist poyson exceedingly, neither is there any better remedy under the sun for their bitings, than the head of the viper that bit you, bruised and applied to the place, and the flesh eaten; neither any comparable to the stings of bees and wasps, etc., than the same which stung you, bruised and applied to the place.

Swallows, the ashes being burnt and eaten, helps sore throats, being applied to them.

The bone that is found in the heart of a stag is as sovereign a cordial, and as great a strengthener to the heart as any is, being beaten into powder.

Jacinth strengthens the heart, being only worn in a ring. Cor-damus saith, ‘it increases riches and wisdom.’ Amethyst quickens the wit, and is profitable in huntings and fightings.

Elk's claws or hoofs are a sovereign remedy for epilepsy, though it be but worn in a ring; but, saith Mizaldus, it must be the hoof of the right foot behind."

Can we not most evidently perceive in some of these hints a decided, though feeble, yearning of the medical heart of those days, after the grand though simple truth in therapeutics, enunciated by our "immortal Hahnemann"—*similia similibus curantur*?

I have little space for the "compounds;" but I scarcely like to omit all further allusion to them; they are very numerous. I may select two or three; it is too early in our English season for the composition of "oyntment of swallows," as it requires "sixteen swallows, whol and alive," and "May butter," besides the three other "simples," to commence with; and perhaps "oyl of scorpions" would be scarcely suitable for our English clime, as it would take "of scorpions, by number, thirty;" but "oyl of foxes," does seem more patriotic, so I venture to give that.

"*Oyl of Fozes, Mesne.*—Take a fat fox of a middle age, wearied with hunting, and new killed; the skin and bowels being taken away, and the bones broken, cut into many parts, boyl him in white wine and *conduit* water"—(what weight would this give to the arguments in favor of 'the high-pressure systems being adopted by the commissioners of our metropolitan water-works,')—"of each six pound, till almost half be consumed, scumming it dilligently; then mix with it four pound of old sweet oyl, common salt three pound, the flowers of sage, time, of each a pound; let it boyle till almost all the water be consumed, then ad water (wherein a handful of dill and time have been boyled) eight pound; boyl it again over a gentle fire, to the consumption of the water, then press out the oyl, and if any watery substance remain amongst it, separate it with a funnel, and keep the oyl for your use.

It is exceedingly good in pains of the joints, gouts, and pains in the back."—*Translator.*

We may presume that the "Manica Hippocrates, his sleeve, and strainer made of woollen cloath, sewed together in the form of a sugar loaf," is the one intended.

This might be sufficient to induce many of your readers to commence a personal acquaintance with our sage apothecary; but as many of your country friends may not be as conveniently situated as I am for this privilege, I cannot refrain from a slight further trespass on your indulgence, while I give a surpassing remedy, already referred to by our author.

"*Lohoch of Fox Lungues.*" I should premise that "lohoch" is an Arabic word, called in Latin, *linctus*, and that "it is in respect of body, something thicker than a syrup, and not so thick as an electuary."

"The use it was invented for was against the roughness of the windpipe, diseases and inflammations of the lungs, difficulty of breathing, colds, coughs, etc.

Its manner of reception is with a liquoris stick, bruised at end, to take up some and retain it in the mouth till it melt of its own accord.

The Preparation of Fox Lungues.—Take of fox lungues, being fresh, the asperia arteria being taken away, wash them diligently with white wine wherein hysop and scabious have been boyled, dry it gently in an oven, but burn it not, then lay it up, wrapped in wormwood, horehound, or hysop, *dried.*"

Lohoch of Fox Lungues. Mesne.—Take of fox lungues prepared, juyce of liquorish, maiden hair, annis seed, sweet fennel, seeds of each an ounce, sugar clarified with coltsfoot, water fifteen ounces, the things being beaten which may be beaten, and brought into very fine powder; let them be made into a lohoch with the sugar.

A. Mesne appoints sixteen ounces of honey, and no sugar nor uncertain quantity of coltsfoot water; and reason itself will tell you that honey is most cleansing."—*Translator.*

"A. It cleanseth and uniteth ulcers in the lungues and breast, and is a present remedy in phtisicks.—*Translator.*

Note.—*Phytick* is an ulceration of the lungues, and the very same disease usually called a consumption of the lungues."

If this recipe could only be generally adopted, what an entirely new character would our English fox-chase assume; one might have felt that it was a pursuit scarcely worthy of so much of the time and money of our noblemen and gentlemen, merely for the destruction of what appeared to be an insignificant and useless animal, far different from the noble stag, or even the timid hare. But now how important do our foxes become, carrying, as they do, the remedy for some of the direst diseases in our country. We might then expect soon to have a very valuable new treatise, "on the rearing and management of the fox, with a special chapter on the treatment for the full expansion and healthy action of its lungs." How inferior in real worth, are "les foies gras de Strasbourg." And then the reward for that signal act of heroism, being "in at the death," will no longer be "the brush," but "the lungues;" and the careful mother's earnest desire for her young collegian, during the winter vacation, will not be "my dearest boy, be sure you put on your respirator," but, "Edward, dear, take care to bring home the lungs;" and we may fancy we almost hear her gentle but anxious voice, while directing her still-room maid to take away the "asperia arteria," and to use the wash of wine, and all the precautions necessary for the "compound."

As to oyls of “minerals and stones,” I had better pass them by as the sensible translator observes,—“Having perused these oyls following, I would willingly have left them quite out, I mean the manner allotted by the Colledg to make them, because I fear they and truth are *separatists*.”

This might appear somewhat severe upon the Colledg, but as the expression is ambiguous, may we not believe that the oyls are what are intended?

There was one receipt which might be extremely useful.

“Mathiolus, his great antidote against poyson and pestilence;” and it is truly *great*, and we may imagine exceedingly and peculiarly beneficial and potent, as it consists of about a hundred and twenty “simples,” besides several “compounds,” which are composed of nearly a hundred and fifty ingredients; but as several of these are only repetitions of others, we may state them, perhaps, at the moderate number altogether of one hundred and seventy-seven.

“The title shows you the scope of the author in compiling it; I believe it is excellent for those uses. I want time to examine what alterations the Colledg hath made in it, or whether any or none.”—*Translator*.

These extracts from the recipes may suffice, although a large number might prove very interesting—

“Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est,”

and, indeed, some of them are of too cannibal a nature to insert here, as they might greatly shock the delicate nerves of many of your fair subscribers, who are not accustomed to such studies, and are far more in accordance with the manners and customs of the darkest ages of New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands, than for the enlightened, peaceful times of our benign, beneficent, beloved sovereign Queen Victoria, and her philosophical, philanthropic, princely consort, Albert.

In conclusion, Sir, I cannot do better than transcribe a few passages from an address of “The Translator to the Reader,” being singularly suitable for our *own* “*Times*.”

“Courteous reader,—It is a proverb not more vulgar than true, that ‘he that looks on in a game may see as much into it as he that plays.’ It cannot but be confessed, that this nation hath been playing a sad game for a long time. The prize which we now play for, is THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT. This is the part which some think is so sluggishly acted; but I am of opinion will speedily be ended with a joyful plaudite upon the English stage. So far as I can see by the help of my *optick nerves (whether it be intromit-

“* Indeed, the discerning of these things belongs to the internal not the external senses.”

tendo species or extramittendo radios, it matters not much) the liberty of our common-wealth (if I may call it so without a solecisme) is most infringed by three sorts of men, *priests, physitians, lawyers, yet I accuse not all of those faculties, trades, or (if I may be so bold without offence) monopolies, for that were a bad trade that had never an honest man in it. *The one deceives men in matters belonging to their souls, the other in matters belonging to their bodies, the third in matters belonging to their estates.* Amongst these, physitians walk in the clouds, their waies being not so discernible to a vulgar view, as the waies of the other two are; and that's the reason men are led by a company of proud, insulting domineering doctors, whose wits were born above five hundred years before themselves. Would it not pity a man to see whole estates wasted in physick, both body and purse consumed upon outlandish rubbish? Is it handsome and well-beseeming to see a doctor ride in state, in plush, with a footcloath, and not a grain of wit but what was in print before he was born? But some self-seekers (of whom I expect to be traduced for the translation of this book), will be objecting against me for quoting the vertues of the receipts, of which I meet with one in the epistle of the Colledg to the reader, viz., it tends to the destruction of the common-wealth, because thereby ignorant fellows will be induced to the practice of physick, and, therefore they say they wrote it only to the nurslings of Apollo. But, 1, if Apollo had served the *nine Muses* so as they serve the apothecaries, viz., hid all his art from them, they would have no more wit than *nine geese*. 2. All the nation are already physitians. If you ayl any thing, every one you meet, whether man or woman, will prescribe you a medicine for it. Now, whether this book thus translated will make them more ignorant or more knowing, any one that hath but a grain of understanding may easily judg. 3. All the ancient physitians wrote in their own mother tongues, and native language. Mesne, Avicenna, Averrois, Rhazis, Serapio, etc., in Arabick. Galen, Hippocrates, etc., in Greek. Paracelsus, in High Dutch. Did these do their countries good or harm, think ye? What reason can be given why England should be deprived of the benefit of other nations? Worthy countrymen, the Colledg doth in effect say, that you are the greatest fools under the sun; are you not much engaged to them, think you? I am confident there be those in this nation, that have wit enough to know that the *Papists* and the *Colledg of Physitians* will not suffer *divinity* and *physick* to be printed in our mother tongue, both upon one and the same grounds, and both colour it over with the same excuses.

“For my own part I am now in the prime of my age, therefore not affected with the lightness and vanity of youth, nor the dotage of

old age. I am not at any private interest in doing this work, but purely the good of my country. I never received (that I know of) the least prejudice by any of the Colledg which might procure desire of revenge in a melancholly breast. I cannot boast as the College did, that no errors are committed by the printer or my self. If it be childish, 'tis the liker to my copy. I hope the ingenious will favorably pass by my failings. Charity usually dwelleth in generous breasts; if this be kindly accepted, it shall be an engagement to me further to open this famous (though too much abused) art of physick to you, and withal alwaies to remaine your servant."

But the quick, hurried beat of the alarum warned me that the "early closing hour" was at hand; the clock struck four. I committed the fascinating volume to the care of one of the attentive, polite librarians, returned home, and sat down a *devoted homœopathist*. Believe me to remain, Sir,

Your obedient subscriber,

UNA MADRE.

London, February 17, 1852.

P. S. If any of the knights-errant of the *Lancet*, should be so ungallant as to doubt the accuracy, the verbal *literal* accuracy of these quotations, let him make a pilgrimage to that palace of delights, the British Museum, and consult for himself, our sagacious apothecary and gentleman.—Press mark, G. a. 1

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P. P. S. Do you not think that several of the medical men of the present day must be lineal descendants of some of the physicians in James's time? They have the same surnames, and so many of their drugs are of the same nature of theirs, and I could suspect their spirit is very similar; for after the translator has given a recipe, in which one of the ingredients is "white sugar one pound two ounces and two drachms," remarking, "this is notable—they should have added, two grains and a half and half a quarter," he adds, "I hope they (the Colledg) do not hold arbitrary government—they make such arbitrary receipts."

THE NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL

OF

HOMOEOPATHIA.

Translated from the Journal de la Société Gallicane.

LESSONS IN PHARMACOLOGY.

BY GEORGES WEBER, PHARMACEUTIST AT PARIS.

In all sciences, and especially in medicine, there are sensible facts which may be seen, and invisible facts of which we but conceive; facts which may be demonstrated, and facts derived from deduction. There are truths, and most irrefragable truths, which do not present themselves except after a process of reasoning. Though it may be the usage of the times to trust to nothing but the evidence of the senses, or to experimental demonstration; though the description of the leg of an insect may be sure of a better reception than the most complete argument, yet we cannot avoid an occasional recurrence to the use of our reasoning powers, for, again, well established, *inductive truths*, offer as much that is worthy of credit, and, sometimes, indeed, even more than certain facts, which repose only on the evidence of our senses. If, then, we cannot always offer experimental demonstrations in support of our doctrines, this cannot be a sufficiently weighty reason for rejecting them, unexamined, provided they are well established by analogical proofs and inductions.

It is no part of our purpose to bring together, in this place, the arguments which may be adduced in support of the doctrine of imponderables; still less to deduce from it a complete system which

we should oppose to Homœopathia. Far from it: we merely propose to inquire if some connection may not be established between Hahnemann's system and the discoveries of modern science: and especially if it is true, as is generally supposed, that Homœopathia cannot be reconciled with the facts revealed in the daily experience of Physiologists of all the various sects. Our object is thus to arrive, as near as possible, at the analysis of the action of drugs upon the living man, and the conditions to which therapeutic agents seem to owe their properties; and, first, a few words upon what is life and what is a drug (*médicament*), in view of this theory.

An attentive examination of the discoveries of modern Chemistry, and of the facts upon which the theory of electro-magnetism is based, has led us to think that the imponderable fluids may be considered as playing a predominant part in all physical and natural phenomena: that the difference in physical, chemical and therapeutic properties of bodies, is to be ascribed, in the physiological as well as material order, to the special mode of existence of the imponderable fluid which resides in every body in nature: that the phenomena of Chemistry, which are nothing but phenomena of attraction and repulsion, depend solely upon the reciprocal influence of these fluids. And it seems difficult to avoid arranging the action of medicines upon the organism, under the same class of facts.

What is, in fact, presented us by that which is styled the dynamism of drugs, as regards the living organism? What is the drug but a material body, deprived of life, unable to act in consequence, except in accordance with the laws which govern dead matter, that is to say, by virtue of physico-chemical law, that is to say, by the aid of its affinities, or rather by reason of the *inorganic forces* of the imponderable principle which it contains within? On the other hand, what is the living organism but a material body, animated, it is true, by the divine breath of life, but in which all the material phenomena are performed under the influence of imponderable agents? Can it be conceived that dead matter, or, if it is preferred, the force of the drug—*indisputably inorganic*—should act upon the immaterial principle of life in any other way than by the intervention of forces or agents which bring this life into relation with the organic mass, and which necessarily preside over all the functions of the organism? We cannot conceive, in fact, that

life can be directly affected by a drug, and without any intervention. To reason otherwise would be to materialize life! It is this intermediate that Hahnemann calls the *nervous sensibility*; which we consider as being of the same nature as the imponderable agents, that is to say, as analogous to the electro-magnetic fluids. It is to them that the action of the drug is applied; it is them which it modifies and which it has power to modify, because it is virtually their analogue, both by its constitution and its properties. Life and the organic matter are reunited during a limited time, by ties hidden, without doubt; but the forces or agents which the life employs for the government of the organism, these we see, we feel, we demonstrate by experiment; we modify them at will by analagous agents, taken from the external world; we know that they are indispensable to the support, to the existence, even, of life.

This being the case, it would give a false idea of the *dynamic force* of drugs—which is, however, a real force—to ascribe to it a power which it does not possess, that of directly modifying life. The first condition necessary to the action of one force upon another is, that it should have a certain homogeneousness with that other. Now, the drug force is essentially dead and inorganic; it would then be to put life upon the same level as matter, or, as already said, to materialize life, to ascribe to drugs the power of modifying it directly.

If we consider man attentively, we find in him a triple principle, the *soul*, the *life*, and the *matter*.

The *soul* is immortal and peculiar to the human species exclusively: we shall not attempt either to characterize or define it.

The *life* is perishable, and common to all living beings from man down to the lowest animals and vegetables. The intimate nature of life is unknown to us. “It reveals itself,” says Richerand, “*by an ensemble of phenomena which succeed each other in organized bodies during a limited time.*” Bichat defines it, “*the ensemble of the functions which resist death.*”

Animals and vegetables possess, as well as we, the faculty of resisting, for some time, the destructive influence of physical agents: they *live*, they develop themselves, they reproduce themselves: they are, like us, influenced by external agents: they have diseases susceptible of being cured or relieved by medicinal agents, and their

power of resistance to physical agents (power of living), may be destroyed, as with us, under the influence of certain poisonous agents.*

By the term *matter*, we generally designate all the ponderable mass of living bodies, solid and fluid, to which we add the imponderable fluids, forces, or agents, under the influence of which, life manifests itself and executes its organic functions, and which have their analogues in the inanimate world. We do not think it necessary to repeat all the arguments and demonstrations which we have adduced on another occasion, (see our *Dynamology*), in support of this idea. It will be enough to repeat that it is under the influence and by the intervention of these agents, that its functions seem to be performed: they preside both over sensibility and irritability, these two fundamental and characteristic properties of living bodies: that all the functions of the organism, the movements, the secretions, the absorptions, the digestion, the nutrition, the sensorial phenomena, everything, in a word, which gives evidence of life in the organism, is accomplished under the influence and with the concurrence of these imponderable agents. But these agents, in order to perform their functions in accordance to nature, to preserve the or-

* There exists, indeed, great differences of form, of structure, and of organic composition, between all these beings; differences adapted to the kind of life to which they are destined, in the midst of which they are called to live. The fish lives only under water, a particular species of worm in vinegar, alone: the goat browses with impunity upon the sumach, while the parrot is poisoned with parsley, and the fly with an infusion of quassia: the hedge hog is proof against prussic acid and the poison of the rattlesnake. The peach is poisonous at the East, while in our colonies they cultivate and eat the nightshade as spinage. It is well known what enormous doses of opium, of mercurials, or other active drugs, are tolerated under the tropics, but which destroy us giants of the North without fail. We should never cease should we recount all these peculiarities, which, however, prove but one thing; that is, that life is nicely adjusted to its possessor, or rather, that the organic composition, as well as the influences of climate, have power to modify, not life, which ever remains the same, but the forces or agents by which it resists influences from without. Life is a property, rather than a thing: it is the same thing in man, in the animal, in the vegetable. It is not life, but rather the organic composition and the nature of the vital (imponderable) forces or agents, upon which, the difference of impressibility by physical agents depends. In other words, there is no difference between the life of the hedge hog and that of other animals, or of man. If the hedge hog is insensible to the influence of prussic acid, that does not depend upon his life, but upon the particular nature of the vital organs which neutralize the poisonous action, while the parrot cannot endure a plant which the greater part of animals eat without inconvenience. How many beings are there who subsist upon poisonous substances !

ganic mass and the ensemble of its functions, need the impulse of a higher agent, life: for, as soon as life ceases, the entire organism falls again under the jurisdiction of physical laws: the elements of which the organism is composed, and which have been for a time withdrawn from the exclusive influence of physical agents, and governed according to laws called vital, these elements, obedient to their natural affinities, are dissolved and become again inorganic matter.

We may still further remark, that living bodies seem, in many respects, to be formed in a state of constant struggle between certain influences of the exterior world: that a radical antagonism exists between the organic life and that which may be called the inorganic life, that is to say, between the entire forces which govern brute matter: this is so far true, that the two lives reciprocally exclude each other. The one cannot exist where the other holds sway. From the moment in which bodies of the external world pass into the sphere of vital activity, in which they are assimilated, they find themselves, by that very process, converted into living matter, subjected to vital laws, and, *during the term of their assimilation*, resisting the laws and affinities which characterized them in the external world. From the moment, on the contrary, in which the physico-chemical agents begin to predominate in any part of the organism, life is compromised, and so much the more extensively as the attack is more profound, and more general, i. e. as it affects the more important organs.

But this unceasing conflict between the organism and external agents, is of itself a condition of existence for living bodies; for the entire vital phenomena are but a series of actions and reactions of the organism against the matter from which it draws its own substance, and against the inorganic forces, alike indispensable to its support and its propagation.

The organism draws its own substance from the material world by which it is surrounded. There is no doubt that a part of the alimentary substances is absorbed and converted into organic elements. The dead matter of the aliment, vivified by assimilation, becomes an integral part of the living being: it joins itself to this being with the physico-chemical properties, inherent in matter. At the moment when its assimilation is effected, that is to say, at the moment when matter is withdrawn from the realm of physical laws,

to enter into the sphere of vital activity, there is a sort of strife set up, or collision, between the vital agents and the physico-chemical properties (or dynamic force) of the matter ingested.

This collision is more or less marked, as the matter ingested is more or less heterogeneous to the organism. If the ponderable elements, of which it is composed, are of such a nature that they may be assimilated, and if they are not, moreover, invested with imponderable principles too heterogeneous, the matter is called *alimentary*: if the contrary is the case, it is *medicinal* or *poisonous*. In this view we may assert that every body in nature may become medicinal, for all have real and distinct properties, a specific force or virtue, inherent in their constitution. On the other hand, as regards drugs or poisons, there are many which are alimentary, either for certain animals or under certain forms of preparation. It is needless to repeat that, in this latter case, (of poisons becoming aliments), either the manner of preparation has sufficiently neutralized the poisonous principle, (as in the case of tapioca and the nightshade), or the beings which are nourished by them are organized in a manner to neutralize this poisonous principle, in a manner of which we have previously spoken.

We then see that there is no defined line between the aliment and the drug; there are but differences in degree; that there is, in the two cases, an analogy in the phenomena; that both reach the organism in their proper material form; that at the moment of assimilation, that is to say, at the moment when the inanimate ingested matter is converted into living matter, a collision is established between the forces of this substance and the vital agents. The product of this collision is what is called the medicinal action, which is constituted by the reaction of the vital agents against the physical agents or forces of the substance ingested. The action is nothing, or nearly so, for alimentary substances, because these substances do not contain principles which are too active, that is to say, too heterogeneous to the organism. It is considerable, in case of poisons or medicines, because of the heterogeneous principles which these substances contain. Prussic acid is, as before stated, without action upon the hedge-hog, because the vital agents of this animal have the property either to neutralize the deleterious principle of this acid, or to accommodate themselves to it. The insect which lives

upon the sumac or manzanilla, might not be able, perhaps, to accommodate itself at all to the mallows.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

(Continued from page 189.)

In the year 1820, an event occurred of the greatest importance for Homœopathia, the arrival of the Austrian Field Marshal von Schwarzenberg, who came to Leipsic to be treated homœopathically, under the very eyes of Hahnemann himself. Dr. Marenzeller, of Prague, a military surgeon, who was even then no longer young, but who is still living, and who had given some attention to Homœopathia, was the cause of Schwarzenberg's determination. Schwarzenberg would doubtless have been much pleased, if Hahnemann had come to him, but the reformer felt himself under no obligation to do this, so there was nothing left for the Marshal but to repair to Leipsic in person, in a condition, as regarded bodily strength, far different from that in which he entered Leipsic, as conqueror, six years before, in the full vigor of health. It was a great triumph for Hahnemann to see such an illustrious personage subject himself to his recently discovered method of treatment; but quite as great was the jealousy which our adversaries, especially the physicians of the old school, manifested in many ways, against Hahnemann and his new doctrine. The constant watch, or rather, spying of his patients, and still more, of his students, was practised after this with much more rigor, and the extreme malignity with which it was done, excited the indignation even of those who were devoted to the old school. It was no scientific strife, but the furious cry of enraged fanaticism. A quiet spectator must have compared their senseless doings to the tarantula dance. All joined in an absolute war of extermination, and they were not ashamed to use the most reprehensible weapons. It was a time of the greatest depression

and persecution of Homœopathy and its adherents that has been seen for many a year. It was easy to foresee that Hahnemann's doctrine would prove a thorn in the flesh to physicians of the old school, since it threatened grievously to compromise their pecuniary interests, for, though, as yet in its infancy, it had already shown itself superior to the old system in many incurable diseases. Consequently, this doctrine was not to be met by mere calumny; at least, its overthrow could not be thus effected. It was necessary to hit upon some other expedient, and this they found in accusations against the Homœopathists, for dispensing their own medicines, which was, in Hahnemann's opinion, an indispensable requisite of the new doctrine. They thought, too, that when the source of supplies was cut off, the method of treatment must also be overthrown. It so happened, then, that the apothecaries, instigated by the physicians, presented a memorial to the council, wherein they complained that their rights were prejudiced by Dr. Hahnemann's dispensing his own medicines, at the same time naming those young physicians (mostly students), who also dispensed the medicines which had been prescribed.

The medical treatment of Prince von Schwarzenberg put an end to these quarrels, as the Saxon government, out of regard to the exalted patient, checked these unjust persecutions by an exercise of its sovereign authority. But to ensure the destruction of Hahnemann, and since no time was to be lost, Hahnemann's pupils living at Leipsic, the most of whom were, as yet, without the *jus practiciandi*, were watched with the greatest rigor, so that they might be attacked, should they attempt the treatment of the sick, with a double accusation, that of illegally practising, and of dispensing their own medicines—though all medical students were in the habit of treating patients, a course which was pursued with great energy by Dr. Clarus, then Professor of Clinical Medicine, although, in later years, he allowed himself to be called in consultation by allopathic quacks. Dr. Clarus seems not to have acted quite impartially in this transaction, and though he then received the hearty thanks and congratulations of his colleagues for the efficient aid which he rendered them in their opposition to Homœopathy, yet his course was not calculated to present him to future generations as worthy of commendation. It was by his instigation, also, that

in the year 1821, the homœopathic medicines were taken from the residence of Hornburg and Franz, on the part of the Court of the University and the first actuary, and by the aid of two beadles, and were burned in St. Paul's churchyard,—a transaction which would hardly have found an excuse in the Dark Ages. He it was, again, who, at the head of thirteen Leipsic physicians, openly came out against Hahnemann in the Leipsic *Journal* of 1821, combining with them to demonstrate, though with inconclusive reasoning, that the then prevalent purple rash, called *rother Hund*, was nothing else than scarlet fever, and that it should be treated accordingly, &c. To avoid repetition, I will merely refer to the 14th and 15th No. of Vol. 26 of this *Journal*, where a full account of this transaction will be found under the title "*Aus Hahnemann's Leben.*"

But to return to the disease of Prince von Schwarzenberg, which produced changes in other of the external relations of Homœopathy. Of the character of the Prince's disease, I was never exactly informed: but this much was to be gathered from what I heard, that the extreme hardships to which the Prince had been exposed during his many campaigns, and the violent mental excitement to which he had been subjected at that time, for which he sought to restore his strength by artificial means—that these and other causes laid the foundation for his complaint, which chiefly affected the cerebral nerves, and frequently induced a congestive state of the brain, from which, considering his constitution and his constant and extreme indulgence in spirituous drinks, apoplexy might readily be anticipated. Indeed, this disease had already announced its approach by repeated lesser attacks of paralysis, stupefaction and lethargy, which justified apprehension that organic changes were being developed in the brain and were becoming more extensive. The Prince resided upon an estate without the city, called Milchin-sel: when Hahnemann visited him, he always met the Prince's body physician, the Royal and Imperial Counsellor, Staff Surgeon, Dr. von Sax, and the Royal and Imperial Regimental Surgeon, Dr. Marenzeller. The two latter did not find in Hahnemann, who allowed nothing to interrupt the arrangement of his time, such a sociable person as they would have wished, for the sake of their own improvement in the knowledge of Homœopathy: on this account they became the more intimate with his pupils, and paid particular regard

to Hornburg, whose great practical talent made him prominent above all others: the conversations were chiefly of a scientific nature, and turned mostly upon Homœopathy, while the foreign physicians very frequently made contributions from the rich treasures of the experience of many years, which were, for us tyros, of great interest.

The disease of the Prince at first assumed, under Hahnemann's treatment, a very favorable character, which had never been the case under any previous treatment, and it was clearly seen what homœopathic remedies could accomplish, even where a disease was far advanced; however, as regarded the permanence of the improvement, in this case there could be but little hopes, since the Prince could not deny himself his usual and copious libations: his disease suddenly assumed a more acute form—no subsequent improvement was observed, and the illustrious patient died, apoplectic, on the 15th of Oct., 1820, after nearly a half year's residence in Leipsic. What a jubilee for the craft! A post-mortem examination was held under the direction of Counsellor Clarus, who also furnished an account of the examination to Hufeland's *Journal*, Vol. 51, Part 4, (see also No. 14, Vol. 26, of this *Journal*), to which he did not fail to add his own individual opinion about Homœopathy, as if it were of any particular importance to learn the opinion of any one physician upon this new doctrine: he thought, however, that this would be the first blow towards the complete overthrow of the system! His sanguine hopes have, however, proved deceitful to this very day!

Although Hahnemann well knew that he was derided and ridiculed on all sides, and this became far more striking after the decease of Schwarzenberg, yet he was so thoroughly conscious of his superiority, and intellectual pre-eminence, that he utterly disregarded the contempt of the multitude, and in the proud consciousness of his worth he accompanied the remains of the Prince to Leipsic, on foot.

After the death of the Prince, the enmity against Homœopathy broke out afresh and with redoubled violence. The greater part of our opponents began to realize that it would be a difficult undertaking to suppress this new doctrine by authoritative declarations and ministerial decrees, and that the upward soaring of the mind could not be arrested, nor could knowledge based upon experience be dis-

puted away, by sophistry. Thus much these gentlemen understood, and this consideration brought them into a complete intellectual bankruptcy, in which they perplexed themselves a long time, and all to no purpose, to hit upon some expedient for accomplishing their end. The pupils of Hahnemann, at that time, were the most exposed, since they had not as yet obtained the *licentiam practicandi*, hence were subject to a penalty as unqualified practitioners, and, indeed, to a criminal prosecution, even for treating those cases where no physician, not even Counsellor Clarus himself, could fail to acknowledge his inability to cure. A prosecution of this kind befell Dr. Franz—long since deceased—in case of a lady who suffered from Phthisis florida (Consumption). As all patients of this description ever hope to gain their health by change of physicians, so did this one: she had felt passably well under Franz's treatment, but this did not satisfy her; she wanted more; she wanted to be cured—a very reasonable desire, which she hoped to realize by subjecting herself to the treatment of Counsellor Clarus. The Counsellor came, and a bitter accusation of his predecessor ensued: he was reproached with many sins of omission to which the death of the lady was attributed, though she was previously doomed to a certain death: in addition to this, a second and third accusation were brought to bear upon him: he had practised, being as yet unqualified, and more than that, had dispensed his own medicines. This was surely enough to put the unlucky Franz out of the way of doing mischief, if not forever, at least for a long time, and so it happened: he committed the affair to an experienced lawyer and betook himself for a time, to his parents at Plauen, where he was compelled to stay half a year on account of this prosecution. Although nothing material could be urged against him, yet he was condemned to pay the costs which had accumulated beyond all reason, and Leipsic was lost to him as a field for medical practice.

My career was interrupted in a similar manner. I had long before announced myself to the then Dean of the Medical Faculty, Counsellor Rosen-müller, Professor of Anatomy, as foreign candidate for a higher degree. To my great misfortune, this celebrated man soon after died. I did not suppose a second announcement to be necessary, as I thought that the duties of the Dean were all laid down and exactly performed, and that connected with them was an

accurate report of all events pertaining to the Medical Faculty. Although it was clearly my interest to inquire whether my wish had been made known to the new Dean, yet I did not fully realize the importance of having this obstacle removed, as I found myself engaged in a practice by no means unprofitable, and with youthful presumption and carelessness, did not even suppose that an obstacle could be laid in my way. But with all the caution which I exercised in my practice, the then second surgeon at Jacob's Hospital, Dr. Kohlrusch, (a man who occupied the place merely on account of his skill as an operator, but devoid of any further scientific education), discovered that I attended one of his patients, and lost no time in forwarding to the President of the Faculty a packet of my powders, and to accuse me before this court, so bitterly opposed to all homœopathists. The latter did not allow the affair to rest a long time: I was summoned before Clarus, overwhelmed with reproaches, and threatened with the severest punishment if I dared to practise again before the Counsellor ordered my examination. I confess, I found myself in an unpleasant position: I should have been glad if my examination had been held the next day, for I had studied diligently and felt confident of my readiness: however, I must wait till this gentleman was pleased to call for me, and in the mean time I could earn nothing. My situation was soon decided by the Secretary of the Faculty, who was friendly to me: he dissuaded me from being examined at Leipsic, as I should fail, in spite of all my knowledge, and then my hope of being examined at Dresden would be frustrated. The prospect was not very flattering: on the one hand my youthful presumption urged me to brave the danger: on the other, my better judgment assured me that I, a single person, could by no means withstand the malicious power arrayed against me, that I should exert my strength to no purpose, and that a certain overthrow awaited me. Affairs being in such a situation, no other resource seemed left to me than to seek another University.

Before proceeding further, I will detail a little more at length, an occurrence of this year, which seems to me worthy of notice. As I have before said, a Society of Leipsic physicians took the field against Hahnemann, and endeavored to demonstrate to the laical public, that the then prevailing epidemic was nothing else than scarlet fever. This essay was circulated in manuscript amongst the

most prominent physicians of Leipsic, and their signatures to it were requested: it was sent to our recently deceased friend, Müller, who had already begun to acquaint himself with Homœopathy, and who, for this purpose, had borrowed the *Organon* of me a few days before: after perusing the *Organon*, although he found it to contain many untenable propositions, yet the fundamental maxim, "*similia similibus curantur*," and the consequences deduced therefrom, with the directions for its use in practical life, seemed to him so worthy of consideration and experiment, that he was utterly averse to an *a priori* condemnation of this new doctrine, and hence, he dissented from the treatise and not only refused to sign it, but warned the others against its publication. As usually happens, his well-intended counsel was not followed; on the contrary, he made many enemies: this, however, did not prevent his publishing his experience in the treatment of this disease, in the *Leipsic Daily Journal*, of that year, soon after the appearance of the former ill-boding essay, under the title "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." In this treatise he extolled *Aconite nap.*, which Hahnemann had recommended against the purple rash, and acknowledged his obligations to the discoverer, and at the same time, detailed the manner in which he used the remedy in this disease, as well as the success which followed, (see No. 15, Vol. 26, of this Journal).

In the meantime, the persecutions against Hahnemann were continued by the apothecaries of Leipsic, without remission, and no one knows how far the matter might have been carried, had not a more friendly fortune stretched out its hand to Hahnemann, and delivered him from those needless vexations which rendered his residence in Leipsic so unpleasant, though it had once been agreeable and dear to him as the field where he had first practised his art, undisturbed and with striking success. Nor can it seem surprising that he should feel hurt by the hostile opposition and the impediments which were thrown in the way of the development of his system, to which, simple as it was, and founded upon true and faithful observations of Nature, he had already devoted a quarter of a century of his life, and for which he had denied himself all social pleasures, that he might bring it to a higher perfection. Under such circumstances the invitation of His Highness, Duke Frederic of Anhalt-Cœthen, could not but be desirable, calling him, as it did, to be the

Duke's body-physician at Coethen, where everything had already been granted him, which he considered necessary to his new doctrine, and inseparable from it: in a word, Coethen was offered to him and his system, as a free city, a favor never previously granted by any crowned head. With joy he accepted the invitation, and left Leipsic early in 1821, never to return there again to reside. Many of his old pupils accompanied him a long way upon the road: I was not with them, having left Leipsic, as previously mentioned. I must add, however, that Hahnemann took two of his pupils to Coethen, with whom I was not personally acquainted—though I became so afterwards—Drs. Haynel and Mossdorf: the latter afterwards became his son-in-law, but was subsequently separated from him: the cause I never learned. Haynel, on the contrary, led the life of a true Nomade—was at Berlin at the first invasion of the Cholera, then in Merseburg for the purpose of assisting Dr. Rummel, where I saw him again: finally he visited me in 1830, in Leipsic, where he provided himself with a large stock of homœopathic medicines with the intention of going to North America: since which time I have not heard from him.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the British Journal of Homœopathy.

TRIAL AND CONFESSIONS OF PROFESSORS SYME, CHRISTISON AND SIMPSON.

- I. *Correspondence between Professor Christison and Dr. George E. Stewart, on Homœopathy.* Edin.: James Hogg, 4, Nicholson-street; James Brown, 34, South Castle-street.
- II. *The Memorial of James Syme, Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery, unto the Honourable Patrons of the University of Edinburgh.*
- III. *Speech at the Medico-Chirurgical Society relative to Homœopathy: with Notes on the peculiar theological opinions of some disciples of Hahnemann; &c. By James Y. Simpson, M. D., &c.* Edin.: Sutherland and Knox.

* He is still living and probably resides in New York.—*Rummel.*

- IV. *Letter to the President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, on the recent Speeches of Professors Syme and Simpson. By William Henderson, M. D., Professor of General Pathology.* Edin.: W. P. Kennedy.
- V. *A Letter to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the late proceedings of that body, regarding Homœopathic Practitioners. By James Russell, M. D., F. R. S. E., F. R. C. S. E., &c.* Edin.: John Grieg & Son, Melbourne-place.
- VI. *Letter to the Honourable the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh on the Memorial of Mr. Syme. By William Henderson, M. D., Prof. of General Pathology.* Edin.: W. P. Kennedy.

IN Edinburgh the combat deepens. The last fortnight has given birth to all these pamphlets. It is even more remarkable, that from each member of the medical triumvirate at whose bidding the "regulars" have taken the field against the practitioners of homœopathy with no advantage and much dishonor, we have something here in print. Professors Christison, Syme, and Simpson thus appear before the public, resolute to put down homœopathy, by what means and with what success will be seen presently.

With some differential circumstances it will be found that they stand substantially in one position. All tried and convicted on their own confession and otherwise of having given countenance to homœopathy, compelled under the sting of the *Lancet* to make their palinode with what humiliating accompaniments it was thought expedient to impose, they now appear before the public in Edinburgh as the leaders of the medical conspiracy which is beginning to attract general notice. Very unfortunately for them, every step they have hitherto taken to purge themselves from this contamination has only added to it, or brought on them even more serious charges. If the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England had any difficulty in coming to the resolution "that it is not expedient for the college to interfere in the matter," nothing will be more likely to satisfy them of its unquestionable prudence than the exhibition now made in Edinburgh by the three chief instigators of an opposite course of conduct.

On their own confession they are all guilty of countenancing homœopathy, for the resolution of the College of Surgeons, moved by Mr. Syme, expressly states, that to meet homœopathic practitioners in consultation is to do so; and certainly no less is implied by the previously adopted resolutions of the College of Physicians, over which Dr. Simpson presides. Dr. Christison, more judicious than

the other two, has made no attempt to efface this brand, which the miserable struggles of the others have only affixed more indelibly.

It is quite true that the position thus assumed by the members of these colleges is altogether untenable; it is a violation of established professional usage, and an outrage upon humanity: but they have sworn to it, and until it is abjured must consent to be tried by it. They have been tried and found guilty. Well aware that if to meet in consultation any physician practising homœopathically be to countenance that system now, so it must have been a year, or two years, or ten years ago, they have been using desperate efforts, under the lash of their inexorable tyrant, the organ of the English medical mob, to make it appear that in point of fact they have not committed this offence, or have committed it only in a venial form, and are willing to do penance to any required amount. But we must consider their cases in succession.

I. Dr. Christison. Not duly estimating the truth of the saying, that "if speech be silver, silence is golden," this well-known toxicologist has appeared before his students as the champion of orthodox medicine and the prompt slayer of its young rival. Experienced, yet not wise, in his antidotal lectures on Homœopathy he allowed himself to make remarks on the conduct of those of the medical graduates of this year who were at the time of their examinations believers in homœopathy; for which one of them called him to account; the result of which appears in the pamphlet first named. It is a result on which the professor of *Materia Medica* has no reason to congratulate himself.

He has exposed his conduct, in thus referring to graduates of the University, to Dr. Stewart's severe yet just rebuke, being told that it was "highly undignified and indiscreet, as well as unacademical." He has given Dr. Stewart an opportunity to proclaim the fact, that of the forty-five students who graduated this year, *five* were to his certain knowledge believers in homœopathy, and as many more had a leaning to it, and he has "no doubt are now daily becoming more convinced of its superior efficacy;" and to announce, for the encouragement of other students and to the confusion of the medical faculty, as follows: "Indeed so entirely satisfied am I that in such examinations any questions tending to elicit a confession of belief, or of intentions in reference to practice, are entirely out of place and irregular, that I was quite prepared, had any such been put to me, to decline answering them upon that ground, and to abide the consequences, taking my appeal, in case of necessity, to the senatus and patrons of the university." This remedy was, however, unnecessary in Dr. Stewart's case; for although convinced "of the importance of the homœopathic law and of the efficacy of infinitesi-

nal doses *given in accordance* with it, on neither of these subjects was he directly or indirectly asked any questions."

These are but a few of the consequences of Dr. Christison's indiscretion. He has given his young and zealous opponent a fair opportunity to review in detail his lecture on homœopathy, and most effectually to expose its weakness, shewing that by him as by most of the other professors in the university, the subject is "as yet unknown, or misunderstood." Upon any examination of Dr. Stewart's effective criticism we cannot now enter, and, recommending it to our readers, must hasten on to the latter part, in which he proves Dr. Christison to have been plainly, although unwittingly, teaching the homœopathic doctrine. But before doing so, we must refer to one of Professor Christison's arguments, which may have weight with the ignorant, and is a very remarkable instance how possible it is even for a man of high scientific reputation to speak about Hahnemann's discovery, without having the remotest conception of its true character. The objection thus appears in the notes of the lecture on which Dr. Stewart's remarks are founded: "It takes a long time to establish a remedy in regular practice. Iodine has been known for thirty-one years, and its action is still obscure. But in homœopathy we are called on to believe that one sagacious man did at once what many have been unable to accomplish in many years." In reply Dr. Stewart well remarks, "There is in this no argument against homœopathy at all; although I confess there is in it great cause for admiration of Hahnemann." No argument, certainly, against homœopathy; and the very statement of the contrary proves that Dr. Christison had failed to see that if the announcement was anything, it was the announcement of a law of discovery by which the application of medicines to specific diseases can be known anterior to any such experience of their action. Nay more; that not only is the investigation simplified immensely by getting quit of the uncertain, varying, disturbing element of disease, but, by the discovery of this law of relation between their effects on healthy persons and in disease, the whole records of the past, which narrate cases of poisoning or medicinal aggravations, become at once available as a practical repertory. Thus, little as he may be thinking of favours in that quarter, Dr. Christison's enquiries in the region of poisons become part of the hand-book of homœopathic practice; and were his experiments and observations conducted with a more painstaking, minute accuracy, he might yet confer serious obligations on the method of practice which it is his idle purpose to put down.

Nor will Dr. Christison be counted blameless for giving publicity to the fact that the prophylactic powers of Belladonna in scarlatina were first discovered by Hahnemann—a discovery made by means of the general therapeutic law which it thus remarkably authenti-

cates; and if Dr. Christison would, on the ground of his medical doctrines, indignantly spurn the *living* Hahnemann as no fit associate for him, with what fairness can he take advantage of one of the valuable discoveries in medicine in which the great reformer still lives, while he insults the discoverer in the persons of his honest and able disciples. At any rate is it not plain that by recommending the use of this medicine, one of its many inestimable fruits, Dr. Christison gives public countenance to the homœopathic law?

We can refer to only a few of the passages in Dr. Christison's writings, by which Dr. Stewart has clearly proved him to be guilty of teaching homœopathy. They are quoted from his Dispensatory.

1. Tartar emetic.—“Internally (quotes Dr. Christison—p. 149) it produces inflammation of the alimentary mucous membrane, and also, it appears, *of the texture of the lungs* ;” and *per contra* we find on the same page among the effects of this medicine in small doses, “*the cure of pneumonia, pleurisy, and other acute inflammations.*”

2. Arsenic.—“A great multiplicity of secondary affections has further been observed, among which the most frequent and most remarkable are, partial palsy, *epileptic convulsions*, and *dyspepsia with emaciation*.”—(p. 184); *per contra*—(p. 136) “It is one of the *standard remedies in epilepsy* ;” and (p. 134) “*is in small doses a tonic.*”

3. Kreosotum.—(p. 376)—“In the human subject its poisonous action has been sometimes manifested by *nausea, vomiting*,” &c.; *per contra*—“It allays *vomiting* from functional disorder of the stomach ;” is also “valuable in the chronic vomiting of pregnancy ; and in the most obstinate of all kinds of vomiting—sea-sickness.”

Of such examples of the homœopathic action of remedies, Dr. Stewart writes—the work referred to is full : and leaving the professor of materia medica to make what terms of reconciliation may be possible with the English demagogue, we now turn to our next subject.

II. Mr. Syme.—No one is more zealous in this business, or more indiscreet, than the Professor of Clinical Surgery. Not content with moving in the College of Surgeons the recent Resolutions by which he has condemned himself as a countenancer of homœopathy, he was the mover in the Medico-Chirurgical Society of a Resolution to the following effect :—“That the public profession of homœopathy shall be held to disqualify for being admitted or remaining a member :” which came before the Society on the 19th November last. From the discussion all strangers were excluded by a unanimous vote, and a Report of the proceedings was afterwards published

by authority.* No doubt the Society sadly wanted cleansing—it was deeply tainted with homœopathy. We don't speak here of the conversions among its members to the system now proscribed, which might be thought inevitable, but of much more direct countenance given. So long ago as 1842 a paper was read to the Society, the joint production of *two* well-known and perfectly inflexible homœopathists, by one of them not then even a member of the Society, but who was afterwards requested to join it, proposed, balloted for, and duly elected. The paper we refer to was “on the Pathology of Typhus,” and was afterwards published by the request of the editor, Dr. Cormack, then a physician in Edinburgh, in the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science* for April, 1842. This will serve for one instance of the Society's doings; the other we shall take is a very recent one. In the number for June last of the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*—the sequel to that we just referred to—“conducted by Professors Christison, Syme, Simpson, Good-sir,” &c., &c.—we find the following:—“Article II. Evidence of puerperal fever depending upon the contagious inoculation of morbid matter. By Dr. F. H. Arneth, of Vienna.” (Read before the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society on April 16th, 1851.) So our friend Dr. Arneth has been among them!—we are glad to learn it; they could not have been instructed by a better homœopathist. But what comes of the character of the Society?—what of the consistency of the Medical Triumvirs of Edinburgh? All three were giving marked and public countenance to homœopathy!

It will be admitted that this Society had become of quite Augean foulness in the matter of homœopathy; and as it had no Hercules, the two biggest men there (or most zealous) set themselves to cleanse it, by turning into it such a stream of vulgar nonsense, impertinence, and calumny as to make it no longer tolerable. It is quite true that they have been nearly drowned themselves, and that the mire of homœopathy sticks all the faster to them. But what will not a man do for reputation?—and they have a merciless taskmaster.

It is remarkable that the very announcement of Mr. Syme's motion, as indicative of a departure from the scientific purposes for which the Society was instituted, led to the resignation of two members, (sons of Mr. Syme's distinguished predecessor in the Chair of Clinical Surgery, to whose exertions its institution was in great part due), Dr. Rutherford Russell, already referred to as having been solicited to join the Society although well known to be a homœopathist; and Dr. James Russell, a much older member of the profession, whose letter to the President of the College of Surgeons (the *fifth* on our list) has been one of the good results of the re-

* *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, Dec. 1851, p. 581.

cent medical conspiracy. A surgical case in which Mr. Goodsir, Professor of Anatomy, and another operating surgeon, had refused their services except on the condition of the dismissal of the patient's usual medical attendant (who happened to be a homœopathist), avowedly on the ground "that the College of Surgeons has in its corporate capacity interdicted its members from meeting homœopathic practitioners," gave occasion to this calm, modest, effective protest against the present cruel and insolent attempt of the doctors, by means of combination, to dictate their own extravagant terms to the public:—

"SIR,—The first example of the operation of the recent resolution of the College of Surgeons, that none of its Fellows should co-operate with a certain class of physicians, has just come under my notice; and as I consider it of importance that the case should be tried at the bar of public opinion by the principles of common sense and common humanity, I beg of you to give it the benefit of publication in your widely-circulated paper.

A few nights ago, about ten o'clock, a respectable physician was sent for in great haste to see a gentleman just come from the country. He found his patient suffering from hernia, in great pain and danger. He administered some homœopathic medicine, and tried to reduce the tumour (as the return of the protruded intestines is technically called). He failed, and nothing seemed left but an operation. Not being himself an operating surgeon, he went for Professor Miller, who was out of town. He then went to another, comparatively unknown to the public, who said he could not go without first consulting Professor Goodsir; accordingly the physician and surgeon drove to the Professor of Anatomy. The surgeon went in and talked for about half an hour with Mr. Goodsir, and then the physician was told that they could only go on condition that he did not *remain even in the house* during the operation, but gave up the poor sick man entirely to them. To save his patient's life the physician consented, and they drove to the house of the sufferer. On examining the tumour before proceeding to operate, it returned at once to its natural situation, showing that the medicine, more true to nature than the surgeons, had rendered their interference unnecessary.

Now, sir, allow me to make a few remarks upon the principle of this surgical combination. The number of operating surgeons in any town is very small; there being not more than six in such a town as this; it is quite easy for them to combine to effect any purpose they have in view. If they have the right to extort, under penalty of death, such an ignominious condition from a patient as that he shall dismiss out of his house his medical attendant, and perhaps only friend in the place, they may extort anything else they

please. If he must abandon his physician at the bidding of surgeons, may he not be compelled to abjure his faith, or to dedicate his fortune to some pious surgical charity? If once medical mortmain be admitted, it will prove infinitely more dangerous than clerical. The surgeon holds present sufferings in his hand, the priest only threats of future punishment. If the principle of such a trades-union be once admitted, the proud boast of medicine that it is as broad as humanity itself, and ignores all differences of creeds, nations, languages, is at an end; and in some parts of Ireland we may have Orange surgeons who refuse to save the lives of the heretic Papists, while in others the Roman Catholic may recruit the ranks of his church by the victims won by the dexterous use of his scalpel. As regards homœopathy, it merely accelerates the period when, among the number of the many graduates of our University who are embracing the new faith, there shall be found some of more than average manual dexterity and anatomical knowledge, and less than average sensitiveness of feeling, who will devote themselves to pure surgery. As regards Professor Goodsir, we acquit him of any personal animosity towards homœopathy, for some years ago he undertook to write pathological articles in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, and only desisted for fear of offending his less liberal brethren; but we cannot justify this outrage of humanity, by the plea of his fearing the consequences of breaking the College law, without admitting the same extenuation for almost all the cruel deeds under which this earth has groaned, for fear is the parent of cruelty.—I am, &c.

J. RUTHERFURD RUSSELL.

75 Queen Street."

Mr. Syme's speech on his motion was all about himself and homœopathic practitioners; there was nothing worth noticing about homœopathy. He referred to Dr. Henderson's statement of having met with him in consultation, in order to gainsay it, which he could not do effectually; and his unhappy attempt had the effect of giving Dr. Henderson occasion in his letter to the President (No. IV. on our list) to establish his statement quite conclusively, and thus prove Mr. Syme to be extremely inaccurate in matters of fact, and on his own principles guilty of giving countenance to homœopathy.

Mr. Syme's speech contains however some important admissions. He is acting under the sting of the *Lancet*. Referring to the statement already noticed, he says: "this charge has been eagerly adopted by the London medical periodical press, which from week to week represented Mr. Syme as guilty of the grossest inconsistency, in publicly opposing what he had privately countenanced."

Again, as to the examination of students, "As the member of a licensing board, he did not conceive himself entitled to reject any candidate, except on the ground of having failed in complying with

the prescribed course of study, or acquiring the expected amount of information."

If we understand his meaning, Mr. Syme has changed his mind since July last, when he took so remarkable a part in Mr Pope's examination; and should his colleagues also have profited by their experience, such a scene is not likely to recur for some time in the University of Edinburgh.

Had we nothing of Mr. Syme's to notice but his speech at the Medico-Chirurgical Society, we might think he was mending, but a perusal of his memorial to the patrons of the University (No. II. of our list) must instantly dissipate any such delusion. In our last number the attention of our readers was called to the recent attempt of the Medical Faculty to persuade the *Senatus* of the University to concur with them in an application to the patrons for Dr. Henderson's expulsion; to which modest proposal the *Senatus* would not listen. Nothing daunted, this pugnacious professor resolved to make his singular application, which he has accordingly done in the memorial of which the title is quoted. We regret that the document, containing fourteen theses, is too long for insertion here; but we shall give an abstract of it. Mr. Syme humbly sheweth, "That he has a direct pecuniary interest in the prosperity of the Medical School of the Edinburgh University, in which degrees are conferred in accordance with certain regulations; which enjoin attendance on a course of lectures on general pathology, which must be taken in Edinburgh, the only medical school in which such a chair exists; the utility of which has been matter of great doubt." V. "That the present professor of general pathology has, for some years past, publicly professed the practice of homœopathy, which is entirely opposed to, and inconsistent with, the principles which he and his colleagues of the medical faculty have been appointed to teach." That therefore, Dr. Henderson has been expelled from the Medico-Chirurgical Society. That attendance upon such a course of lectures, conducted by such a professor, must be a serious obstacle to medical graduation; and that the "existence of a homœopathic professor in the medical faculty" has been used to create distrust of the soundness of the medical instruction given at the University, &c. That Dr. Henderson was appointed to hold his office *ad vitam aut culpam*: that there can be no greater fault than the profession of homœopathy, and that should this be doubted, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons can at once remove doubt by the expression of their opinion; finally, the memorialist hereby prays, that therefore the patrons will "declare the Chair of General Pathology vacant."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Homœopathic Medical Society, of the State of New York, held its session at the rooms of the Franklin Institute, in this city, on Tuesday last. Dr. Clary presided, and there was a large representation of that branch of the profession from all parts of the State, and the proceedings were characterized by marked ability, and were of a very interesting character.

Dr. Humphreys, of Utica, read a report from the Bureau for the enlargement and improvement of the *Materia Medica*, concluding with a resolution urging the duty of Physicians to make trial of drugs upon themselves, and to report the results to the Committee before the next meeting.

This report and resolution drew out an animated discussion, in which several members participated, involving the various points connected with the manner of proving and recording the results.

Dr. Metcalf read a valuable communication on the best method of preserving the juices of plants for medicinal purposes.

Dr. Richardson presented a specimen of the false membrane of croup, with particulars of the case and treatment.

Dr. Munger communicated several highly interesting cases of disease treated successfully by *Apis Mellifica*, a remedy recently tested and introduced into practice by the members of the Central Society.

Other cases of interest were related by different members, illustrative of the effects of the same or analogous remedies.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Humphreys for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of establishing a Homœopathic College in this State.

A spirited debate arose on the subject of medical education, which exhibited a considerable variety of sentiment among the members as to the true policy of the society in the present condition of the science.

Dr. H. D. Paine moved the appointment of a committee to consider the question of incorporating the Society under the laws of the State.

Dr. Guy moved a resolution directing the Secretary to procure the signatures of absent members to the Constitution.

Dr. Metcalf offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report at the annual meeting, on the best mode of proving drugs.

A variety of other business, of interest only to the profession, was transacted. A large number of new members were elected, and a very harmonious spirit pervaded the proceedings. In the evening a large and intelligent audience assembled in the City Hall to listen to a very admirable and highly interesting address by Dr. Metcalf, of New York, in which he contrasted the peculiarities of Homœo-

pathy and Allopathy. The assemblage frequently manifested their appreciation of the eloquent remarks of the speaker by hearty applause. A resolution was passed expressing the thanks of the Society to Dr. Metcalf, and requesting a copy of his excellent and persuasive address for publication.

H. D. PAINE, *Sec'y*.

—*Syracuse Standard*, June 3d, 1852.

SINCE our last issue, we have had the pleasure of receiving the first and subsequent Nos. of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, Dr. Wm. A. Gardner, Editor. This is a monthly of 48 pp. octavo, at Three Dollars per annum, and will, we think, be a great accession to our Literature. If we should object to anything about it, it would be its rather *too strong* conservatism, but to this, of course, the Editor has a right which we would by no means dispute. Most of its contributors are well known and able Homœopaths, who will doubtless furnish its readers with truly valuable communications.

THE MUSICAL WORLD AND JOURNAL OF THE FINE ARTS.

We must be allowed for once to travel out of the old beaten track, and notice a publication quite out of the medical world, though medical men and musical men ought to be on good terms, since no men have more need of music than the Doctors, while on the other hand, musical men, like all others, are at times constrained to apply to our craft. Our apology for this course—if apology is needed—is the marked liberality and attention of the Editor, Mr. Oliver Dyer, to his brother Editors, while the superior style in which his journal is got up, fully recommends it to the good offices of all the friends of music. The paper is literally *given away* for one dollar and a half a year, as it is richly worth twice that sum for the music contained in each number. 257 Broadway, N. Y., is the Editor's address.

WE learn from the *Philadelphia Journal* that a Homœopathic Hospital is to be opened in that city in a short time—the next No. promises a full account of buildings, &c., &c.

Efforts are also being made to establish a Hospital at Calcutta, where Homœopathia has been of comparatively recent introduction. How Homœopathia is going down!

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMOEOPATHIA.

Translated from the Journal de la Société Gallicane.

LESSONS IN PHARMACOLOGY.

BY DR. GEORGES WEBER, PHARMACEUTIST AT PARIS.

Continued from page 197.

CHAPTER I.

*General Considerations upon the Assimilation of Alimentary
and Medicinal Substances.*

We have already seen that there is no well marked line between the aliment and the drug; that every body in nature may become medicinal under certain conditions or with certain individuals, and that, on the other hand, many substances considered poisonous or medicinal become alimentary under certain conditions, or with particular individuals. Let us endeavor, however, to trace out the modifications experienced by the alimentary or medicinal substance, when introduced into the organism. The aliment only, as has been said, is assimilated. But what is assimilation? How does it operate?

Assimilation is a process by which bodies belonging to the external world, after having been introduced into the living organism and subjected to successive elaborations, come to form an integral part of this organism. Matter attains this point with its specific character, its material properties, its peculiar force, or the power (*vertu*) which is inherent in every body in nature. This force, or *vertu*, developes itself in the process of assimilation during the va-

rious modifications or metamorphoses which crude matter undergoes before its entire conversion into living matter. This series of metamorphoses comprises, on the one hand, all the acts of digestion, some of which are mechanical, others chemical, or chemico-vital, and on the other hand, the acts of nutrition, properly so called, comprising absorption and the different elaborations which the absorbed matter undergoes before becoming arterial blood; and finally, it comprises the different secretions, among which we must reckon the organic regeneration, that is to say, the act, by which the red blood deposits in the various organs the elements which repair their loss of tissue.

If now we examine these different acts in the light of our actual knowledge of science, we see at every step the intervention of material power, every where some chemical, physical, or mechanical action, the whole properly arranged, governed and modified, by the vital influence. We see, at first, mastication, the mechanical trituration of the food, and its mixture with an alkaline liquid, the saliva; this first elaboration accomplished, the food reaches a cavity where it finds these conditions eminently calculated to dissolve it, to wit: a sufficiently high temperature, a very acid liquid, the gastric juice, and a certain degree of *malaxation*,* the necessary physical, chemical and mechanical conditions. These three conditions suffice, as the Abbe Spallanzani has already experimentally demonstrated, to produce chyme in a retort, that is, without the intervention of the vital force.

Thus dissolved in the stomach, the alimentary matter presents itself under the form of a demi-liquid, viscous, strongly acid substance. It passes, under the name of *chyme*, into the intestines, where it is brought into contact with an *alkaline* liquid, the bile. From the re-action of the two liquids a species of soap is formed, the *chyle* or nutritious fluid, which assumes the form of a milky fluid. Now the chyme, as we have said, is *acid*, the bile is *alkaline*, and the result of their combination, that is, the *chyle*, is neutral. This, penetrating the chyloferous vessels and the veins, is subjected to a series of transformations till its complete conversion into arterial blood. The qualities of the chyle are variable. Its difference depends upon the nature of the food taken and the condition of the

* Softening—digestion.

organs which elaborate it. We need not repeat all the observations and experiments which establish this fact. It is well known that chemically there are well marked differences between the chyle of the carnivorous (flesh eating) animals, and that of the herbivorous (vegetable eating.) It is known that a great number of metallic and other substances are absorbed and assimilated, and that chemists have been able to discover them in all the organs; (see on this subject the toxicological researches of Orfila, Flandin, Danger, &c.) It is known, finally, that the same individuals furnish, from the same food, a chyle which varies according to the actual state of the digestive organs.

It cannot be denied that the series of transformations of the alimentary substance, before its entire conversion into organic matter, present merely the characteristics of chemical transformations. As regards the digestion performed by the stomach, the fact is established beyond all doubt by the well known experiments of Spallanzani upon artificial digestion. Is it denied regarding the process of chylification; or can it be denied any more reasonably as regards the subsequent transformations which occur up to the moment when assimilation is complete? For it is not till this moment that the alimentary matter is perfectly within the domain of the law of life; before this period, it preserves more or less of the qualities of brute matter.* Now if matter develops its force and properties only in its combinations and decompositions, we know that all its forces are of an imponderable, etherial, or electro-magnetic nature; that their specific nature differs in each body, whence the difference of their properties.

* In the *Hygea*, a homœopathic Journal published at Carlsruhe, the following lines may be found, taken from an article by Dr. Madden: "Chemistry plays a great part in the functions of the organism; not the chemistry of the laboratory, but a chemistry under the influence and control of vital laws. Chemists have penetrated into many secrets of organic nature, have discovered many of the chemical processes of the organism; they have made us acquainted with the precise composition of the blood and the reason why fibrine remains in the blood in a state of solution; but they know not how to make a single drop of living blood. Notwithstanding the chemico-vital affinity which occupies the first rank in the organism, there is a constantly passing crowd of pure chemical phenomena. All these chemical re-actions are developed during the combination of a new element, (that is to say, of a body from the external world) with the fluids of the living organism, (as for example the hæmatisis—formation of blood) which occurs under the influence of respiration, the oxygen of the air combining with the carbon of the venous blood; but the accession of the new element takes place only in a due proportion, without which decomposition of the organic fluid would ensue."

Matter, then, once ingested, is subjected to a series of metamorphoses quite numerous. In all these transformations, which are more or less of a chemical nature, imponderable fluids are disengaged which are peculiar to them, and the particular influence of which upon the vital agents, constitutes the specific action of the substance; an action which the *nervous sensibility every where present*, undertakes to transmit to the centre of life. This action, as we have said, is more or less intense as the substance is more or less heterogeneous; but it is real. The difference between food and medicine (in a dynamic point of view) is but a difference in degree, for again, every body in nature has a determinate dynamic action upon the organism; this action is due, not to the ponderable mass of the alimentary substance, but rather to the (imponderable) force which it contains, and by the help of which it acts, not directly upon the ponderable mass of the organism, nor upon the life; but upon the vital, physical, imponderable agents analogous, by their very constitution, to the imponderable agent, or force, of the substance ingested.

There, nevertheless, is a difference between the aliment and the pure drug, in an alimentary point of view: the aliment being destined for the support of the organism, leaves behind a part of its own substance which is converted into organic matter similar to that with which it finds itself incorporated; while the drug is deposited in certain organs, without having experienced these material modifications. The aliment acts, then, not merely by its force, but also by its substance: for the organism does not exist alone; matter is necessary for its support. The drug, on the contrary, acts only by its force, and not by its matter.

Hence we see that every matter introduced into the organism, may act dynamically; that very many substances may serve to support the organism, from which they have merited the appellation of alimentary substances. All these alimentary substances may become medicinal, but all drugs cannot be used as aliment.

This being established, it now remains for us to examine in what manner the alimentary matter and the medicinal force are received into the organism.

The alimentary matter deposits in the organism a part of its ponderable mass, previously elaborated by the process of digestion,

in such a manner that it may be converted into organic matter. We have already seen the part which the chemical re-actions play in these preliminary elaborations of the alimentary matter, and how all these transformations are accompanied by the disengagement of imponderable fluids.

The drug taken in alloëopathic doses arrives at the centre (foyer) of organic life under the same conditions as the food, only it does not undergo the same transformations.

Given in a massive dose, it is usually absorbed in substance, as the food is; like this latter, it leaves a part of its ponderable mass which is deposited within the organism, but without becoming an integral part of it.*

But that which chiefly distinguishes the drug from the aliment, is the great proportion, or if the expression is preferred, the *heterogeneousness* of the imponderable principles which it contains, and by the help of which it exerts so decided an action upon the organism. This action is developed in the different elaborations which the medicinal substance undergoes. The imponderable principles or agents of the drug, form, in combining with the organic fluids, a variable product, not only in accordance with the nature of the substance ingested, but also, in accordance with the nature of the organic fluids; that is to say, in accordance with the actual state of the organism. The product of the re-action of the medicinal and organic fluids constitutes the primary action of the drug, which latter finally gives place to a series of modifications purely organic, arising from the sort of nervous shock or perturbation induced by the medicinal miasm; modifications which constitute the final (définitif) effect of the drug.

That which distinguishes Homœopathy from Alloëopathy, is not merely a therapeutic principle, the *Similia Similibus Curantur*,

* This fact, which is not disputed as regards drugs which may be assimilated, has been rendered quite as evident as regards metals, even the most heterogeneous, such as arsenic, antimony, lead, copper, &c. which have been found in the tissues a longer or shorter time after their ingestion. Antimony has been found more than three months after having been taken into the system, and this fact may explain the prolonged action of these substances, and the impossibility for the organism to habituate itself to them as to vegetable poisons, for they are not only heterogeneous and not to be assimilated, but, moreover, they are not eliminated from the system. They act as foreign bodies during the whole course of their sojourn in the organism.

but above and beyond this, a physiological principle, the idea of which gives life to the former, and deduces from it the infinitesimal posology. It is this idea perhaps, which is the most essential in Hahnemann's doctrine. Life being one and indivisible, an atom of a medicinal substance should suffice to produce in it the needful modifications, nevertheless, this atom must be prepared in a particular manner. We think, however, that we have expressed ourself upon this point too fully to make it necessary to insist upon it farther. Immaterial life needs intermediate agents to affect the organism. The dynamic (inorganic) force of the drug acts upon the life, only through the medium of the imponderable nervous. If it is true that the doses of Alloëopathy are too great, it is no less true that the Homœopathic atoms would act but feebly were they not prepared in a certain manner, peculiarly appropriate to develop the imponderable principles by virtue of which they act upon the organism.

Homœopathic manipulations result then, not merely in an infinite division of the substance of the drug, but more than this they disengage in a remarkable manner, the active principle of the miasm which it contains, always more or less firmly fixed in a crude mass; in a word, they bring forth this active principle almost completely stripped of its material envelope, (*sa gangue matérielle*.)

Thus the drug principle reaches in a state of purity the centre of life, without having undergone the digestive elaborations which could alter it. It is thus brought into relation with imponderable agents of the organism, and subjects them to modifications in accordance both with its own constitution and that of the organic agents. To produce this modification, it is not necessary to have a quantity of drug matter proportional to the effects to be obtained. It is not as in ordinary chemical re-actions, where, for example, a determinate quantity of acid is required to saturate a given quantity of the base. The peculiar force, or drug principle of the substance, does not act by virtue of its *quantity*, but by reason of its *specific nature*; it is quite analogous to fermentation in chemistry, and to the process called *catalysis*. or the *catalytic force*.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**Catalysis*, (*phenomena of contact: action de présence*.) There are remarkable re-actions, which seem in some respect to form exceptions to this rule. Certain bodies, when brought into contact with other bodies, occasion the formation of new products, while the bodies

From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

(Continued from page 210.)

On the 1st of January, 1821, I left Leipsic for reasons already mentioned, in order to enter upon my course (cursus) in Berlin, and to become a citizen of Prussia. I supposed the law of 1817 and 1818 still in force, according to which candidates could present their applications to the ministry by the end of April. I therefore was in no particular haste to do this, but studied diligently in order to pass my examination with éclat. Early in January I was very much surprised one morning by the arrival of Dr. Stapf, from Naumburg, who came for the same purpose, having been commissioned by the Prussian Minister of War to examine the so-called Egyptian Ophthalmia, prevailing among the Prussian troops upon the Rhine, and see what could be done with homœopathic remedies to check its progress. Thus commissioned, he came to Berlin to receive further instructions. He improved this opportunity to find me and to propose that I should accompany him, which proposition I would have gladly accepted, as it would have been without expense, had it not been that it would have disarranged my plans in coming to Berlin for a whole year. It was therefore necessary entirely to refuse the friendly offer, however painful it might be, and my refusal was quite as painful to Stapf, since he had no assistance but that of a novice in Homœopathy—a Russian not yet proficient—Peterson, I think, was his name.

The invitation had turned my head a little, and I went about, half dreaming, till a few days later, after mature reflection and examination, I fully resolved to accept it, and I was the more induced

which thus induce this new formation, experience no change. For example. Platina-sponge, when introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, causes the combination of these two gases with increase of temperature, while the platina undergoes no change; the contact of silver, decomposes the bin oxide of hydrogen, while the silver is not in the least affected; the presence of sulphuric acid changes starch into sugar; after the experiment, the same quantity of sulphuric acid is found, unaffected, as before. Yeast transforms sugar into alcohol without being changed itself. M. Berzelius considers these phenomena as being due to a peculiar force which he compares with the assimilating property of animals, which consists in changing the food, taken from the vegetable kingdom, into chyle, blood, flesh, &c.; he denominates this force, *Catalytic*.

to this resolution from having learned in the meantime that the application for permission to make a state examination could only be handed in early in November of each year. Stapf had already departed, so this, my resolution, came too late, and I found myself deceived in my other expectations; yet to leave nothing untried, I presented my application in the latter part of January, in reply to which I received, early in February, a refusal for that year. Immediately upon its reception, I packed up and returned to my parents at Delitzsch only to bury my father six days, and my mother six weeks, after my arrival at home; an afflictive event in every view of the case, since I found myself thus suddenly thrust out upon the world entirely alone, and was moreover, thrown back quite a half year by the necessary arrangement of the little estate left by my parents. Yet I could not but rejoice that I had been led to refuse the journey with Stapf, and consider it was the hand of Providence, which thus gave to me alone, of three living brothers, the privilege of being with my excellent parents in their last hours and of closing their eyes. It is unfortunate when an obstacle of any kind is allowed to hinder the studies of a young man; if some excitement from another direction does not remove the obstacle, he is but too apt to sink into a gloomy *far niente* (do nothing), which readily degenerates into idleness, an error from which I should not have been kept had I not found myself irresistibly urged on by the solemn warning: labor, if thou wouldst ensure thy future success. I had a few patients to treat, and being a single man they brought me in a sufficient income, but my position in Prussia was then too precarious, since I had no right to practice, and it was only through the kindness and indulgence of the circuit physician of the place that no notice was taken of me. After I had settled the most pressing affairs, I repaired to Stapf, at Naumburg, to advise with him relative to my further course. Many places were brought to my notice and refused again, as various hindrances offered which could not be removed. After a long and fruitless search, Stapf found a market town near to Neustadt, on the Oder, (I forget the name) the Justice of which was very friendly to him, and to whom he earnestly recommended me. From the Justice I learned that the Medical Examining Board of this little place did not look with a favorable eye upon any stranger who came thither to favor it with his medical

knowledge, and that hence it rarely happened that any one succeeded in an examination. My affairs in this place were therefore soon settled, and I retraced my steps as quickly as possible to Naumburg, and soon resolved to pass my examination in Dresden, and to settle in Zschopau, in the Saxon Harz Mountains, which had been represented to me as a friendly place and in need of a physician.

[After having passed his examination, Hartmann settled in Zschopau, but after five years' residence there he was obliged to leave for Leipsic, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants of the place.]

There were certain occurrences worthy of note at Zschopau, which I cannot pass over in silence, since they had some influence upon my progress in the sciences; here also I first obtained correct information regarding the life and doings of Hahnemann's son Frederic, who created quite a sensation in Wolkenstein and the country thereabout, by his cures. Having graduated at Leipsic, he purchased the drug store at that place, and could thus dispense his own medicines without hindrance. His great powers of intellect, which even his adversaries acknowledged, and his peculiar manners, gained for him the esteem and patronage of the public, but were very far from ensuring the kind regards of his near and remote colleagues, who ever looked upon the increase of his practice with an evil eye, and upon the constant diminution of their receipts, which were already sadly reduced, with a mournful countenance. Both Zschopau and its environs brought him a large revenue, and the houses in which he opened an office once or twice a week, and to which he came tearing down the high mountains in an open four-horse wagon, were thronged with patients. But his colleagues, who differed with him in opinion, were not content with merely looking at him with an evil eye; they joined their forces to make a general attack, to which the Royal Sanitary Commission of Saxony readily lent a helping hand, and presented the accusation, to which, properly speaking, no rejoinder was necessary, since the younger Hahnemann was a graduate of the country and proprietor of an apothecary's establishment: hence no accusation for dispensing his own drugs could rightly be brought against him. However, the right of the stronger prevailed. Hahnemann was summoned to answer for himself, which, on grounds already stated, he was not willing to do; preferring to put himself at once beyond the reach of this vexatious and unjust prosecution, he left wife, chil-

dren and country and removed to another part of the world, where he has not been heard from for many years.

Frederic Hahnemann's course showed me, negatively, what course I should mark out for myself, in this little city of the mountains, in order to be on good terms with both parties, the profession and the laity. Had not my method of treatment been suspected in the first few weeks of my practice, and very soon recognised as Hahnemannian, I should not have found it necessary to conceal it, or in various ways to hide my true sentiments, so that I might not be taken for a Homœopath, at least, in the beginning of my career, as this would have been attended with many unpleasant circumstances. My remarkable cures soon gained for me a great reputation, but, from this poor manufacturing country, little profit. Afterwards I made no secret of my method of cure, and I remained undisturbed during all my residence at Zschopau.

It was soon after settling at this place, that Stapf, Gross and Müller commenced to publish the Archives, whose numbers soon found their way to my hands. I was deeply interested in this Journal and excited by a desire to become capable of contributing to its pages; it excited me powerfully, not only to renewed diligence in my practice, but to increased efforts for literary acquirements. However, the matter went no further than a good intention, since my courage failed me and my time was so much taken up by my overwhelming daily labors, that in the evening, when half dead, I had little energy for any labor. Thus my early desires would probably have never amounted to anything more than earnest desires, nor ever have been realized, had I not soon after received from my friend Stapf a kind letter containing a request that I should enter into their association and take part in their labors. My first effort was the communication of a case treated by me, which, however, gave me little satisfaction, as it seemed to me that, considering the condition of Homœopathy, others could obtain little advantage from it. I felt deeply that there must be some other, some better way to aid beginners at their entrance into Homœopathy, for it seemed to me that these few isolated cases afforded but little aid to them. However, a beginning is ever beset with difficulty, and a beginning must be made, though it might appear imperfect in its first rudiments. This idea was present with me by day and by night, and yet I could

never satisfy myself with any plan till a happy circumstance dispelled my irresolution. I had been frequently consulted by letter by a Fellow of the College of Health of Dresden, in reference to a patient, and the homœopathic treatment pursued proved successful; the favorable result had encouraged a young physician in Dresden and excited him to make a trial of Homœopathy: at the same time he made the acquaintance of Dr. Trink, who had previously become somewhat acquainted with Homœopathy, and they both wished to confer with me upon Homœopathy in person, since our epistolary communications in which we had previously engaged, proved unsatisfactory and took too much time. These communications passed mostly between a mutual friend, through whom we also agreed to meet at Freiberg, to which I was all the more willing, as it enabled me to make a visit to a patient—a noble lady—which I could no longer defer. There it was that Trink, Wolff and I met in the year 1824, and after a friendly supper, became so absorbed in discussing Homœopathy, and especially the *Materia Medica*, that the breaking day surprised us in our conference, and nature was constrained to consider our sleep for this night as accomplished. This was the occasion upon which my idea assumed a form, which ever after possessed me more fully, but which was not realized and brought to a full accomplishment till after the lapse of some years, partly from the want of sufficiently ample experience, and partly from the necessity of my engaging in an extensive course of study. It was Wolff who, provided with the four volumes of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*, so closely plied me with questions about the effect of remedies in various diseases, distinguished by their collective names, that, for the first time, their effects assumed a distinct form, and I learned rightly to appreciate the single symptoms, since I formed, in my own mind, an exact connection for each separate disease characterized by a general name, and thus learned to comprehend with more precision and promptitude the general character of each particular drug. Hence I am to this day under great obligations both to Wolff and Trink, since I am indebted to them for marking out the way for the future Homœopathic Therapeutics, to the study of which I devoted my leisure moments for years.

Some time after this meeting, I received a visit during the summer from Dr. Moritz Müller, from Leipsic, whose acquaintance I

then made for the first time. He communicated to me everything referring to Homœopathy in the most concise manner, since his stay at Zschopau was very brief. He said that a new project was entertained by many Homœopaths, which was first broached by Hartlaub, Sen., and with which Wolff and Trinks had expressed themselves as much pleased. It was a plan to form a society of corresponding physicians, who should, from time to time, communicate their practical experience, as well as anything else referring to Homœopathy to the Secretary of the Society, (Dr. Hartlaub, Sen.,) who should then print them in numbers at the expense of the contributors, amongst whom the numbers were to be distributed. From what has already been said, it was evident that Homœopathy had entered upon its first transition stage, through which, aroused from its infancy, it must necessarily pass, since it already presented indications of a more active life, which should be directed to a more rapid development and more extensive acquisition, amongst which, in particular, the cultivation of the collateral branches was to be reckoned. Time has demonstrated the justice of this view, since from that period Homœopathy advanced with the strides of a giant, both at home and abroad. The Society of Corresponding Physicians existed but three years, as might well have been expected, for the well instructed gave their experience for the general good, and the shallow ones were silent; both paid the small expense out of their own pockets—thus the latter were the gainers.

In November, 1826, I left Zschopau and went to Leipsic, where I began a new career again. During the first years of my residence there, I had to struggle with many difficulties, for the throng of patients to the physicians with which Leipsic was already abundantly supplied, was not very great, and I had plenty of leisure, which I devoted to the preparation of my first work, “Upon the use of Homœopathy in diseases, in accordance with Homœopathic Principles,” and other Essays which appeared in the Archives. The critics were in those days lenient and forbearing towards works of this character, for they appeared none too often, and hence they always met a friendly welcome in the domain of Homœopathy, that other capable minds might be encouraged and spurred up publicly to unfold the powers of their minds. Some, and indeed many, would now hardly be worth printing, but then we learned something from

every article, since everything was new to us, even those things which at this day have become notorious. On this account we owe the critics thanks for the consideration with which they treated these efforts, never destroying but always encouraging new attempts, which thus brought a rich harvest to Homœopathy, which we certainly could not have expected, had the unsparing critics of the present time held sway. Hence I cannot assert that my little work had any particular merit, but of this much I am certain, that the delight with which I heard it praised, excited me with increased diligence to engage incessantly in literary labors, which, with my constantly extending practice, left me little rest.

The first two years offered nothing of interest as far as Homœopathy was concerned, although they were memorable to me from having made the acquaintance of many of the elder homœopathic physicians, among whom I may mention Rummel and Schweikert. The former took complete possession of me by his "Lights and Shadows of Homœopathy," after reading which it was my great desire to make his acquaintance.

With the latter I became acquainted at a consultation and esteemed him as a learned man, but I never felt myself drawn towards him, and the future gave me manifold proofs that he often interfered, in an unfriendly manner, with my affairs; in a word, we never seemed to be at the same pole, which was not altogether his fault, but partly mine, to which my timid retiring within myself before a determined and imposing bearing undoubtedly contributed. At the same time he was not always forbearing towards the frailties of others, and often lordly, despotic and even intriguing, which will be apparent in the course of this narrative.

At this same time two men were living whose premature death was a sad loss to Homœopathy, for both were gifted men, and their works testify that their powers of mind were such as the Creator entrusts to but few. I refer to Dr. Caspari and Dr. Hartlaub, Sen., concerning whom I can give no information except as regards their scientific character, for of their lives I knew but little. Dr. Caspari was the son of a very estimable country pastor residing at Zschor-tau, near Delitzsch, whose strictly religious character seems to have been inherited by his son, in whom it might have produced an over excitement, (though in this I may be mistaken), which rendered him

not quite accessible by every one; I must, at least, infer from his general deportment that he was possessed of an insufferable haughtiness, which seemed to be based upon a fancy that he was exalted above all others. I cheerfully acknowledge, however, that I might have seen more than really existed, and perhaps this false observation is to be attributed to my snail-house nature, the cause of which might have been found in my limited pecuniary means; but thus far my judgment was perfectly correct, that Caspari labored under an intellectual over excitement, which manifested itself in eccentricities during his last sickness, and was, in fact, the occasion of his death. Caspari accomplished much at a time when Homœopathy needed perfecting in every direction: it matters not whether he was incited to undertake his many labors spontaneously, or upon the suggestion of others, it is enough that he always comprehended his subject justly and enriched the science by its development. Thus he felt deeply, with all Homœopaths then living, that the rapid spread of the new system among the people must depend upon the degree in which it enlisted the sympathy of the public. Fully possessed with this conviction, he undertook the preparation of his work upon Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, in which he accomplished his purpose in a manner which leaves nothing more to be desired. Since this time many complaints have been uttered by younger Homœopaths concerning the uselessness of these popular works, though the most of these fault-finders must acknowledge that they owe their conversion to the earnest eloquence of laymen persuaded of the truths of Homœopathy; indeed even *Griesselich* himself found the impressive words of the Baron von *Lotzbeck*, in Laar, a highly educated man, not entirely inefficacious.

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Thus Caspari, by the preparation of his Dispensatory, occasioned the publication of the present Homœopathic Pharmacopœia. And who knows whether by his proving of *Carbo vegetabilis* he might not have excited Hahnemann to undertake the proving of both the charcoals. I am not quite positive as regards this last fact, but remember that Hahnemann was at one time quite angry at Caspari, and cannot tell whether it was because he was always displeased with those who anticipated him. From all that has been said it is evident enough that Caspari was a man of intellect and great attainments, and would have rendered Homœopathy many an essential service.

Of the life of Hartlaub, Sen., though I was more intimate with him, I can say still less : his brother is yet living, a true friend and advocate of Homœopathy, who can easily supply the deficiency of my narrative. He was Caspari's most intimate friend, and I have learned from his own lips that their conversation turned chiefly upon Homœopathy and the manner of advancing its interests. My opinion cannot be taken as decisive, since I was little acquainted with Caspari, yet it seemed to me that Hartlaub was a still more capable man than Caspari, at least his works bear a more decided impress of originality, and manifested more of that power of production, which seemed wanting, or at least doubtful, in the works of Caspari. However, both men were to be highly prized, since they were both deeply sensible that the powers of mind with which they were endowed conferred upon them obligations to do all in their power. In the year 1829, Hartlaub left Leipsic in consequence of an invitation from Counsellor Mühlenbein to take up his residence at Brunswick, and assist the Counsellor in his extensive practice, to which he could no longer attend, on account of the infirmities of advancing years. I cannot think that he was very happy in his new residence, at least the contrary was currently reported, and one might readily suppose that such would have been the case from Mühlenbein's imperious temper, which was often manifested with great rudeness. He died, if I mistake not, of a nervous fever—many years before Mühlenbein—much too soon for science, which deeply deplored its loss.

After the death of these two men there was a marked pause in the advancement of Homœopathy, and an increased degree of vitality was highly desirable, even if its retarded progress did not give reason to fear an absolute retrogression. However, as late as the commencement of the year 1828 there were no indications denoting whence this new life should come, which was to reanimate the listless masses : it came at length from a quarter whence it was least expected, and with a result highly satisfactory. The advantage thus gained is even now gratefully recognised by many, though some regard it with indifference. It was Dr. Haubold, a recent convert to Homœopathy, and one who was constrained, by his own experience, to acknowledge the falsity of the operation made by many of our allœopathic colleagues, that it was an easy matter to acquire the homœopathic method of treatment ; it was Dr. Haubold, I say, to

whom the inquiry suggested itself, whether it would not be of advantage to Homœopathists to assemble occasionally, in order to consult together regarding this new doctrine, and to submit important interests connected therewith, difficult cases and diseases, &c., to each others' judgment. The proposal seemed to me a good one, though Haubold himself surely will not deny that his own interest suggested it to his mind, since Hornburg and Franz particularly, whom he wished invited besides me, had already acquired great skill in the practice of Homœopathy. But be that as it may, the object was a good one, and though it might have been undertaken to serve a selfish purpose, yet we all felt in the course of time that the meetings were attended with no little profit even to us elder Homœopathists. But as it always happens with such enterprises, there were many to look kindly upon it, whom it was, nevertheless, difficult to get together; thus our first meeting, in the commencement of the year 1829, consisted of the four already mentioned, who came together upon a formal invitation from Haubold. We were not long, however, in convincing ourselves that we were mutually profited by these meetings; after that, no formal invitations were necessary, but we found ourselves—I think it was every fortnight—at the appointed day and hour, now with this, now with that one, for the purpose of living a few hours for science. Thus we went quietly on till July, when the late Dr. Müller received intelligence of our meetings, and wished to take part in them, in which we all most cheerfully acquiesced and received him by acclamation. At this time we held our meetings every month, but as Hahnemann's Doctors' Jubilee was to be celebrated on the 10th of the next month, a special meeting was appointed a few days before that date, at which many matters of importance were proposed and agreed upon for the coming festivity. The events of this festive day are already so well known through Stapf's Archives, that they need not be detailed here, but the remembrance of those events substantiates the assertion already made, that the previous year prepared the way for important changes in Homœopathy, since at this meeting the suggestion advanced by our friend, Dr. Franz, since deceased, was accepted and matured, to establish a great and general union, which should meet every year, on the 10th day of August, and consult upon the interests of Homœopathy, and the best manner of advancing these in-

terests at home and abroad. This thought could not certainly have been discussed with much interest, had not we Leipsic physicians already learned how profitable such meetings were. The Union still exists under the name of the Central Union, and its meetings would be larger than they have recently been, were it not that their usefulness has been questioned in several quarters. I am ready to acknowledge that the written essays which are there presented may not always be as useful as their various authors intended; it is also true that we soon after find the same essays in the homœopathic journals, and on this account many avoid the expense of a journey to the place of meeting, which is often distant; but the assertion that oral discussions upon the points of Homœopathy which are not yet sufficiently settled, would be much more advantageous, is not so very evident, for in these discussions only those would take part who are gifted with fluency of speech, while others, quite as learned perhaps, and able to render good service with their pen, but not favored with these shining talents, are compelled to withhold their views. At such meetings there should be one or more secretaries, who should report the proceedings carefully, and superintend their publication. But there are other objects to be gained by these meetings which are highly desirable and afford great pleasure—it is the forming a personal acquaintance with advocates of the same faith and actuated by the same spirit. This is an advantage which I have always highly prized, and men whom I have already known by their literary works, either become invested with a new interest, or are more estranged from me, since the personal bearing but too often carries the imprint of truth or falsehood, and by the aid of this I have often been able to deduce the sterling qualities or the deception, the boasting, the eccentricities, &c., from the printed essays, and from mature experience I have but seldom erred. The advantage is great, and I have secretly made an apology and reparation to many whose writings filled me with distrust, when their personal bearing and a better acquaintance with them, and their frank, open straightforward and honorable views, firmly convinced me of their worth, which, without a personal acquaintance, I could never have been brought to acknowledge.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the British Journal of Homœopathy.

TRIAL AND CONFESSIONS OF PROFFESSORS SYME, CHRISTISON AND SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 218.)

The modesty of this is unsurpassed, unless by its logic. Even were there the gravest grounds for proceedings, to every one but Mr. Syme it would seem grossly indecent that a colleague should institute them: and that under the influence of a personal difference, to propose that a Chair in the University should be abolished that Mr. Syme may be avenged of his enemy. Then look at the logic of this 'singular' memorial. It might be a reasonable ground for such an application, could it be alleged that Dr. Henderson's teaching was inefficient, because stupid, or inconsistent with established or generally received science; and a very important question, which we cannot here consider, would then be raised, as to the measure of liberty enjoyed by University Professors in Edinburgh or elsewhere. But the contrary is not denied, nay, has been expressly admitted in one of the recent numbers of Mr. Syme's own journal (June, 1851); at least there is not one word in this precious memorial on this, the only relevant point. The alleged ground of complaint is not the *teaching*, but the *practice* of Homœopathy. There is indeed one way in which Dr. Henderson's practice may be unfavorable to his teaching of pathology, which we cannot pass over. It is the province of the professor of General Pathology to teach the natural course of disease, organic and functional. No doubt his experience of these may be affected by his mode of practice. By giving large poisonous doses he might, no doubt, have better opportunities of witnessing their morbid effects; but toxicology is out of his proper sphere. His business is to know and teach the natural course of diseases. If it be alleged that the practice of homœopathy is unfavorable to such a study, we may admit it,—but it can only be so because the course of diseases is effectually cut short by homœopathic remedies, and their full development prevented. Mr. Syme is welcome to this admission. If, on the other hand, as Mr. Syme assures us, the homœopathic medicines are altogether inoperative, Dr. Henderson, in making use of them, is in the best possible position for acquainting himself with the natural course of diseases, which it is his office to teach. By no possibility can any proposed remedies be more absolutely inoperative, unless in the way of exposing their author to merited contempt, than Mr. Syme's ridiculous memorial. When the report of the College committee, to whom this curious document has been remitted, comes to be considered by the patrons, we have no doubt they will tell Mr. Syme that they cannot interfere in the matter if they would, and would not if they could.

III. Dr. Simpson. Guiltiest of all in the matter of homœopathy, and now at last confessedly so, is the Professor of Midwifery. Following Mr. Syme, whose argument as well as motion he seconded, Dr. Simpson tried to excuse himself before the Medical-Chirurgical Society; but Dr. Henderson's letter convicted him, and Dr. R. Russell's set the matter at rest. The reference to a joint opinion in his possession allowed of no evasion. When his meetings in consultation with Dr. Russell had been thus brought into notice, Dr. Simpson suddenly changed his tone and made a candid confession. In the letter to Dr. R. Russell which is appended to his speech, Dr. Simpson writes: "and do not suppose, as your letter would seem to imply, that I am in the least degree ashamed to acknowledge having met you at these cases in times past." *** "But that is entirely a different question from the question of meeting you or other homœopaths for the future, now that the colleges have declared, in their corporate capacity, the impropriety of even seeming to admit in any degree the legitimacy of so-called homœopathic medicine, by the members of our profession meeting at cases with practitioners of homœopathy, for diagnostic or other purposes. In that opinion and in that step, I most heartily concur." Indeed, ashamed or not, he could not but confess that, according to the foolish rule to which he so heartily accedes, he had given countenance to homœopathy. Evidence was abundant. Dr. Christison's indiscretion had brought to light one item, in Dr. Stewart's words (*Correspondence, &c.*, p. 19): "Towards the close of last winter's session, when Dr. Arneth, of Vienna, was in Edinburgh, he was in the habit of attending Dr. Simpson's lectures. On one occasion in Dr. Arneth's presence I recollect that Dr. Simpson told his class of a case of vomiting during pregnancy then under his care. He had launched forth in succession all his allopathic appliances—Opium, Naphtha, Prussic acid, &c. (I forget if chloroform was also used), but without relieving the patient. He had either taken Dr. Arneth to see it, or had told him about it, and the latter recommended him to try either a quarter or half a grain of Ipecacuanha; I do not recollect which. He acted upon this suggestion and with decided good results. Dr. Simpson made a remark to the effect that this, no doubt, looked very like homœopathy, but yet he was bound to acknowledge the fact."

Aware that a confession extorted at the last hour affords no claim for mercy, Dr. Simpson has made his palinode with abundant humiliating penance. For one of the most talented, experienced, instructed and influential physicians in Edinburgh, one of the Professors in the University, to have been doomed to publish such a pamphlet as Dr. Simpson's will surely be held degradation enough, even by the pitiless tyrant whose scourge urged on the pen. Looking only to its certain effect on homœopathy, nothing could be more satisfactory

than to see one of its greatest enemies writing such a book; but looking to the character of the medical profession, which we will not disown or slander even in present circumstances, we cannot regard this production otherwise than with painful regret. Untrue statements, feeble arguments and base insinuations characterize it throughout; it shews not one sign of true manhood. To any detailed criticism of such a tract we will not stoop; but we shall notice very shortly a few of the more prominent points.

Two reasons for the publication of this speech are stated in the introductory note; one of them being Dr. Henderson's letter, and the other Dr. R. Russell's. In regard to Dr. Henderson's, there need no more be said than that he has conclusively established his statement, and forced Dr. Simpson to take refuge in the plea of *non mi ricordo*; possible defect of memory not having been heard of in his speech, in which he was on that point quite positive. He has also taken the opportunity to make an insolent remark on Dr. Henderson (note, p. 10), in retaliation, we suppose, of Dr. Henderson's peremptory refusal to attend a meeting of the medical faculty at Dr. Simpson's house, in consequence of the discreditable character of this very speech. The correspondence with Dr. R. Russell arose thus. On seeing in the *Monthly Journal* a report of Dr. Simpson's speech, Dr. Russell wrote the following note to Dr. Simpson:—

“75 Queen Street, Dec. 6, 1851.

Dear Sir,—I observe in the speech you delivered at the recent meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society you speak of having met homœopathic practitioners only twice, and on both of the occasions it was Professor Henderson. You must have forgotten that you have met me several times, and that you signed a formal letter along with me, beginning, ‘We met this day in consultation.’ I take it for granted that you will use the first opportunity of correcting this inadvertence, as of course its correction will come with a much better grace from you than from me. May I request a reply to this?

Yours truly,

J. RUTHERFORD RUSSELL.

On the 9th December, not having received any answer, he again wrote, calling Dr. Simpson's attention to his former note, and adding that *since sending it he had again looked at the report of the speech, and found that it did not contain, as he had thought, the express statement that Dr. Simpson had met homœopathic practitioners only on the occasions particularly noticed*, but that he still understood the speech to imply as much.

We cannot quote the whole of Dr. Simpson's letter, as it contains a special reference to the cases in which he had met Dr. Russell in consultation; the publication of which was a breach of professional confidence, meriting the severest censure; all the more that the fact

being that Dr. Simpson had visited patients with Dr. Russell whenever he was asked to do so, the particular nature of the malady in any case was utterly irrelevant to the discussion. No one supposes that Dr. Russell wanted Dr. Simpson's opinion as to the best homœopathic remedy, his utter ignorance of the subject being perfectly notorious even before the issue of this pamphlet. We shall now quote the first few sentences of this disingenuous letter, requesting our readers to observe particularly how the inuendo conveyed by the words in italics stands related to Dr. Russell's *second* note, the contents of which have been stated.

“Dear Sir,—Since receiving your letter on Friday, I have really not had ten minutes of spare time to answer it. And, let me add (notwithstanding your second note of yesterday), I do not, after all, see how you could very well expect me to take the trouble of writing a reply. For you state,—‘*I observe that, in a speech you delivered at the recent meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, you speak of having met homœopathic practitioners only twice, and on both occasions referred to it was professor Henderson.*’

Now you must excuse me saying, *and I say it with pain, that you never did ‘observe’ any such statement in my speech*; for no such statement exists in it.

You add,—‘you must have forgotten that you have met me upon several occasions.’ Not at all; but the subject of meeting or not meeting with you was not in any way, I assure you, before the Medico-Chirurgical Society; and even the remarks about meeting Dr. Henderson were only incidentally, perhaps improperly, introduced, when the real matter of consideration before the Society was, in truth, a matter of principle, and not of persons; and when the question was, not what we had done with homœopathists in times past, but what relations we should have with them for the future.”

Such mean tricks of a needy controversialist are pretty certain in the end to expose his true character. On the other hand, an honest man falling into error admits it, corrects it, and stands firm. These passages, along with the one previously quoted, embrace a great part of Dr. Simpson's letter. In the concluding sentences, he presumes to express his opinion of homœopathy, which he designates as “a system of consummate charlantry.” This leads Dr. Russell in reply, after noticing Dr. Simpson's acknowledgment of the consultations referred to, to observe—“I shall be glad to have your opinion on homœopathy after you have studied it, and when you shall have acquired the courtesy of style which is essential to conducting a correspondence in the manner to which I am used, and from which I cannot consent, even for your sake, to deviate.” That Dr. Russell's view of the import of the speech is the just one, we think, admits of no doubt, and there is just as little that so it was understood by

the society; else what possible object was there in detailing to the society certain cases in which Dr. Simpson had met Dr. Henderson? When Dr. Simpson writes that "the subject of meeting or not meeting with you was not in any way before the Medico-Chirurgical Society," he writes what is untrue, and what he would hardly have written had Mr. Syme's speech been published here along with his own; for Mr. Syme had enumerated the homœopathic practitioners of whom he had any knowledge, saying of Dr. Russell, "that he had had no communication with him whatever for at least seven years."

From these extracts our readers will be able to form some notion of the character of this letter by the President of the Royal College of Physicians, which in its tone, style and objects, corresponds perfectly with the late notorious resolutions of that body. Of the other pages of this pamphlet we would observe that they are even more remarkable. Their erudition may be in some measure estimated by an enumeration of all the authorities referred to, which we subjoin in a note.* It might be thought that the man who has travelled from Tartary to Brazil in pursuit of homœopathy, visiting on his way the Mormon Model-Settlement, must be a very Humboldt; deserving of our highest regard. Alas! the perusal of this great work on homœopathy by no means suggests the Cosmos: of high science, order or beauty it bears no trace. It is rather a Chaos than a Cosmos: yet out of its most confounded confusions we shall select for brief remarks a few points which project out of the general darkness.

And first we observe that the illustrious writer makes no attack upon the essential principles of homœopathy; he nowhere refers to it as being absurd or untrue. We accept this as an admission that even the adventurous professor of midwifery was not prepared to deny its truth. The authorities he quotes and the topics he touches do not by any means approach that high region. Lost in the contemplation of the inexplicable fact, to which he calls the attention of the society, of there being THREE homœopathic chemists' shops in Edinburgh, he never seems rightly to get out of that sphere of thought. In his view a great mystery appears to involve the subject; for he cannot understand that the sale of these wonderful

* The Mormons or Latter Day Saints. Bradshaw's Guide to the Continent. Ueber die Nichtigkeit der Homœopathie, Leipzig, 1840. The Medical Gazette. The Lancet. Confessions of a Homœopathist (an impudent, coarse lampoon, which some of our readers may remember): M. Huc's Travels in Tartary, Thibet, &c. Whatley's Logic. Dr. Forbes' Review. Doctrine de l'Ecole de Rio, Paris, 1849. Dr. Wood's Homœopathy Unmasked. Casper's Wochenschrift for March, 1845. Dr. Schubert of Dramburg (no reference). Dr. Cormack's Speech at the late Brighton Meeting. A Sermon, preached in the Church of St. Augustin, Cheapside, by the Rev. Thomas Everset, Rector of Wickwar, 1851. Hahnemann's Organon (with reference to Psora Theory). Mure's Pathogenesie. Pharmaceutical Journal for 1851.

medicines should be regulated by the vulgar law of demand creating supply.

The ignorance of homœopathy apparent in this brochure is unaccountable. That a man should have lived so long among books, and read so many on all sorts of out of the way subjects, as Dr. Simpson is reputed to have done, and should never have read any one book treating seriously of homœopathy is worth considering. If the great readers at the head of the profession be thus, what will the underlings be? Knowing nothing of homœopathic literature, or wilfully ignoring it, this ready writer takes his information from such sources as *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*; and having probably never read any one of Hahnemann's writings, he forms his judgment of the opinions and character of that remarkable man from what idle gossip chances to meet him. Thus he concludes with the author of the 'Guide' that because the hospital at Leipzig contained few beds, therefore homœopathy must be getting into disrepute in that quarter; both being alike ignorant that that institution was one of the few hospitals in Germany supported by voluntary contributions, and that the very fact of its existence proves much on the other side. It would have been more to the purpose to tell his readers that this year, in one of the public gardens of the same city, with all due solemnity, a bronze statue was raised to Hahnemann's memory; or that in London two hospitals have been lately established, containing together nearly 80 beds. The public of this country, unlike Dr. Simpson, naturally attach more importance to the state of medical belief at home than abroad. Yet abroad too, homœopathy has spread far and wide; from East to West, as Dr. S. reminds us; yes, embracing many climes and creeds. In these circumstances it is hard to hold homœopathy responsible for the *theological* opinions of all its votaries. Finding the authority of the colleges laughed at by the public, he wants once more to call in the Church to stay the advance of science. Homœopathists, he says, are heretics in theology as well as in medicine; and adduces two examples to prove it. One of these is a recent French writer of no sort of authority with any one but Dr. Simpson; the other a clergyman of the Church of England. The sermon referred to we have not read, and (even if otherwise competent) we can form no opinion of its theological character from the scraps Dr. Simpson has quoted. We have, however, seen by the same author a Letter to Dr. Rose Cormack, on his recent speech at Brighton, which Dr. Simpson quotes with approval; and should Mr. Everest think it worth while to visit Dr. Simpson's attacks on his theology or calumnies on the subject of Hahnemann and homœopathy with such a chastisement as he inflicted on poor Dr. Rose Cormack, the professor of midwifery will have cause to repent having ever meddled with the Rector of Wickwar. At the

same time, although the notion of making Hahnemann or homœopathy responsible for all the theological vagaries of his disciples, is too absurd to be seriously treated, we have no objection that it be so, if only allopathy have the same measure. Thus Dr. Simpson will get the credit of having on his side Joe Smith and the Mormons (whom, presuming too largely upon public credulity, ignorance and bigotry, he elaborately likens to Hahnemann and his disciples; thus to "one of the most distinguished German physicians"—to use Hufeland's words—and to use another's—"one of the best of men"); and those gentlemen, about whose theology we don't know much, but whose doctrines regarding property are seriously objectionable, whom we see now and then referred to in the *Times* as committing robbery by means of chloroform. Could not Dr. Simpson use his influence with these followers?

Of this same public credulity Dr. Simpson speaks much, and with unquestionable sincerity, else he never could have hoped, by blindly endorsing them, to put into respectable circulation here old calumnies long since silenced by exposure elsewhere. To this class belong the wonderful, almost romantic stories of the poisoning of dukes and other notabilities, with dreadfully powerful globules. If he believes the public to be in serious danger of this, he is a remarkable instance of the credulity we are speaking of; if he does not believe it, he is guilty of the basest falsehood.

For the educated non-medical public Dr. Simpson seems to have a supreme contempt. He thinks it necessary to tell them "that men laboring under disease, even the most acute, and consequently much more so when suffering under slighter ailments, do not, as a general rule, die, even when untreated." With this truth the public have been long familiar; nay, they know more—that even *when treated*, people do not generally die, although Dr. Forbes's opinion is becoming a very common one, that the benefit of average medical treatment is extremely problematical. We are agreed that if people *die* under infinitesimal doses they die by nature, not by medicine; under much other treatment the cause of death is doubtful.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Translated from the Journal de la Société Gallicane.

LESSONS IN PHARMACOLOGY.

BY DR. GEORGES WEBER, PHARMACEUTIST AT PARIS.
(Continued from page 236.)

CHAPTER II.

OF DYNAMIZATION IN GENERAL.

By the words *dilution, attenuation, trituration or dynamization*, we understand in Homœopathy those manipulations by which we extend and divide medicinal substances to infinity; generally to a degree in which it is no longer possible to discover a trace of them by chemical analysis; and furthermore, we represent by these expression the modifications experienced by the medicinal power during these molecular changes.

In whatever manner we proceed to prepare homœopathic medicines, we always obtain the same result, a remarkable increase of the dynamic force of the substance; and it is for this very reason that these manipulations are designated by the term *dynamizations*. The drug becoming more active the more it is divided, that is to say, more worked (*travaillé*), the name of *powers* has been given to the different degrees of dilution, designating them as 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., according to the number of times that they have been subjected to these manipulations, that is to say, as there is increase of energy in the direct ratio of the cypher of the dilution.

This fact, which cannot be explained by the extreme division of

matter, when we consider the minuteness of the dose, has of necessity attracted the attention of practitioners, who have explained it in a variety of ways. Some see therein nothing but the extreme division of the matter, a trace of which must be contained even in the 20,000th attenuation; while others affirm that the manipulations to which the drugs are subjected, render active, properties which are inherent in different substances, or developes in them new properties, whether in inert substances or in those which, in the natural state, manifest poisonous or medicinal qualities.

The one regards the active principle of drugs as of an ethereal, imponderable nature, analogous to the electro-magnetic fluids, but different in each substance; the other as a miasm, a virus, a spirit, capable of a direct influence upon the life—that is to say, that the drug is regarded as losing its material properties, and as acting only by virtue of some indefinite, immaterial principle.

The dynamizations are prepared moist or dry—that is, by trituration. They consist essentially, on the one hand, of an extension of the medicine by means of an inert vehicle (or medium), and on the other, of developing its activity by means of manipulations required in the process of mixture.

The vehicles by which these divisions are accomplished, differ according to the nature of the drug, and the form under which we wish to employ it: they are alcohol, distilled water, and sugar of milk.

For the liquid preparations we employ water or alcohol, alone or mixed according to the manner in which the substances dissolve, or the chemical reactions which may alter their composition.

The vegetable substances are presented in a *dry* or *fresh* state. In the first case we generally use alcohol more or less concentrated. As for the fresh vegetables, the juice is expressed after having undergone trituration, and the juice, mixed with an equal part of alcohol, then clarified and filtered, constitutes what is called the mother tincture. When the vegetables do not contain juice enough, a certain quantity of water is added, and then we proceed as before mentioned.

Of the Liquid Dynamization.

The *mother tinctures* are the vegetable principles dissolved in alcohol and more or less concentrated. The vehicle dissolves and

holds in suspension many coloring, gummy or resinous, sweet or bitter, astringent or mucilaginous principles, &c.

When the tincture, thus prepared and preserved with all possible care, has stood for a time, the color is changed and it becomes turbid, a clotted, resinous or glutinous sediment is deposited. There is always then a certain operation going on, an operation of chemical decomposition or precipitation, the results of which are visible to the naked eye and easily examined by the microscope. This decomposition, remarkable especially in the mother tinctures and the low dilutions, sometimes occurs even in the highest dilutions, and certainly cannot be without its influence upon the drug and its action. These precipitations show that there are some matters held in *suspension* in the vehicles, for in the pure vehicles they cannot be absorbed. This matter is not chemically demonstrable in the dilutions, though ever so little attenuated, it is manifest only by its results; their atoms are no longer apparent. but their virtue or inherent force reveals itself by palpable results. This force we are unavoidably led to consider as highly expansible, as greatly surpassing in volume or extent the material molecule, and as being capable of impregnating inert vehicles.

No one can dispute the existence of matter in the mother tincture, nor in the first three or four dilutions. Chemistry readily demonstrates them, and the physical characters, such as color, odor, taste, continue in a number of substances even to the fifth. Another series of characters before alluded to, conclude the demonstration that matter exists. Consider, in fact, what is observed in the spontaneous decomposition of the tinctures, or when they are submitted to evaporation. The different immediate principles which compose the substance of the drug, not being all equally soluble in the vehicle, not being all equally dense, separate themselves little by little. The *fecula* (*scum*) floats upon the top in form of moss, while the extractive matter is deposited upon the bottom of the vessel. Finally, if the evaporation is pushed till an extract is obtained, and if this extract is preserved for some time, crystals of neutral salts are generally obtained of vegetable acids, and most frequently calcareous bases.

From this fact, the conclusion is warranted that in the tinctures all the integral parts of the drugs are not dissolved with equal readi-

ness, the elements of these parts being exposed to certain chemical reactions and decompositions more or less complete. Now, the active principle of the drug may surely reside in the insoluble part alone, and the substance will ever after manifest but little efficacy, or, indeed, undergo a change in these possible decompositions.

Of the Dry Dynamizations.

Trituration is the means employed for this manner of preparing homœopathic medicines, and the substances thus prepared are designated by the term *trituration*. Here the vehicle is sugar of milk. The triturations are also designated by the cyphers 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. The first containing 1-100th, the second, 1-10,000th, the third, 1-1,000,000th, &c., of the original drug.

This method of preparation, which till recently has not been employed except for substances insoluble in water or alcohol, we have recently extended to all the medicines. Hahnemann proceeded thus with all the insoluble substances: a grain of the substance was mixed with ninety-nine grains of sugar of milk and triturated an hour; only instead of carrying the triturations to the 30th, as he did the dilutions, he went no further with the triturations than the third, judging that at this point all substances were soluble. For the subsequent dilutions or attenuations, he proceeded precisely as with the liquid attenuations, commencing the process by dissolving a grain of the third trituration in ninety-nine drops of alcohol and water.

This process is indispensable for all insoluble bodies. However, when we consider the imperfection of a mother tincture, even prepared with all possible care, we must acknowledge that it would be equally desirable to subject all the vegetable substances to trituration; for, besides the fact that the mother tincture does not contain all the constituents of the substance, it is also subject to decomposition, and the subsequent dilutions may be affected by this change.

Hahnemann thought that all substances carried to the third trituration were soluble, but it is easy to assure oneself of the contrary. In nearly all the third triturations, even those prepared in the best manner, we may still detect most of the physical characters of the substance. Thus the metals, gold, silver, iron, tin, mercury, &c., do not dissolve, or at least, there are still a great number of metallic particles which may be discovered by the microscope. This fact has

often been demonstrated in the dilution made from this third trituration. The sugar of milk, as well as the insolvent parts of the drug, form a crust near the upper part of the vial between the neck and the cork. The physical characters of certain substances, distinguished by a powerful odor or taste, may be detected even in the 4th or 5th. Hence we cannot conclude that the ponderable matter of the drug has disappeared in these triturations, nor even that the division can be molecular.

Many practitioners have observed lately that to have the preparations which contain all the parts of the plant, reduced to a true atomic state, the triturations must be carried far beyond the third. We shall return to this subject in another work.

It is always the case in the triturations, that the substance preserves all its properties without being subjected to any alteration.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

Translated from the *Homœopathische Vierteljahrsschrift*.

CLINICAL CASES.

1.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, BY DR. MÜLLER.

H. Bl., 24 years of age, of fair complexion and a powerful, well formed frame, had always enjoyed good health, the diseases incident to childhood excepted. In the spring and summer of 1851, in consequence of forced marches, unwholesome quarters, and finally, a damp lodging at Halle, he was attacked with intermittent fever, which, after the lapse of four weeks, was suppressed by powerful doses of Quinine. However, on the first day of his resuming his service, the fever returned again in the Tertian form, which obstinately withstood every remedy employed. He was at length advised to leave Halle: he was accordingly removed to Leipsic, where, on August 6th, eight days after his arrival, I found him in the following condition: The skin, especially that on the face, was pale and shriveled, the whole body much emaciated, the muscles relaxed, both feet oedematous: the lungs, except some indication of bronchial catarrh, were healthy, the spleen immensely enlarged and painful on pressure, the liver was also swollen but without pain; the vertebræ

were not sensitive to pressure. The attacks assumed the Tertian type, occurring at about noon and commenced with a violent chill and very severe shakings which continued about an hour, in connection with which he always experienced the most violent pressing pains in the whole of the left side of the chest, which made respiration very difficult as long as the chill continued; he had, at every attack, a dry, almost incessant spasmodic cough, which rendered his condition perfectly unendurable. After an hour the chill gave way to a decided heat, with violent thirst, confusion of the head and stupefaction, which was followed in turn, after several hours, by a profuse sweat which continued through the night. On his well days the greatest exhaustion and depression prevailed, but of the pain in the chest, dyspnoea and convulsive cough, there was no trace, a slight loose cough excepted: the appetite was good and the state of the bowels satisfactory. Notwithstanding some characteristic symptoms, there was yet no medicine which fully corresponded to all the morbid phenomena; however, I selected from those which presented the greatest similarity, and first of all, *Arsenic*, a grain of which, of the third trituration, I gave night and morning of the well days, to the choice of which I was led, in addition to other symptoms, by the previous abuse of *China*, the color of the skin, the oedema (dropsical swelling), and the concomitant symptoms which regularly occurred with every paroxysm. But after fourteen days, not the least improvement was apparent—on the contrary, the weakness and the dyscratic color, as well as the dyspnoea and the pain in the spleen during the chill, were increased. I now used *Bryonia* 3, which corresponded to the spasmodic cough, the dyspnoea and the pain in the side; but this was also without effect. Upon advice of Dr. Wahle, who had just arrived at Leipsic, I then gave *Veratr.* 6, chiefly because for several days there had been a diarrhoea consisting of watery discharges without any pain, and which seemed to have occurred without any assignable cause; in twenty-four hours the diarrhoea ceased entirely, but the intermittent fever remained unchanged. The patient then continued ten days without any medicine at all, when he was suddenly attacked, without any known cause, with peritonitis (inflammation of the bowels) of the right side, which was so far cured, in four days, by *Acon.* and *Bellad.* that there was neither pain upon pressure nor any symptom of exudation; the

bowels had also become regular again : although in the chilly stage the parts of the abdomen which had been affected were still very painful for several days. The Tertian (every other day fever) had also changed into quotidian (every day) fever, and the perspiration, which heretofore only occurred during the sleep, was very greasy, and of a peculiar odor, but still copious. Under such unfavorable circumstances the attempt seemed to me advisable to use *Quinine* again, notwithstanding its previous abuse, the rather, as in connection with many other symptoms corresponding to China there had been, for the last few days, bitter taste and risings and a peculiar sensitiveness to the least uncovering. On these accounts the patient received, on the 12th September, at evening, a grain of sulphate of *Quinine* : on the second day thereafter the paroxysm remitted, but twenty-four hours later there was a complete loss of voice, without any pain and even with a diminution of the spasmodic cough, and after five days the fever re-assumed the Tertian type. After a second dose of *China* there was immediate nausea and vomiting, and during the next twenty-four hours an insufferable sense of uneasiness and sickness, and the febrile paroxysms returned with undiminished violence. I was now fully satisfied of what I had before feared, that the disease was nothing but the effects of quinine. Under this conviction I gave two doses of *Carbo an.* within three days, to which I was led chiefly by the profuse, yellow-colored and offensive sweat which appeared the moment the eyes were closed for sleep. After eight days, however, there was no appearance of the least improvement, the complete loss of voice was very distressing, though a frequent examination of the chest revealed nothing abnormal. The exhaustion became constantly more alarming, the skin was sallow, and, in connection therewith, puffiness about the eyes, complete pallor of the lips, the gums and especially of the palate continual difficulty of breathing, oedema of the feet, loss of appetite, with oppression of the stomach after eating ; hard, difficult evacuations, followed by spasmodic pains in the rectum, continuing for hours. All these symptoms led me to select *Ferrum* ; I accordingly gave *Ferr. acet.* 1, (1-10) 5 drops every night and morning, and the second paroxysm was decidedly weaker. After eight days, there was no paroxysm at all, except quite a slight chill, but there still was sweat at night, with deep quiet sleep ; the pain in the left

side and the dyspnoea continued to decrease every day, as well as the loss of voice, though his voice was occasionally somewhat hoarse. After the use of Ferrum had been persevered in for four weeks, the tumor of the spleen was decidedly lessened, the cough entirely subsided, the appetite insatiable, the night sweats and hoarseness continually improving, his strength returning rapidly, and in fine, convalescence went on favorably and rapidly beyond all expectation, and no further remedies were necessary.

This case, notwithstanding its happy termination, did not flatter my professional skill very much, but it taught me anew how difficult it is in so many cases to select the proper homœopathic remedy, notwithstanding the greatest care and the most scrupulous observance of the prescribed rules and auxiliary measures. However, I cannot but cherish the firm conviction that Ferrum was the true specific remedy, and that if I had resorted to its use at the very commencement, I should have saved my patient, so hardly bested, months of suffering, and myself many painful visits and many hours of anxious research and investigation. I am, at the same time, satisfied that I am not the only one thus to blame, and that others even, notwithstanding all their experience and knowledge of remedies, might have fallen into error in the choice of a medicine. On the other hand, it was agreeable and in the highest degree encouraging to observe, as I had opportunity in this case, how promptly and surely the proper remedy afforded relief even in this neglected and badly treated disease.

2.

DYSENTERY, BY DR. VON VILLERS.

In the course of the past year I have treated four cases of Dysentery, which had this peculiarity in common, that they were preceded several days by a simple Diarrhoea, which obstinately withstood the use of Ipec., Dulc. and Rhus tox., which in other circumstances have proved themselves efficient. It was by the characteristic indications of Dysentery which very promptly yielded to specifics that I was each time delivered from the embarrassment in which I found myself. The first case was that of a delicate lady, 30 years of age, who suffered from habitual constipation and a prolapsus ani, which could not be returned, besides innumerable ailments, most of an hysterical nature. The evacuations were tolerably copious, very frequent,

every half hour, dark brown, viscous and foamy, mixed with streaks of blood and of an ammoniacal odor. The pains which accompanied the stools, and which did not entirely cease in the interval, were cutting, pressing in the bowels and burning at the anus during a passage. There was no well marked tenesmus nor fever, the tongue was brown in patches and moist. This was the state of the patient during one night and part of the next forenoon, when I prescribed *Merc. subl. corrosiv.*, a grain of the first trituration in an ounce of distilled water, a teaspoonful every two hours. (The solution had a decided styptic taste). The pains were relieved immediately, the evacuations became less frequent and were free from blood. After 24 hours no further medication was necessary; afterwards the habitual constipation returned with increased obstinacy.

The second case was my own. Taking cold in the cold, damp autumn of the previous year had given me a Diarrhœa, which for many successive nights had driven me from my bed. The evacuations were fecal and mucous, now brown, then again greenish, and accompanied by painful rolling and rumbling in the bowels. Dulcamara had no effect. Rhus produced some improvement, when I took a fresh cold from being exposed to a cold draught of air when sweating; soon after which I experienced pinching, griping pains in the entire abdomen, the discharges became more frequent, even in the day time, and were accompanied by very painful tenesmus. I took the *Cor. subl.* as above mentioned, three times between 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the evening. The pains, however, increased so much in intensity that I could not refrain from frequent and loud groans. I had never experienced anything similar, and the thought of being affected by a severe and perhaps tedious sickness, which might prevent me for a long time from exercising my vocation, troubled me very much. The sudden sinking of my countenance alarmed my family, while I was alarmed by a sight of my evacuations, which consisted of a motley mass of mucus, shreds of mucous membrane, blood and water. Towards evening I took, though at the moment without exactly knowing why, *Colocynth* 3, and in my anxiety repeated the dose of three drops every half hour. Till after midnight I could not quit the close-stool, but then the inclination to stool and the tenesmus diminished: at 2 o'clock I could lie down and sleep, with warm cloths upon the abdomen, to awake again, af-

ter the lapse of six hours, as one new born. In the morning there was a pappy, painless evacuation. I kept my room till noon, ate my dinner as usual, with good appetite, and then resumed my accustomed labors with undiminished strength.

Case Third. A woman, 78 years of age, who all her life long had enjoyed uninterrupted health and had suffered only for the few last years with periodical dizziness, fell sick in July, in consequence of taking cold and at the same time indulging in a fit of passion. She was forced to lie down, was cold even in bed, and experienced griping pains in the abdomen, for which she prepared a liberal quantity of Chamomile tea. After taking this for three days, the disease increased so much that she finally sent for me. She had a slight fever, with warm and moist skin, and complained of very severe cutting pains in the bowels. The evacuations occurred day and night, almost every hour, were accompanied with tenesmus, consisted exclusively of blood and shreds of mucus, and had a putrid odor. The tongue was coated with a thick yellow fur, the appetite was entirely wanting, thirst violent, bitter taste of the mouth, extreme exhaustion: she thought her end near. *Coloc.* 5, gtt. iij., every three hours. On the following day, after using the *Coloc.* 12 hours, the patient did not find herself much better, but had had but two movements, and was not as long upon the chair as previously. The tenesmus had also remitted, and the discharge presented a more fecal appearance. During the day she had two similar discharges with far less pain—the following night was passed in sleep. The third day passed without any motion. On the fourth the convalescing patient declined farther visits, “since her food now tasted well.” The old woman lives yet, a year and a half since her sickness, and is still healthy, having recently recovered favorably from a slight gastric fever.

The fourth case was that of a relative of the previous patient, a feeble, scrofulous child, 10 years of age, who had taken cold by sitting a long while upon a stone bench one cold day in September, three days before I commenced the treatment. In the night following, the little patient complained, before going to sleep, of headache and loss of appetite, and had several diarrhoeic discharges, for which *Dulc.* and *Ipecac.* were given from a family case without effect. The discharges were frequent, accompanied by violent pains in the

bowels, tenesmus and fever, and I was at length called. The evacuations were fœcal, of a reddish brown color, and extremely copious. The pains, from all appearances, were very acute, and the fever was high, pulse 160 in a minute. In this case, nothing but *Aconite* 2, 3 drops every two hours, was required to regulate the discharges and subdue the fever in course of a day and a half.

3.

Although during many years I have treated an endless number of patients with toothaches, yet I could never enrich the therapeutics of this disease as I could have wished, but would take this opportunity to direct the attention of my colleagues to a remedy, that they may use it in future cases, and by communicating their experience confirm the results of my observation. It is *Rhododendron Chrysanthum*, which I have never found recommended in any work on Therapeutics which I have seen, nor in Domestic Physicians, nor Monographs. I have been led to its use in many cases after having employed, in vain, other remedies which seemed indicated, by the symptoms—*sudden and complete cessation of the pains during eating, and a return of the same two or three hours after eating*: this is quite characteristic enough, and cannot readily be overlooked where it occurs. The cases in which this remedy was employed in accordance with this indication, and had invariably a prompt and lasting effect, were characterised by nothing else peculiar: they occurred in case of persons otherwise quite healthy, from taking cold; the pains effect carious as well as sound teeth of both jaws, they seem to endure heat better than cold, and do not disturb sleep even when felt at the time of going to sleep. I have generally used the 2nd decimal attenuation.

From the British Journal of Homœopathy.

TRIAL AND CONFESSIONS OF PROFESSORS SYME, CHRISTISON AND SIMPSON.

(Concluded from page 244.)

Again: he says, "We have a confession of faith, and a standard by which we can judge such men, namely, THE STANDARD OF COMMON SENSE." We are delighted to see this; it is what we have

always contended for: only let it be the "common sense" of the thoughtful, the informed, the candid, and we have everything to hope; we fear Dr. Simpson's appeal is to the common sense of the most vulgar. Witness a specimen of the logic of a man who parades Whatley's name (p. 13.) "If a grown-up man were gravely and seriously to assert to the world that two and two make five, the world would be inclined to look upon him as doubtfully rational, inasmuch as he defied the principles of common sense. And when other grown-up men now tell the world that they can cure this or that disease with a billionth or decillionth of a grain of this or that common and probably inert drug, they express an opinion perhaps even more intensely and directly absurd than the doctrine of two and two making five." To argue on any subject with one who does not distinguish between the certain truths of the reason and the acquired empirical knowledge of natural agents, the powers of which we cannot tell *a priori*, could serve no good purpose. What the necessary healing quantity of any drug may be is a matter of experimental investigation, not of abstract reasoning; and long lines of figures or other more popular numerical statements, are altogether irrelevant to the inquiry. The stars shine on us, although we can form no conception of distances so great that billions are the units with which the astronomer measures; and strong men, after a few minutes spent in an infected chamber, come out with the seeds of a mortal disease, "so inconceivably minute, that no sense, no balance, no microscope, no chemical analysis, no human means whatever, can discover the slightest trace of them in what is administered."*

It is certainly remarkable that Dr. Simpson should find the action of infinitesimal doses more incredible than the phenomena of animal magnetism.

It was to be expected that a man with Dr. Simpson's gross views of the nature of medicinal action, should scoff at Hahnemann's profound (though, perhaps, erroneous) speculations on the origin and transmission of disease. No doubt Dr. Simpson knows all about this hidden matter; teaches perhaps as historical fact the pretty myth of Pandora's box.

Although well knowing that 'regular' medicine has plenty to tell of offensive nauseous remedies: that such things as viper broth, snail soup, and spider ointment (much recommended by Anthony and Cleopatra's physician, Dioscorides) had been held in veneration before Hahnemann was born, Dr. Simpson has yet thought it worth while to notice with minute detail some not very nice insect remedies which have been proposed (preparations of the *acarus scabiei*, &c.)

* Professor Christison's Inaugural Address against Homœopathy, quoted by Dr. Simpson.

but which we have neither given nor taken; Dr. Simpson may like the subject, we do not; and shall here part with him.

Having now taken such a glance as our time has allowed at each in succession, we shall make a remark or two on the absurd position in which they all stand, and into which they have misled their too thoughtless followers, by the adoption of the recent resolutions. From our preceding remarks it is quite plain, that physicians using the most approved remedies cannot help countenancing homœopathy; and it is obviously unjust, and will not be tolerated, that equal privileges should be denied to members of the profession whose discoveries are making valuable additions to medical science. When it is said that members of the Colleges will have nothing to do with the practitioners of homœopathy, the public will insist upon knowing what that means. Throughout the discussion in the Colleges, indeed, the way in which the interests of humanity are left out of sight, as altogether too insignificant a matter to be thought of, has not failed to attract notice; and in some form an early reckoning will be held. Within closed doors it may be sufficient to brand with a nickname the practitioners of a more than usually successful and popular system of cure; and to doom them to expulsion from common professional intercourse; but when the public are asked to countenance the persecution, they will require something more definite than a name. What then do the resolutioners mean? Are they prepared to abjure all remedies that shall be found to fall under the homœopathic law? Will Dr. Simpson never again cure chronic vomiting with half a grain of Ipecacuanha, or Dr. Christison treat pneumonia with small doses of Tartar emetic, or Mr. Syme dare to use Arnica? Is that their meaning? Or is it that the small doses are the only ground of quarrel? In that case a *minimum* must be assigned, the transgression of which shall infer expulsion. At present, in the mere matter of quantity, there is more difference between the high and the low homœopathic dilutions, than between the last of these and the small doses frequently prescribed by Drs. Christison and Simpson. If half a grain be too much, may not Dr. Simpson give $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, or 1-10, or 1-100, or even 1-000, without incurring banishment? Of all possible spectacles, a grand schism in the medical profession on the sole ground of the quantities of the drugs prescribed, is about the most melancholy; and when such a disastrous course is violently urged by those who, on their own confession, have made no experiments with a view to ascertain in how small quantities medicines are efficacious remedies, and against those who have had large experience on the subject, leading to the conviction that minute quantities are best, the measures can only be regarded as the attempt of a dominant sect to crush their advancing rivals by force of authority. When the matter is pushed to such an

extremity, that the patient may die while the operating surgeon is requiring the physician to go over the articles of his faith, it is surely time that the creed should be known, and the shorter it is the better. Let it be "in certis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas!"

SMALL DOSES, &c.

Strange as it will undoubtedly appear to the future medical historian of the nineteenth century, nothing in Homœopathia has excited such bitter and continued opposition as the small doses of the Homœopathists; not only have they brought the system into disrepute, but the practitioners thereof, and those who are mystified by the fogs of Alloëopathia can never understand how one who gives little pills can be anything but a little man. If this were the standard of greatness, how easy were greatness acquired—one need only give great pills and the object is accomplished—some of our alloëopathic cotemporaries would have to give pills passing the capacity of any mortal gullet, if their pills were proportioned in size to (their own estimate of) their greatness. *Globules* would be a sound unknown, and *globes* be used to express the formidable size of these doses: to give one of these would look like *doing something*, and would satisfy the patient that he was not *trifled with*. We would suggest that a prize medal should be offered to the happy physician who could get the largest bolus down the throat of a patient, and that henceforth all regular and scientific practitioners should conform to this standard. This would be a test of medical orthodoxy, and if not the best possible, yet much better than none at all.

A Medical Society in New York—a branch, we suppose, of the American Medical Association—made a recent attempt to remedy this evil—the lack of a standard of orthodoxy. A resolution was passed that no member should be admitted who was not possessed of a good moral character, and that any one who should, subsequent to his admission, become immoral, should be cast out. This we think ill judged—because, in the first place, it would not distinguish the Regular-orthodox-scientific gentry from others—from Homœopathists, for instance, whom it is quite reasonable to suppose are at least *as* (!) moral as their more antiquated rivals, and in the next

place, it would eject from the fellowship of the Association a large number of practitioners whose *morals* are the poorest part of them, but who, at the same time, are capable of doing good service to the cause of *Regular* science. An Allœopathic Medical Association bereft of all members who could tell an untruth, directly or indirectly, and stand to it in the face of heaven and earth, without wincing and reiterate it ten times for every time it is refuted, would be like an army without artillery, or cavalry, or anything. And how direful would be the results upon our allœopathic colleges if the professors thereof could tell their students nothing about Homœopathia but what is true. (We go upon the supposition that lying is immoral). What a host of falsities and old, stale, thrice worn out jokes, void alike of truth and wit, would be laid away upon the shelf, to the great loss and labor of the learned professors, who would have to invent some new jokes, (a *difficult* matter with them, one would think, from the way they use the old ones,) or *learn* something about Homœopathia, (a *more* difficult matter,) or say nothing about it at all, (a *most* difficult matter). In view of these difficulties, and these are but a few of the many which must suggest themselves to any thinking mind, we fervently hope that the Allœopathic Medical Associations will not disturb the ancient and time-honored order of things, but will allow their members to be just as immoral as ever, without any let or hindrance, as then, those who choose, can tell as many lies as they will about Homœopathia without forfeiting the respect of Regular Scientific physicians, while they can, at the same time indulge in the other current vices of the day with the same license, and be seen in grogeries, or gambling houses, or *other* places without rebuke.

CHLOROFORM.—We understand that Congress has voted, or proposed to vote, an appropriation of \$100,000 to Dr. Morton, of Boston for having first suggested the use of Chloroform. If the sum was distributed in pensions to the families left motherless from its use; or if it were given to endow a Homœopathic College, (for it is clearly demonstrable that Homœopathia has done more to remove and assuage the ills that flesh is heir to, than Chloroform or all the other inventions of our antiquated friends) there would seem to be some

justice in the appropriation. A lady recently died in New Haven from the administration of this powerful agent—died on the spot; the Faculty examined the victim, found every thing as it should be—the lady in a perfect state of health—and pronounced a verdict of—all right. It was an unfortunate affair, to be sure, but then such things will happen, you know, so it is best to say nothing about it. No blame was attached to the Dentist—none should be. A similar case occurred in New York, detailed in the American Journal of Homœopathy—no blame to the physician—nor should there be. No alloëopathic physician should be blamed if his patient dies on the spot from the effect of a drug, if he exercises usual prudence, for he is legalized, and so is his system. It might be difficult to define prudence in giving drugs, with the effects of which the giver is wholly, or in great part, ignorant; but it is all the same in the end—the whole matter is legalized, and where patients are hurried out of the world by an unlucky dose, the best way is to hush the matter up as quickly and as quietly as possible; all men have a right to exercise their vocation, and if any suffer by it, there is no help; talking will not raise the dead, nor supply their vacant place among the living, nor heal broken hearts. So we freely yield to our opponents the right of *killing* as many as are willing to submit to it, while all we ask in return is the privilege of *curing* those willing to trust themselves to Homœopathia. At the same time, as before seen, we cannot but doubt whether it is just to pay such a very substantial compliment to one who has brought to notice a substance capable of doing so much injury and so little good.

A SECOND DANIEL.—The October* No. of the American Journal of Homœopathy contains an article from Dr. Dake, of Pittsburgh, which deserves a passing notice. One would think from reading it, if indeed it were possible to attach any meaning to what the Dr. says, that this Journal had recommended some other *system* in addition to Homœopathia. No one who read the article referred to, and had the intelligence necessary to understand it,

* It is proper to state that this article, though appearing in the August No., was written in December, the publication of the Journal having been delayed several months.—Ed.

could ever have indulged such a supposition. The case referred to, in which goose oil was used with benefit, was adduced merely to illustrate the position, that there were cases where benefit may be derived from substances not strictly drugs, and whose action cannot readily be explained by the principle *similia similibus curantur*. There is no Homœopathist of whom we have ever heard (except Dr. Dake, of Pittsburgh,) whose familiarity with the *Materia Medica* is at once so profound and extensive as to admit of no error; none, with the exception aforesaid, who has not met with cases where all his knowledge was at fault, and a little more light would have been truly desirable. While quite ready to acknowledge the præeminence of Dr. Dake, of Pittsburgh, over Hahnemann and all his cotemporaries and disciples, we cannot but regret that his writings do not exhibit a little more courtesy and a little more sense. It is, however, a wise dispensation that all "gifts" are not lavished upon one individual, and he can well afford to write nonsense who has attained the skill which the Dr. intimates he possesses.

The controversy which has arisen upon the use of water and other agents, is not a little remarkable. Those who oppose the conjunction of the terms Homœopathia and Hydropathy—at least the sensible ones—acknowledge that the use of water is important and indeed necessary in the treatment of diseases, but object to consider it except in the light of a hygienic or dietetic agent. Whatever we call water, matters little, if it is of use in the treatment of disease, and if its use is indispensable, then its effects should be studied and proclaimed; the same of the movement cure; the same (if Dr. Dake will graciously permit the expression) of the external use of oils; the same of anything and everything else which may assist or hasten the recovery of the sick. If all the profession could attain the lofty eminence reached by Dr. Dake, and be able to cure all diseases with the help of drugs alone, *tuto cito et jucunde*, then truly, such auxiliary measures might be dispensed with, but as Dr. Dake is the first, so he will probably be the last ever to attain such skill, and we humbly hope that he will allow the rest of the profession, not gifted with such prodigious powers, to use such means as may be within their reach. The Dr. has probably acquired all the knowledge of which he is capable; but others who have not, should seek in every quarter for increase of knowledge, and when gained, should

hasten to lay it before their brethren. Why they cannot do it without being called all imaginable hard names, is a marvel.

CRITICAL NOTICE.

HOMŒOPATHIC MANUAL OF OBSTETRICS, *or a Treatise on the aid the Art of Midwifery may derive from Homœopathia.* By Dr. Croserio. From the French. By M. Coté, M. D. Cincinnati: Moore, Anderson, Wilstach & Keys. 1853.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of Dr. Croserio's valuable Manual, which we take pleasure in recommending to homœopathic physicians. Whatever is taught in systematic works on Midwifery, is here omitted, and the author confines himself strictly to the labor he undertakes—to go beyond all this, and show what Homœopathia can do and has done to mitigate the pains and perils of this most trying hour. Chloroform does not figure among the remedies used by Dr. C., but he shows very well how to do without it, which is vastly better. On some points the work is not as complete as it might be, which perhaps is no great fault, as it may lead the juniors in our ranks to search the *Materia Medica* more closely when they get into trouble.

Dr. Croserio does not quite agree with those who think that it matters little in what form a remedy is given, provided it is the *proper* remedy. This is a sad mistake, and one which has retarded the improvement of Homœopathia; but we propose to give the Dr.'s views, and not our own:

“Doct. Kallenbach, of Berlin, affirms that he has never obtained any effect from the employment of *Puls.* or even *Secale* when he has administered them to excite the expulsive contraction of the uterus during labor; this so positive assertion on the part of an honorable colleague would have made me doubt myself, and notwithstanding fifteen years' experience *always* followed by the same result, I should have hesitated to recommend so decidedly this remedy under these circumstances. I should have feared that I had not well observed my cases, and have waited new experiences; but, seeing the doses used by this practitioner, I am no longer astonished at the difference in our results; Doct. Kallenbach commonly used of the mother tincture, and never above the 3rd dilution, from three to

five drops at a time: he has given five drops of the mother tincture of *Puls.* to a woman in labor; the woman experienced nothing but great uneasiness without any increase of the pains! This effect of a dose truly poisonous will cause no astonishment, if we consider the excessive susceptibility of the constitution of the woman at this time, and that the augmentation of the expulsive pains is a reactive effect of nature; how then shall this reaction take place with so enormous a dose upon a vital force exhausted, so to speak, through the pains and other circumstances of labor? Nature, outraged, confused by this mass of poison, can no longer re-act regularly, besides, the crude drugs exercise a violent general action upon the whole organism which hinders it, so to speak, from perceiving the particular affinities with the different organs.

In this manner the observations of the Berlin physicians and their contradiction to my own are explained; and this contradiction furnishes a new proof of the necessity of employing the high dynamisations in the circumstances under consideration: for if I have only proposed the numbers under 30, it is that I may not shock the ideas generally accepted by the homœopathic public, for I am convinced that the 200th and above would be here much more in their place than the dilutions ordinarily recommended in this work, committed as they were in great part to writing before I had recognized the advantages of the high preparations. In fact, women in labor are endowed with an excessive sensibility, so great indeed that the slightest odor may affect them violently; the professor Ant. Dubois, in order to dissuade accouchers from carrying perfumes about them, reports in his treatise on midwifery that one day on approaching a woman in labor who was very well otherwise, she immediately fainted, and he perceived that this accident was owing to a violet that he had in his button-hole, which, covered with shame, he hastened to hide before those present perceived it. To a sensibility so exquisite is it not proper to address agents as penetrating, as attenuated as possible? Is it not to deny the spirit of the doctrine of Hahnemann to subject it to the action of the excessive dose of five drops of mother tincture of *Pulsatilla*?"

We give Dr. C.'s views upon small pox and vaccination, more for the purpose of drawing attention to this subject, than because they are peculiar to himself. The subject of vaccination is one which demands the immediate and earnest attention of Homœopathists.

"SMALL-POX.—*Vaccinia* 30th, repeated two days in succession, has entirely stopped, in the hands of Dr. Gross and other homœopathic physicians, the progress of the disease.

The recent experiments of our venerable and indefatigable Boenninghausen have procured us a new specific for this disease, through

the exact knowledge he possesses of the *materia medica pura*: in fact • *Thuja* has, in its symptoms of the skin, pimples precisely similar to those of the small-pox. This ingenious physician put two globules of the 200th attenuation of *Thuja* upon the tongue of a patient affected with confluent small-pox, and, four days after, fever, pimples, scabs, and pits even had entirely disappeared, and the patient was perfectly well. In some rare cases, he has been obliged to give, on the second day, a second dose of the same medicine, and the result has always been the same. Since I have been acquainted with his experiences I have had one case of small-pox serious in its symptoms, although the pustules were distinct on the second day of the eruption. I gave *Thuja*, two globules of the 300th, according to the indication of Dr. Boëninghausen, and, the sixth day, the patient went out entirely cured; in the place of the pimples, there only remained a little red point of the size of a pin's head; I could hardly believe my eyes.

VACCINE.—After the experiments I have just cited upon the effect of *Thuja* in small-pox, should we not adopt the opinion already expressed by Hahnemann on the subject of the suppression of the use of vaccine, in view of the danger there is of inoculating at the same time the virus inherent to the subject from whom we take it, and of the facility Homœopathy already offered, in his time, for curing natural small-pox? This facility being much augmented by new homœopathic discoveries, small-pox will become a much more innocent disease than those we are in danger of contracting by vaccination. If the statistics published by some political journals, in which it is stated, that while fewer children die since the use of vaccine, the average duration of the life of adults is much abridged, are true, there should be no hesitation in adopting the suppression of the vaccine; but, as our new experiments are not yet sufficiently numerous, and that, beside, the individual not vaccinated, might contract the small-pox during voyages, or in countries where there are no homœopathic physicians to treat it properly, I think that, until Homœopathy has become universal, it is prudent to continue to vaccinate children. It is always prudent to give a dose of *Sulph.* after the desiccation of the scab."

We insert the following from the Michigan Journal of Homœopathy, to show the kind of opposition Homœopathia receives from the Regulars in Michigan. Is a system of practice which needs *such* support worthy of *any* support? The verdict is being ren-

dered every day, and when the returns have fully come in, Allœopathia will be of the things that were.

WHO IS D. B. MINOR?

“Having traced this fictitious personage, this ‘layman deeply interested in the success of the cause’ of Homœopathy, we shall proceed to raise the curtain and exhibit him in the attitude in which he has voluntarily chosen to place himself. Had the Minor fraud been perpetrated upon, and confined to us, as a body of Medical practitioners, we should have passed it by, as heretofore, with silent contempt, feeling assured that such an artifice always carries with it its own corrective.

But when such influences as the following correspondence discloses, are brought to bear upon the Board of Regents, embarrassing its action, and endangering the very existence of our State University, truth and the public good alike demand at our hands an exposure. If fraud and dishonesty are to be permitted to enter into and control, or seek to control, the councils of an institution consecrated to the high and holy purposes of education, neither frowns nor smiles will deter us from publicly declaring it. Until the appearance of the Minor letter, no man in Michigan, except the writer of that letter and the medical faculty of the University, for a moment dreamed of making the medical prepossessions of any candidate for the chancellorship a test. They have raised the issue, to them the glory belongs. They have on two several occasions succeeded in defeating Dr. Tappan, by raising the cry of Homœopathy; embarrassed and delayed the action of the Board of Regents; saddled the people with an unnecessary expenditure of hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands of dollars; and have at last been compelled to swallow Dr. Tappan, little pills and all.

Soon after the defeat of Dr. Tappan, in June last, having accidentally learned that fraud had been practiced to procure his defeat, we addressed the following letter to Dr. Vanderburgh, of N. York.

‘*Detroit, July 20, 1852.*

DR. VANDERBURGH, *No. 5 Great Jones st.*

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing a brief note of inquiry to you. Some weeks since, Dr. Tappan, of your city, was a candidate for the presidency of the University of Michigan, but was defeated through the influence of Dr. Pitcher, of this city, together with the Professors in the Medical Department of our University. This was brought about, it is said and believed here, in consequence of Dr. Tappan’s favoring Homœopathy; upon the same authority it is said that you are his attending physician, and that Dr. Pitcher addressed a note to you over an assumed name, making inquiries

relative to his (T.'s) medical prepossessions, &c. &c. Now, sir, if any such letter has been received by yourself, or any other physician who is, or has been in attendance upon Dr. Tappan's family, will you have the kindness to forward a copy of the same to me? We feel indignant that such low fraud should be resorted to, to procure the defeat of a worthy man.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,)

S. B. THAYER."

In reply to the above note, we received the following: we confess it astonished us.

'New York, July 24, '52.

S. B. THAYER, M. D.:

Dear Sir,—I received your letter of inquiry, asking for information about a letter addressed to me by a gent under cover of a false name, (D. B. Minor.) The original letter of D. B. Minor is in the hands of Chas. H. Palmer, one of the Regents of the University. The following is a copy:—

'Detroit, June 15, 1852.

DR. VANDERBURGH:

Dear Sir,—Our homœopathic friends are making an effort to establish a *chair of Homœopathy* in the University of Michigan. But before that can be done, a President of the University is to be appointed. As the Revd. Mr. Tappan, of New York, is talked of for that office, we would like to know if he favors our school of medicine, because that might operate to our prejudice one way or the other. Knowing you only by reputation, I have taken the liberty of addressing an inquiry to you on the subject, in the belief that you could give me a satisfactory answer. By favoring me with an early reply, you will greatly oblige a layman who is, notwithstanding, deeply interested in the success of the cause.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. B. MINOR,

Box 333, Postoffice.'

'I replied to the letter, and stated that I had been Dr. Tappan's physician for years. On learning that I was entrapped, I wrote him the following letter:

'New York, July 17, 1852.

'D. B. MINOR:

Sir,—I am informed that you caused my reply to your letter of inquiry of June 15, to be laid before the council of the Michigan University, for the very purpose of defeating Dr. Tappan's election to the office of Chancellorship. Do you expect a blessing to follow labors that achieve your ends by duplicity and falsehood? Apart from your own degradation in this affair, you must have had a fami-

liar conception of the moral sense of associates, to have *dared* to lay before them, for their acceptance, a letter which they knew you had obtained by fraud, misrepresentation, and deceit. If they countenanced such a step in you, it was a godsend to Dr. Tappan that he is now a Professor in the University of New York, instead of Chancellor of an institution whose officers disgrace it.

Yours, &c.,

F. VANDERBURGH.

To D. B. MINOR, *Box 333, Detroit Postoffice.*

The above stinging rebuke is just what we should expect from an honorable gentleman when practiced upon by those who condescend to the despicable trickery of knaves and mountebanks. Now, we ask in all candor, if a resort to such measures is ever necessary to accomplish the honest purposes of honest men? But why all this effort? Why this resort to fraud and deception? Why this Minor letter, that is upon its very face a lie, wherein the writer claims to be a Homœopathist, 'a layman deeply interested in the success of the cause'—a letter degrading both to the head and the heart of the writer, and an unpardonable insult to the party addressed? For this reason, and this only: The friends of Homœopathy have declared their intention to claim a professorship in the University; a claim that will most certainly be respected, having been made openly by thousands of our citizens, and no other than honorable means will be employed to sustain it. We have not, neither shall we, travel out of the record to make an issue upon the medical predilections of Dr. Tappan or any other candidate for the chancellorship. It is a matter of perfect indifference to us, whether the president of the University of Michigan swallows heroic drugs in doses, takes homœopathic dilutions by inhalation, or puts himself to soak hydropathically. Is he honest, and endowed with the necessary qualifications to enable him to discharge the high trust reposed in him? are the only questions with us. Such we believe Dr. Tappan to be; and let those who have treated him with contumely, degraded themselves and insulted the people, be responsible for the same.

We have ascertained that box 333 is Dr. Z. Pitcher's box, and we have the testimony of one of the present members of the Board of Regents, that Dr. Pitcher acknowledged to him that he caused the Minor letter to be written. 'Whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad,' is an ancient adage, the truth of which has been repeatedly demonstrated during the past few years, in this gentleman's attacks, both open and insidious, upon Homœopathy and the practitioners of that school. Experience should have taught him, ere this time of life, what it teaches all men who make a right application of common intelligence, that he who, spider-like weaves a net to entrap others, may, like the loathsome thing he imitates, become hopelessly entangled in its meshes."

HOMŒOPATHY.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Homœopathic Society, held at the office of Dr. Norton, in Bridgeport, on the 16th inst., an amended constitution was reported and adopted, several reports of cases were made, a paper was read by Dr. Keep on the Prevention of Disease, and the following officers were chosen :

J. T. DENNISON, M. D., of Fairfield, *President*.

W. W. RODMAN, M. D., of Waterbury, *Vice President*.

G. S. GREEN, M. D., of Hartford, *Secretary*.

C. H. SKIFF, M. D., of New Haven, *Treasurer*.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the Connecticut Medical Society unanimously adopted the late report of Dr. Worthington Hooker, on the "Treatment due to Homœopathic Practitioners," and thereby sanctioned the position, "that if a Physician should think that the alleged principle *similia similibus curantur*, (which was definitely advanced by Stahl a century before Hahnemann made it the basis of his system) applies as an explanation of some of the phenomena developed in the treatment of disease, or if he should think that Homœopathists have brought to our notice some remedies which are of value, such opinions do by no means make him a Homœopathist, or subject him to discipline" —therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we regard these positions with gratification, believing them to be the first recognition from such a source of the possibility that the homœopathic principle, and the remedies it has brought into notice, may merit anything better than obloquy and contempt.

2d. That we will bear with composure the mode in which we are personally treated, even though to have fellowship with us and to regard us "as brethren" be deemed an offence worthy of "discipline," if we may hope for better treatment for our principles, satisfied if the cause of truth is advanced by investigation, either within or without the pale of our ranks.

3d. That as the leading principle of our system and its remedies are thus recognized as legitimate subjects for investigation, we trust they will not henceforth be stigmatised as "Quackery," but that such opprobrious epithets will (if used at all) be reserved for dishonest practice, in whatever mode, and especially for those practitioners who make use of or vend secret and pretended nostrums.

4th. That we view with pleasure the increased attention bestowed upon Homœopathy, feeling assured that a candid estimate of its history, its principles and its remedies, will ere long lead others to that respect and confidence with which we regard them.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL
OF
HOMOEOPATHIA.

Translated from the Journal de la Société Gallicane.

LESSONS IN PHARMACOLOGY.

BY DR. GEORGES WEBER, PHARMACEUTIST AT PARIS.

Continued from page 197.

CHAPTER I.

*General Considerations upon the Assimilation of Alimentary
and Medicinal Substances.*

We have already seen that there is no well marked line between the aliment and the drug; that every body in nature may become medicinal under certain conditions or with certain individuals, and that, on the other hand, many substances considered poisonous or medicinal become alimentary under certain conditions, or with particular individuals. Let us endeavor, however, to trace out the modifications experienced by the alimentary or medicinal substance, when introduced into the organism. The aliment only, as has been said, is assimilated. But what is assimilation? How does it operate?

Assimilation is a process by which bodies belonging to the external world, after having been introduced into the living organism and subjected to successive elaborations, come to form an integral part of this organism. Matter attains this point with its specific character, its material properties, its peculiar force, or the power (*vertu*) which is inherent in every body in nature. This force, or *vertu*, developes itself in the process of assimilation during the va-

rious modifications or metamorphoses which crude matter undergoes before its entire conversion into living matter. This series of metamorphoses comprises, on the one hand, all the acts of digestion, some of which are mechanical, others chemical, or chemico-vital, and on the other hand, the acts of nutrition, properly so called, comprising absorption and the different elaborations which the absorbed matter undergoes before becoming arterial blood; and finally, it comprises the different secretions, among which we must reckon the organic regeneration, that is to say, the act, by which the red blood deposits in the various organs the elements which repair their loss of tissue.

If now we examine these different acts in the light of our actual knowledge of science, we see at every step the intervention of material power, every where some chemical, physical, or mechanical action, the whole properly arranged, governed and modified, by the vital influence. We see, at first, mastication, the mechanical trituration of the food, and its mixture with an alkaline liquid, the saliva; this first elaboration accomplished, the food reaches a cavity where it finds these conditions eminently calculated to dissolve it, to wit: a sufficiently high temperature, a very acid liquid, the gastric juice, and a certain degree of *malaxation*,* the necessary physical, chemical and mechanical conditions. These three conditions suffice, as the Abbe Spallanzani has already experimentally demonstrated, to produce chyme in a retort, that is, without the intervention of the vital force.

Thus dissolved in the stomach, the alimentary matter presents itself under the form of a demi-liquid, viscous, strongly acid substance. It passes, under the name of *chyme*, into the intestines, where it is brought into contact with an *alkaline* liquid, the bile. From the re-action of the two liquids a species of soap is formed, the *chyle* or nutritious fluid, which assumes the form of a milky fluid. Now the chyme, as we have said, is *acid*, the bile is *alkaline*, and the result of their combination, that is, the *chyle*, is neutral. This, penetrating the chyliferous vessels and the veins, is subjected to a series of transformations till its complete conversion into arterial blood. The qualities of the chyle are variable. Its difference depends upon the nature of the food taken and the condition of the

* Softening—digestion.

organs which elaborate it. We need not repeat all the observations and experiments which establish this fact. It is well known that chemically there are well marked differences between the chyle of the carnivorous (flesh eating) animals, and that of the herbivorous (vegetable eating.) It is known that a great number of metallic and other substances are absorbed and assimilated, and that chemists have been able to discover them in all the organs; (see on this subject the toxicological researches of Orfila, Flandin, Danger, &c.) It is known, finally, that the same individuals furnish, from the same food, a chyle which varies according to the actual state of the digestive organs.

It cannot be denied that the series of transformations of the alimentary substance, before its entire conversion into organic matter, present merely the characteristics of chemical transformations. As regards the digestion performed by the stomach, the fact is established beyond all doubt by the well known experiments of Spallanzani upon artificial digestion. Is it denied regarding the process of chylification; or can it be denied any more reasonably as regards the subsequent transformations which occur up to the moment when assimilation is complete? For it is not till this moment that the alimentary matter is perfectly within the domain of the law of life; before this period, it preserves more or less of the qualities of brute matter.* Now if matter develops its force and properties only in its combinations and decompositions, we know that all its forces are of an imponderable, etherial, or electro-magnetic nature; that their specific nature differs in each body, whence the difference of their properties.

* In the *Hygea*, a homœopathic Journal published at Carlsruhe, the following lines may be found, taken from an article by Dr. Madden: "Chemistry plays a great part in the functions of the organism; not the chemistry of the laboratory, but a chemistry under the influence and control of vital laws. Chemists have penetrated into many secrets of organic nature, have discovered many of the chemical processes of the organism; they have made us acquainted with the precise composition of the blood and the reason why fibrine remains in the blood in a state of solution; but they know not how to make a single drop of living blood. Notwithstanding the chemico-vital affinity which occupies the first rank in the organism, there is a constantly passing crowd of pure chemical phenomena. All these chemical re-actions are developed during the combination of a new element, (that is to say, of a body from the external world) with the fluids of the living organism, (as for example the hæmatosis—formation of blood) which occurs under the influence of respiration, the oxygen of the air combining with the carbon of the venous blood; but the accession of the new element takes place only in a due proportion, without which decomposition of the organic fluid would ensue."

Matter, then, once ingested, is subjected to a series of metamorphoses quite numerous. In all these transformations, which are more or less of a chemical nature, imponderable fluids are disengaged which are peculiar to them, and the particular influence of which upon the vital agents, constitutes the specific action of the substance; an action which the *nervous sensibility every where present*, undertakes to transmit to the centre of life. This action, as we have said, is more or less intense as the substance is more or less heterogeneous; but it is real. The difference between food and medicine (in a dynamic point of view) is but a difference in degree, for again, every body in nature has a determinate dynamic action upon the organism; this action is due, not to the ponderable mass of the alimentary substance, but rather to the (imponderable) force which it contains, and by the help of which it acts, not directly upon the ponderable mass of the organism, nor upon the life; but upon the vital, physical, imponderable agents analogous, by their very constitution, to the imponderable agent, or force, of the substance ingested.

There, nevertheless, is a difference between the aliment and the pure drug, in an alimentary point of view: the aliment being destined for the support of the organism, leaves behind a part of its own substance which is converted into organic matter similar to that with which it finds itself incorporated; while the drug is deposited in certain organs, without having experienced these material modifications. The aliment acts, then, not merely by its force, but also by its substance: for the organism does not exist alone; matter is necessary for its support. The drug, on the contrary, acts only by its force, and not by its matter.

Hence we see that every matter introduced into the organism, may act dynamically; that very many substances may serve to support the organism, from which they have merited the appellation of alimentary substances. All these alimentary substances may become medicinal, but all drugs cannot be used as aliment.

This being established, it now remains for us to examine in what manner the alimentary matter and the medicinal force are received into the organism.

The alimentary matter deposits in the organism a part of its ponderable mass, previously elaborated by the process of digestion,

in such a manner that it may be converted into organic matter. We have already seen the part which the chemical re-actions play in these preliminary elaborations of the alimentary matter, and how all these transformations are accompanied by the disengagement of imponderable fluids.

The drug taken in alloëopathic doses arrives at the centre (foyer) of organic life under the same conditions as the food, only it does not undergo the same transformations.

Given in a massive dose, it is usually absorbed in substance, as the food is; like this latter, it leaves a part of its ponderable mass which is deposited within the organism, but without becoming an integral part of it.*

But that which chiefly distinguishes the drug from the aliment, is the great proportion, or if the expression is preferred, the *heterogeneousness* of the imponderable principles which it contains, and by the help of which it exerts so decided an action upon the organism. This action is developed in the different elaborations which the medicinal substance undergoes. The imponderable principles or agents of the drug, form, in combining with the organic fluids, a variable product, not only in accordance with the nature of the substance ingested, but also, in accordance with the nature of the organic fluids; that is to say, in accordance with the actual state of the organism. The product of the re-action of the medicinal and organic fluids constitutes the primary action of the drug, which latter finally gives place to a series of modifications purely organic, arising from the sort of nervous shock or perturbation induced by the medicinal miasm; modifications which constitute the final (définitif) effect of the drug.

That which distinguishes Homœopathy from Alloëopathy, is not merely a therapeutic principle, the *Similia Similibus Curantur*,

* This fact, which is not disputed as regards drugs which may be assimilated, has been rendered quite as evident as regards metals, even the most heterogeneous, such as arsenic, antimony, lead, copper, &c. which have been found in the tissues a longer or shorter time after their ingestion. Antimony has been found more than three months after having been taken into the system, and this fact may explain the prolonged action of these substances, and the impossibility for the organism to habituate itself to them as to vegetable poisons, for they are not only heterogeneous and not to be assimilated, but, moreover, they are not eliminated from the system. They act as foreign bodies during the whole course of their sojourn in the organism.

but above and beyond this, a physiological principle, the idea of which gives life to the former, and deduces from it the infinitesimal posology. It is this idea perhaps, which is the most essential in Hahnemann's doctrine. Life being one and indivisible, an atom of a medicinal substance should suffice to produce in it the needful modifications, nevertheless, this atom must be prepared in a particular manner. We think, however, that we have expressed ourself upon this point too fully to make it necessary to insist upon it farther. Immaterial life needs intermediate agents to affect the organism. The dynamic (inorganic) force of the drug acts upon the life, only through the medium of the imponderable nervous. If it is true that the doses of Alloëopathy are too great, it is no less true that the Homœopathic atoms would act but feebly were they not prepared in a certain manner, peculiarly appropriate to develop the imponderable principles by virtue of which they act upon the organism.

Homœopathic manipulations result then, not merely in an infinite division of the substance of the drug, but more than this they disengage in a remarkable manner, the active principle of the miasm which it contains, always more or less firmly fixed in a crude mass; in a word, they bring forth this active principle almost completely stripped of its material envelope, (*sa gangue matérielle*.)

Thus the drug principle reaches in a state of purity the centre of life, without having undergone the digestive elaborations which could alter it. It is thus brought into relation with imponderable agents of the organism, and subjects them to modifications in accordance both with its own constitution and that of the organic agents. To produce this modification, it is not necessary to have a quantity of drug matter proportional to the effects to be obtained. It is not as in ordinary chemical re-actions, where, for example, a determinate quantity of acid is required to saturate a given quantity of the base. The peculiar force, or drug principle of the substance, does not act by virtue of its *quantity*, but by reason of its *specific nature*; it is quite analogous to fermentation in chemistry, and to the process called *catalysis*. or the *catalytic force*.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**Catalysis*, (*phenomena of contact: action de présence*.) There are remarkable re-actions, which seem in some respect to form exceptions to this rule. Certain bodies, when brought into contact with other bodies, occasion the formation of new products, while the bodies

From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

(Continued from page 210.)

On the 1st of January, 1821, I left Leipsic for reasons already mentioned, in order to enter upon my course (cursus) in Berlin, and to become a citizen of Prussia. I supposed the law of 1817 and 1818 still in force, according to which candidates could present their applications to the ministry by the end of April. I therefore was in no particular haste to do this, but studied diligently in order to pass my examination with *éclat*. Early in January I was very much surprised one morning by the arrival of Dr. Stapf, from Naumburg, who came for the same purpose, having been commissioned by the Prussian Minister of War to examine the so-called Egyptian Ophthalmia, prevailing among the Prussian troops upon the Rhine, and see what could be done with homœopathic remedies to check its progress. Thus commissioned, he came to Berlin to receive further instructions. He improved this opportunity to find me and to propose that I should accompany him, which proposition I would have gladly accepted, as it would have been without expense, had it not been that it would have disarranged my plans in coming to Berlin for a whole year. It was therefore necessary entirely to refuse the friendly offer, however painful it might be, and my refusal was quite as painful to Stapf, since he had no assistance but that of a novice in Homœopathy—a Russian not yet proficient—Peterson, I think, was his name.

The invitation had turned my head a little, and I went about, half dreaming, till a few days later, after mature reflection and examination, I fully resolved to accept it, and I was the more induced

which thus induce this new formation, experience no change. For example. Platina-sponge, when introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, causes the combination of these two gases with increase of temperature, while the platina undergoes no change; the contact of silver, decomposes the binoxide of hydrogen, while the silver is not in the least affected; the presence of sulphuric acid changes starch into sugar; after the experiment, the same quantity of sulphuric acid is found, unaffected, as before. Yeast transforms sugar into alcohol without being changed itself. M. Berzelius considers these phenomena as being due to a peculiar force which he compares with the assimilating property of animals, which consists in changing the food, taken from the vegetable kingdom, into chyle, blood, flesh, &c.; he denominates this force, *Catalytic*.

to this resolution from having learned in the meantime that the application for permission to make a state examination could only be handed in early in November of each year. Stapf had already departed, so this, my resolution, came too late, and I found myself deceived in my other expectations; yet to leave nothing untried, I presented my application in the latter part of January, in reply to which I received, early in February, a refusal for that year. Immediately upon its reception, I packed up and returned to my parents at Delitzsch only to bury my father six days, and my mother six weeks, after my arrival at home; an afflictive event in every view of the case, since I found myself thus suddenly thrust out upon the world entirely alone, and was moreover, thrown back quite a half year by the necessary arrangement of the little estate left by my parents. Yet I could not but rejoice that I had been led to refuse the journey with Stapf, and consider it was the hand of Providence, which thus gave to me alone, of three living brothers, the privilege of being with my excellent parents in their last hours and of closing their eyes. It is unfortunate when an obstacle of any kind is allowed to hinder the studies of a young man; if some excitement from another direction does not remove the obstacle, he is but too apt to sink into a gloomy *far niente* (do nothing), which readily degenerates into idleness, an error from which I should not have been kept had I not found myself irresistibly urged on by the solemn warning: labor, if thou wouldst ensure thy future success. I had a few patients to treat, and being a single man they brought me in a sufficient income, but my position in Prussia was then too precarious, since I had no right to practice, and it was only through the kindness and indulgence of the circuit physician of the place that no notice was taken of me. After I had settled the most pressing affairs, I repaired to Stapf, at Naumburg, to advise with him relative to my further course. Many places were brought to my notice and refused again, as various hindrances offered which could not be removed. After a long and fruitless search, Stapf found a market town near to Neustadt, on the Oder, (I forget the name) the Justice of which was very friendly to him, and to whom he earnestly recommended me. From the Justice I learned that the Medical Examining Board of this little place did not look with a favorable eye upon any stranger who came thither to favor it with his medical

something more definite than Hahnemann had already given in relation to the treatment of Cholera, that dreaded scourge, which had already reared its head, and was approaching the frontier of Germany with giant's strides. The expectations of many, as I had it from their own mouths, seem, in this respect, to have been disappointed, for there was but a short treatise presented by Dr. Schröter, of Lemberg, and that not a very satisfactory one, since it furnished no data by which we could be guided in analogous cases, on which account, Hahnemann's directions were still the best, although these were given in conformity with symptoms reported, and not from autopsical examinations. Time subsequently taught us all, that it is difficult to lay down an entirely certain course of homœopathic treatment for this disease, and that this difficulty must have been much greater in 1831, as Homœopathy then suffered much from the want of well established therapeutic rules. Had not our expectations been raised so high, especially as regards this disease, I am satisfied that this meeting at Naumburg would have been one of the most useful to Homœopathy that was ever held; it thus appeared to me, my office as secretary, which was forced upon me *nolens volens*, making it necessary for me carefully to note the whole course of the proceedings. As I found myself very much exhausted after the close of the deliberations, I did not remain a moment, but repaired to my lodgings to rest half an hour, and thence to the table, where I found reports, concerning one of the members, passing from one to another, which were far from creditable, and which I doubted from their very extravagance. Singularly enough, I was signaled as the originator of the false report, and at the next meeting of the Leipsic Local Union, I was called upon by a member, almost by name, and without any inquiry, to make an apology, which I, in full consciousness of my innocence, naturally enough refused to do, but in consequence of which I have been constantly exposed, to this very day, to the odious insinuations of the aggrieved party. Although I felt badly treated in being exposed to the suspicions of every one, while no one troubled himself to ask me a single question about the merits of the case, yet it affected me far less than another unpleasant affair which also took place in this same year. It was not till several years later that my deceased friend Gross gave the clue to the whole affair. The first Volume of my *Therapeia*

appeared during the year, and I sent Hahnemann a copy without delay, for which he, in October 1831, sent me a letter, acknowledging the favor in friendly though not approving terms, since I had, contrary to his views, endeavored to base a system of Therapeutics in accordance with the collective names of diseases. This was followed by a treatise in the Archives upon Belladonna, in the second part of which I had given my opinion upon the source of Chronic Diseases without the aid of latent Psora. This latter article excited the wrath of the old gentleman to the greatest degree, although I had expressed myself with extreme discretion, as any one may convince himself. However, I knew nothing about it till Rummel's birth-day, in April, 1832, when several of our colleagues met at Merseburg to celebrate the occasion; we were conversing in various apartments in groups, and I was repeatedly surprised, when I went from one room into another, that the conversation was abruptly broken off, and the gentlemen seemed embarrassed to know how to treat me. I could not imagine the occasion of such conduct, and I was more annoyed, as I had anticipated that this would have been a right happy day, many of which did not fall to my share at that period of my life. I was still more grieved by the envious and even unfriendly remarks of Dr. Franz, upon the establishment of the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, of which he had heard from Dr. Rummel; the specimen No. was to appear in a few days, an arrangement having been already completed with Baumgartner, the publisher. Well, I had looked for a day of quiet and enjoyment, and found one of the greatest distress, for, as was natural, I was afraid of being misunderstood, while no one thought it necessary to enlighten me as regarded the reason of such treatment; and in the next place, there were many who manifested their envy and displeasure because I had entered upon a successful undertaking at the instance of Baumgartner, and for the benefit of Homœopathy. As already mentioned, my friend Gross let me into the secret after the lapse of several years, and I confess that the conclusion of the matter made me laugh heartily, as I saw in what perplexity Stapf and Gross must have been to steer safely through these intricate affairs so as not to offend the master or give me pain. Hahnemann had sent to the Archives for publication, a sort of criticism upon my article upon Belladonna, and also upon my Therapeia, which was

severely written, without giving good reasons therefor, and which Stapf, with various and well sought excuses, returned unpublished. The demand which Hahnemann then made upon Gross, as the associate editor of the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*, was truly remarkable, being, that he should insert this so-called criticism in his columns; this he was naturally enough but little disposed to do, since Gross—and that with right good reason—feared that I might append notes to the criticism, which I should undoubtedly have done, since, though I professed all due veneration for the *Æsculapius* of his day, yet I must acknowledge that I possess no such lamb's nature as to return compliments for personal wrongs and defamation of my character. Though I was then eighteen years younger than I am now, yet I had the same views concerning freedom in science, and the same disgust for an overbearing and arbitrary treatment of sound and well formed opinions, and who knows to what scandal it might have led, if the criticism had been published, and I must have got the worst of it, although everything went off to my satisfaction, as the reverence for the great man was then truly unlimited, and every one was condemned who ventured to utter an unpleasant word against him, with whatever justice.

On the 10th day of August, 1832, the members of the Society formed upon Hahnemann's Jubilee, met at Leipsic, Dr. Schweikert, of Grimma, presiding. At this time the association underwent some change and Dr. Müller labored days and weeks previous to the meeting to give it a constitutional basis, and had drawn up a code of regulations for it, which was to be presented, on the evening previous to the meeting, to those present, and accepted or rejected: at this time also the name Central Union was added, which name it still bears.

The meeting on the evening of the 10th of August was very large, consisting of 59 persons, among whom were many laymen. After the President, Dr. Schweikert, Sen., had read a concise account of the present condition of Homœopathy, there followed a number of scientific essays, treatises and letters, which, collectively, bore encouraging testimony to the advancement which our new and simple doctrine was ever making. I omit further notice of this meeting here, as otherwise I should only repeat what is already well known, having been detailed with the greatest minuteness in the *Archives* and *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*. In this brief

history nothing can be of special interest to me but that which came under my observation or formed part of my experience: hence to remain true to my purpose as expressed in the caption, I must pass over whatever has not come under my immediate observation.

I dwell more upon the 10th of August 1832, because at this time a resolution was adopted which had a powerful, but not a desirable influence upon Homœopathy and many of its adherents, spreading hatred, strife and discord, embittering the lives of many and destroying the friendly confidence, the cheerful hope and expectations which inspired courage and excited to the greatest self-sacrifices. The proposition originated with Dr. Schweikert, Sen., to found a Hospital with the scanty funds then in hand, trusting to the great readiness of the profession and laity to make a considerable contribution every year for the establishment and successful operation of the Hospital. It was the first of its kind in the world, hence the enthusiasm for its realization was extraordinary. Dr. Schweikert especially, set forth in eloquent language the advantages which were to accrue to Homœopathy from its establishment. Hahnemann's own desire had probably considerable to do with exciting this enthusiasm in the speaker for the speedy accomplishment of this great undertaking, as well as the certainty that the post of chief physician to the Hospital would be bestowed upon him. Yet there were at the same time discreet ones enough who opposed the undertaking vigorously because they looked upon it as premature; they were however out-voted and thus the matter was declared to be settled, and from that day forward active exertions were made for its progress, it being decided that it should be not merely a Hospital but a Medical School. How easily was the word spoken; how easily were the obstacles which threatened the success of the enterprise overthrown with words; how easily was it all arranged and given out that this and that one should have the part of instructor therein; and yet, how difficult was the situation of the matter then, and to some extent how difficult does it still continue to be. How easy was it, after the experience which had already been attained, for sanguine hope to look for still greater things; yet at the same time, while so little was established, some further warrant for these high expectations was needed. The result showed that the more prudent ones were in the right, and yet these very ones must devote themselves to the execution of the plan, since

this new Institution was to be located in Leipsic, and a nonresident physician could not consent to undertake its management, although as already said, Schweikert, Sen., in the first enthusiasm of the moment, had offered encouragement that he would take charge of the Hospital without remuneration. The exterior arrangements went on with the greatest rapidity, owing to the extraordinary activity of the late Dr. Müller and to his eloquent pen, at which Hahnemann himself was so highly pleased that he wrote Müller two letters full of commendation, in September, 1832. Everything up to this point went on well, and under such happy auspices, a favorable issue seemed certain. The affair however soon assumed another aspect: Schweikert, who had declared himself ready to assume the post of director, and who had repeated to Moritz Müller Hahnemann's wish that he, Schweikert, might be chosen director, which he pretended to have received from Hahnemann's own lips; Schweikert, I say, on the 13th day of October, suddenly abandoned the post; nine months later however, he assumed it with a salary of four hundred thalers, and even induced Hahnemann to accord him twice as much, while Hahnemann on the 3d day of November of the same year published in the Leipsic Journal the following injurious article:

“A WORD TO THE HALF HOMŒOPATHISTS OF LEIPSIC.

I have heard for a long time, and with displeasure, that some in Leipsic who pretend to be Homœopathists allow their patients to choose whether they shall be treated homœopathically or allœopathically, whether it is that they are not as yet thoroughly grounded in the true spirit of the new doctrine, or, that they lack due benevolence to their species, or that, contrary to their better convictions, they scruple not to dishonor their profession for the sake of sordid gain. Let them not require that I should recognise them as my true disciples.

It is remarkable, and a striking indication of the power of improvement of the new system, that in no place where this system has even moderately flourished are there such homœopathic-allœopathic mongrels to be found—it grieves me to say it—as in Leipsic which has hitherto been so dear to me.

Blood letting, the application of leeches and Spanish flies, the use of fontanels and setons, mustard plasters and medicated bags—frictions with salves and aromatic spirits, emetics, purgatives, various

sorts of warm baths, destructive doses of Calomel and Quinine, Opium and Musk—these, and other quackeries, in connection with the use of homœopathic remedies, are sufficient to identify these Crypto-Homœopathists seeking to gain public favor, as a lion is known by its claws; LET SUCH BE AVOIDED, FOR THEY REGARD NEITHER THE WELFARE OF THE PATIENT NOR THE HONOR OF THE PROFESSION, THE NAME OF WHICH THEY USURP FOR THE PURPOSE OF GAIN.

They rear their heads in the cradle of homœopathic doctrine, as they delight to call Leipsic: in the cradle of the homœopathic doctrine, where its founder was first recognised as a teacher: depart from me, ye vile medical CHANGELINGS.

Either be honorable, as Alloëopathists of the old fraternity ignorant as yet of anything better, or as pure Homœopathists, for the welfare of our suffering brotherhood of mankind. BUT SO LONG AS YE WEAR YOUR DOUBLE MASKS, SO LONG SHALL YE BE THE MOST CONTEMPTIBLE HYBRIDS OF ALL WHO STYLE THEMSELVES PHYSICIANS, AND THE MOST PERNICIOUS.

Once more, and for the last time, I exhort you to quit this DISINGENUOUS course, and set a better example, and one worthy of imitation to those abroad.

But he who from this day forward, hesitates to follow this faithful advice, to prove himself, in word and deed, a Homœopathist, let him never come again to Cœthen, while I behold the light of day, for he may look for no friendly reception.

But if ye will continue in this DECEITFUL and DISHONORABLE course, do ye alone bear the DISGRACE.

Now when an institution is about to be founded for the fair and practical demonstration of the unsurpassable efficacy of the simple, true, pure homœopathic practice upon the sick, before the eyes of the whole world, now the matter becomes infinitely more serious. Hence I consider it my duty to raise my voice aloud, lest these SCANDALOUS abuses should impart, in this prospective College and Hospital, a disreputable character to the system.

Hence I most solemnly protest against the employment of such a REPROBATE bastard Homœopathist, whether as a teacher or a medical attendant. Let no one of this description enter upon the sacred offices of our divine art in this Hospital: no one of this description.

Should then false doctrines be taught under the honorable name of Homœopathy, or should the patients be treated otherwise than purely homœopathically, (with any imitation of alloëopathic practices) I solemnly declare to you that I will raise my voice to its utmost, and will, by means of the public press, warn a world already weary of deceit, against such treachery and SHAMEFUL degeneracy, which deserves to be BRANDED and avoided.

To-day my paternal voice sounds, through this Journal, within the precincts of Leipsic, hoping for your improvement.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Cöethen, Oct. 23, 1832.

The Leipsic Local Union replied to this article by the following EXPLANATION, in the Leipsic Journal, under date November 8th:

“The Leipsic Local Union of homœopathic physicians, declares, in reference to an article contained in the Leipsic Daily Journal of Nov. 3d, that it recognises no absolute authority in science. However much all the members of this Local Union prize Homœopathy, yet this must ever remain without dispute, that every scientific physician must, in the practice of the healing art, be guided entirely by his own convictions. Science, as the offspring of untrammelled reason, can never be established by personal anathemas.”

It was very evident that Hahnemann, after sending the letter to Müller, and before writing his ill-boding article, had been prejudiced by evil insinuations against the Leipsic physicians, while he entirely lost sight of the old saying, *audiatur et altera pars*. It was also evident that ill will and envy had a share in the matter, for the Directors of the new Hospital had already come to a final decision that the attendance in the Institution should be gratuitous, in which case it might readily be supposed that the burden would fall upon the Leipsic physicians, but which privilege the non-resident physicians envied. Could Hahnemann otherwise, after mature reflection, have come to the conclusion that the little advance made was, as yet, insufficient to form a Hospital, upon which the whole world looked with attentive eyes, and could he, on this ground, have written that article in order to absolve his doctrine in advance, of any blame of failure, by throwing the burden upon those who remained true to its principles, though he had labored to persuade himself that they really were not so. But, omitting discussions, I will merely add that

Hahnemann, by this unfortunate, abusive document, rung the knell of the Hospital, as yet not opened; for who, after the declaration of such injurious suspicions on the part of the master, could have any confidence in the men who had the arrangement of the institution? Nevertheless, the confidence of the public at home was evident enough, and though many observed our little institution, and passed their opinions upon it and upon those at the head of affairs, yet no one who regards truth can say any thing to the injury of these latter, or of their homœopathic treatment, although *Attomyr* has attempted it in his letters upon Homœopathy, of which we shall take occasion to speak hereafter.

From the foregoing our readers must not conclude that there was nothing of truth in Hahnemann's reproaches against the Leipsic Homœopathists. In what respect then was Hahnemann in the right? To err is human: even in Hahnemann himself weaknesses were to be met with, as the history of Homœopathy, from which he is inseparable, fully and often enough demonstrates. Why should he not be deceived too in his judgment of men whose innermost individuality he knew but superficially and from hearsay? And he was, in truth, deceived, and hence did wrong to give loose rein, as he did, to his passions in their first ebullition, by which certain brawlers, anxious publicly to demonstrate their toadyism, arrogated to themselves the right of casting reproach and ignominy upon these men whom Hahnemann had abused. But what right could Hahnemann have to injure irreproachable men, deserving of no rebuke, or to stigmatise them as hybrids, half Homœopathists, and the like? The state of affairs was in brief as follows: Many Leipsic Homœopathists, (among whom I may be reckoned, since I have always been the defender of these men, on account of my disgust at anything like despotism in science; I was never myself an Alloëopathist, and have only occasionally practised alloëopathically, where it was necessary to ward off reproach from Homœopathy) many Leipsic Homœopathists, I say, were previously esteemed Alloëopathists, who, after hearing of the homœopathic treatment, made themselves familiar with it, because they found it more useful in many cases in practice than the old system, and they endeavored gradually to bring the families in which they practised, to the same way of thinking, and in many cases succeeded. But Hahnemann desired

that they should practise nothing but Homœopathy, and should entirely cast loose from the old system; but this their convictions could not warrant their doing, since Homœopathy, yet in its infancy, did not offer them the certainty in all cases of disease which they required, before they could renounce all former experience. Hahnemann regarded the matter in a totally different light: he thought it necessary, in order to create a new system, entirely to divest himself of all previous experience. Scientifically educated men, on the contrary, would have had some scruples, as I think, at receiving implicitly Hahnemann's system, which so totally departed from all previous systems, since Hahnemann was not, as yet, in their eyes, unexceptionable authority: these men had not just left the schools, but were men who had already gained an approved reputation in the alloëopathic ranks, and who could lay claim to rich experience in their practice; they were not such as have just passed the ordeal of an examination for the Doctorate, and who then deem themselves qualified to speak of the value of any system of treatment without having ever proved any thoroughly at the sick bed. Hahnemann surely required too much when he insisted that he should set aside the free and impartial judgments of such men, by an authoritative declaration. In what then lies my peculiar culpability if I as a man, who thinks for myself on such important matters, effecting as they do the very lives of men, advance step by step feeling my way along, rejecting every authority, and guided only by my own judgment? and is one acting thus, so deserving of punishment that he should be exposed to contempt in the public prints? Heaven forbid, even, though all, even the former enthusiastic brawlers, should declare that was not the occasion of Hahnemann's Pastoral letter, since he allowed every one their choice, and permitted every one to heal his patients according to a system of his own, only he would not endure it that such sceptics should be placed as teachers over this new founded Hospital, of which he was naturally considered the originator.

Whoever has carefully read the foregoing, will have seen that no one of those attacked had attempted to force himself into the direction of the Hospital before the publication of this Bull; on the contrary, they were all, as well as the other members of the Central Union, who had the charge of the matter, unanimous in the choice of Dr. Schweikert, Sen., to occupy the post, and no one doubted,

who knew his great enthusiasm for the new doctrine, and his intimate knowledge with medical science, that he would accept the situation. But unexpectedly to all, in November, he desired time to consider the matter, and after some weeks, notwithstanding every representation to the contrary, he declined the situation altogether, probably induced by the fear that in consequence of the change in the affairs of the institution, he might readily compromise himself.

FINIS.

After what has already been said regarding the continuance of the Journal, it may appear superfluous to add a word, and nothing more seems necessary than to *stop*. But we cannot thus take leave of our friends who have sustained us in our four years' labor,—their kindness deserves at least an acknowledgement, nor can we thus abruptly turn our back upon labors, which, however unsuccessful, were undertaken with alacrity, have been borne with cheerfulness, and will be relinquished with regret. Justice to both requires a brief statement of the causes which led both to the establishment and the relinquishment of the Journal.

The publication of the North-Western Journal of Homœopathia was undertaken four years ago, to supply a want which was felt by the Editor in his daily visits to the sick. None of the adherents of the system, with the most rare exceptions, had any considerable knowledge of its principles, and were alike unable to comprehend or defend them: this being the case, the patients and other attendants were not in a situation intelligently to fall in with the course of treatment suggested by the physician, while much time was lost every day in explaining what might as well have been learned from books. It was a natural supposition that other physicians met with the same difficulties, and that both physicians and patients would welcome a journal whose aim was to throw light upon these subjects.

Another object was had in view. In his studies of Homœopathia, the Editor, while possessed only of such homœopathic works as had been rendered into English, found himself checked in whatever di-

rection he would pursue his investigations ; beyond a certain distance there was no passage ; having procured several foreign homœopathic works, and being in constant receipt of the best foreign Journals, he was desirous of sharing with his brethren the pleasure and profit which he derived from their perusal : for this purpose the journal was enlarged when the receipts were far from paying the expense of *printing* merely, and no effort was spared to provide *matter* for the journal quite out of the reach of the vast majority of Homœopathists. In carrying out this part of his plan, the Editor has been constantly embarrassed by the narrow limits of his Journal, which, to give success to his plan, should have been twice or even thrice as large.

So much for the object for which the Journal was established and the plan upon which it was to be conducted : to attain this object, to ensure the success of this plan, time, labor, money, have been lavished, if not unsparingly, at least, far beyond what due consideration of other claims warranted, and this brings us to the last of the last words. The Journal will no longer be published, because it is not and never has been sustained, and though a few kind, and we fear, over-partial friends, were ready and willing to bear the expense for four years to come, we were constrained to decline the kindness—our labors have been for Homœopathists, and if they are not worthy the countenance of Homœopathists, they cannot cease too soon. To those who have stood by us with words of encouragement we tender our sincerest thanks, and to all friends of Homœopathia and truth, our best wishes. May both find abler and more successful advocates.

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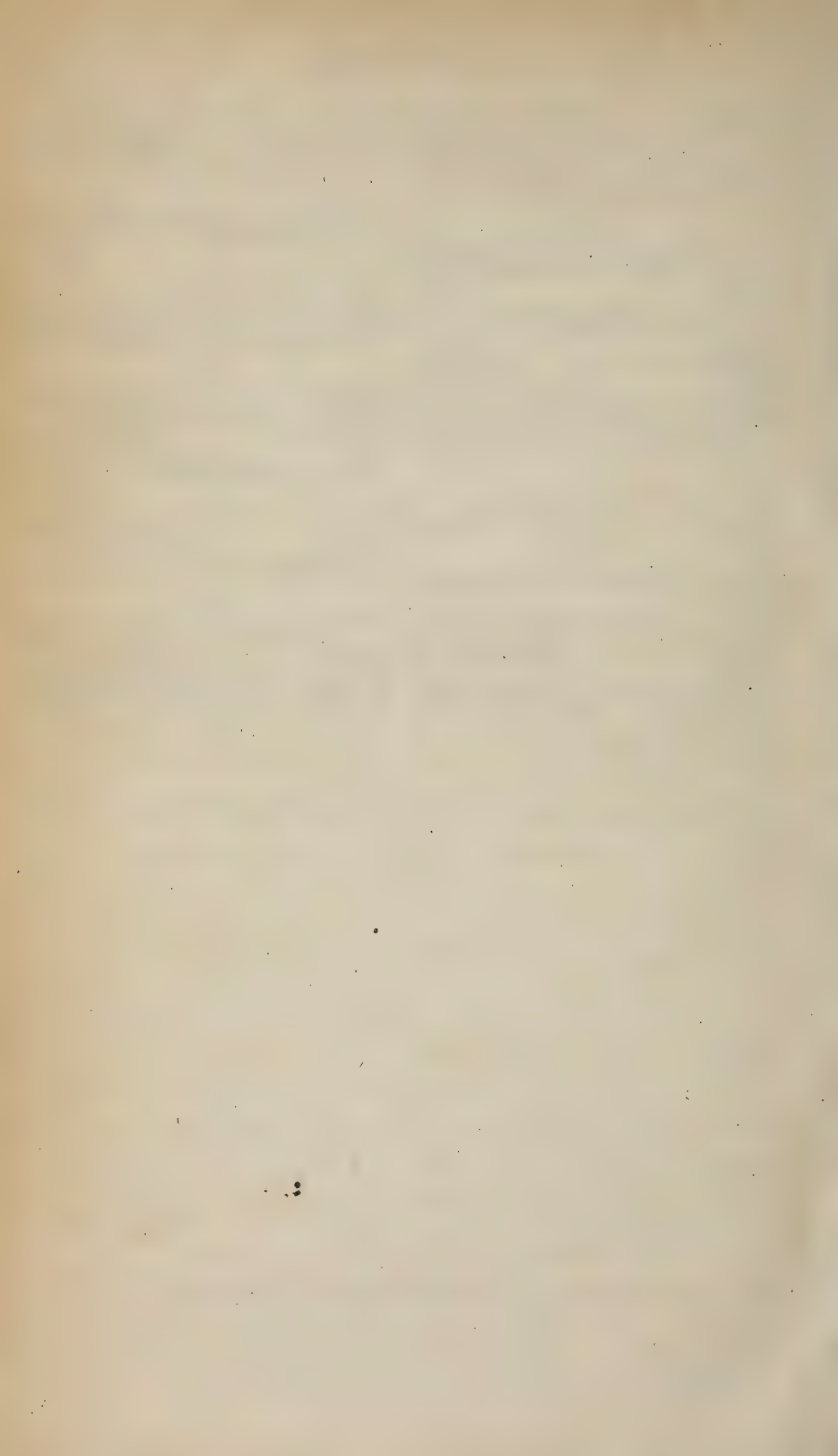
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